Class F 44
Book .P457
Copyright No.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

PETERBOROUGH

NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY

JONATHAN SMITH

President of the Clinton (Mass.) Historical Society

Published by the
PETERBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1913

F44
.P457

COPYRIGHT 1913
BY
JONATHAN SMITH

THE W. J. COULTER PRESS
CLINTON, MASS.

©CLA351157

"*History comes like a beggarly gleaner in the field, after Death the great Lord of the domain has gathered the crop with his mighty hand and lodged it in his garner, which no man can open.*"

GODWIN.

PREFACE

IN all great crises like the American Revolution or the Civil War, the daily life and industrial condition of the people concerned in the struggle, their responsibilities and burdens imposed by passing events, their economic situation and the spirit and temper they brought to the discharge of the duties laid upon them by the conflict, are always fruitful fields for historical investigation and study. Hence this effort to tell what the people of Peterborough did during the War for Independence, how they lived and how they discharged the obligations demanded of them by the needs of the time.

It has not been the intent of the writer to give a history of the Revolution or to re-write the story of its many battles and campaigns. Some documents of the period have been inserted which exhibit the stress of a particular military emergency, and which set forth the views and opinions of leading men upon the crisis then impending; or which describe the hardships of the men during campaigns in which Peterborough had many soldiers engaged. All these throw light upon the situation as it directly affected the people of the town, and furnish the motives and explain the causes which spurred them to the action they took to meet a condition of affairs they were called to face and answer. While these letters, circulars and orders were of general

application they were as pertinent to and as compulsory upon the people of Peterborough as upon those of any other town.

The poverty of the town records upon everything relating to the war: the total absence of papers and private memorials of the people and the lack of local information in the newspapers of the day, have rendered the task of writing a complete and satisfactory history of the town in the Revolution one of great difficulty and embarrassment. If a perusal of these pages disappoints the reader because of what they do not contain, the author himself confesses to a greater disappointment still. But enough has been gathered to convey some idea of the trials and hardships and the patience and patriotism with which the town met and discharged its duty. Every source of information throwing light upon the local situation and upon individual or collective action has been freely used and incorporated into the narrative. Due credit has been given to the authorities by reference to which the statements of the text can be verified.

The writer desires to express his obligation and gratitude to Hon. Ezra S. Stearns for his invaluable and painstaking assistance, especially in the preparation of the personal sketches of the soldiers; to William A. Scott, Esq., of Fargo, North Dakota, for his careful revision of soldiers' sketches relating to the Scott and Robbe families; and also to Miss Caroline Smith for her wise criticisms and her revision of portions of the manuscript.

JONATHAN SMITH.

Clinton, Mass., June, 1913.

CONTENTS

Page

CHAPTER I.

Peterborough in French and Indian War—Condition of Town in 1755. Policy of France in the New World—Attitude of Indians toward the Settlers—Settlements on the Upper Connecticut—Character of the Peterborough settlers—Personal sketches of the Peterborough soldiers—Battle of March 13, 1758—Names of Peterborough men in the fight—Names of those killed and who escaped—Account of Rogers's expedition—Rogers's Narrative—Suffering of the men—Robert Rogers 1

CHAPTER II.

Beginnings of the Revolution—Population of Peterborough in 1767, 1773, 1775—Population of neighboring towns—Social and economic condition of the people—The militia of the Town in 1775—Roll of Captain Alexander Robbe's Company—Committees of Correspondence—Circulars of Second Provincial Congress—Third Provincial Congress—Fourth Provincial Congress—County Congress—Character of Governor Wentworth—Letter to Selectmen of Temple—Revolutionary acts of the Provincial Congress—The Continental Congress and its work..... 24

CHAPTER III.

In prosecution of the War—Absence of local records—Agreement of Enlistment—Supplies sent to Cambridge—Manner of raising men—Military population of towns—The army ration of 1775 and 1862—Supplies for the Army—Outfit of the soldiers—Raising men for the Continental Army, and how done—Action of Town in raising its quotas—Names of the three-years men—Action of Town in paying its men—Beef for the Army and the action of the town thereon—Foreign Commerce during the Revolution—Difficulties in

Page

carrying on the war—Hardships of the men in the field—Wigglesworth's letter—Noah Emery's letter—The retreat from Ticonderoga—Soldiers' letter to Selectmen of New Ipswich—Suppression of the Tories—Powers of the Committee of Safety and their methods of dealing with British sympathizers—Pedlars—Jotham Blanchard reported—The case of David Hills—Fixing price of goods—Table of prices—Efforts to check extravagance—People admonished to economy and prudence — Banishment of Tories — John Morrison 43

CHAPTER IV.

Campaigns of 1775 and 1776—The Alarm at Peterborough, April 19, 1775—Robert Wilson's Company—Names of Peterborough men at Cambridge—In Colonel Sargent's regiment—Colonel Stark's regiment—Colonel Reed's regiment—Colonel Brewer's, Colonel Prescott's and Colonel Woodbridge's regiments—Number of Peterborough men in Bunker Hill Campaign—Men wounded in Battle of Bunker Hill—Peterborough men in Arnold's expedition—Men at Cambridge in winter of 1775 and 1776—Raising men to reinforce army in Canada—Peterborough men in Colonel Wyman's regiment—In Colonel Baldwin's regiment—for the reinforcement of Ticonderoga—Letter of John Hancock—Bounties for enlistment into Continental Army—Names of men in Continental Army—Application by the Town to the State for arms and ammunition..... 85

CHAPTER V.

Campaigns of 1777, 1781—Close of Campaigns of 1776—Plans of British ministry for 1777—Their comprehensive and sweeping character — Their failure and the causes thereof — Circular of Josiah Bartlett—Names of soldiers for defense of Ticonderoga—Order of General Folsom—Captain Alexander Robbe's Company—Draft of militia ordered—General Burgoyne's instructions to Colonel Baum—Men in Bennington Campaign—In Colonel Nichols's regiment—In Colonel Moore's regiment—Description of Captain Parker's Company on its departure for Bennington—General Stark's description of the battle of Bennington—Names of men in Colonel Cilley's three-years' regiment—Names of men in Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment—Prisoners at Bennington—Burgoyne's men in Peterborough—Men in the Rhode

Page

Island Campaign in 1778—Men enlisting into Continental Army in 1778—Men in Colonel Mooney's regiment in 1779—Efforts to fill up the Continental Army—Bounties offered—Claim of Town in regard to quota—Petition of Captain Scott—Names of men furnished in 1780—Letter of Colonel Nichols—Names of men enlisting in 1781—Men in the army in 1782—List of Peterorough men killed or died of disease during the war—and of those wounded..... 102

CHAPTER VI.

Evils of the currency—Trade with Great Britain and other countries during Revolution—Currency issued by Provincial Congress and Assembly—Amounts in different years—Effect upon prices—and Contracts—Petition of Soldiers in regard to their pay—Rates of depreciation established in 1780 and 1781—Counterfeiting the Currency—Activity in the British and Tories—Line of posts between Londonderry and New York — Efforts to check counterfeiting — Penalties—Attempts to check the decline in price of the currency—Its final redemption..... 130

CHAPTER VII.

Life in Peterborough during Revolution—Social and Industrial conditions and habits, 1775-1783—Manners of the people—Loyalty to their church—Loss of men in the war—Absence of men in the army—Effect—Women's outdoor labor—Labors of the household—Incident—Communications between the army and the homes—Economy of the people—Absence of public meetings—Methods of filling quotas—Increase of State and local taxation—Financial burdens of the war—Hardships of the people..... 142

CHAPTER VIII.

Revolutionary Pensions—Policy of State and Congress up to 1818—Acts of 1789, 1793, 1806, 1818, 1820—List of Peterborough soldiers stricken from rolls and restored—Act of June 7, 1832—List of Peterborough soldiers pensioned—Pensioners living in Peterborough in 1840—Provision for families of men in service..... 153

CHAPTER I.

PETERBOROUGH IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.*

At the outbreak of the French and Indian war of 1755-'63, Peterborough had been permanently settled only six years. After several unsuccessful efforts the people had, by 1755, come to believe that at last their desire was realized, and their purpose to found a town and make for themselves a new home had come to fulfilment. They were hard at work clearing away the forests and building their homes of logs; one or two saw and grist mills had been established; they were beginning to acquire property in domestic live stock, and the fear of Indians was beginning to die out. The number of families was from thirty-five to forty. The outbreak of another dreaded Indian war was a rude awakening from their dream of peace.

The settlers were a brave and sturdy people, familiar with the hardships and sufferings of war acquired in the civil and religious conflicts in Ireland. But much as they dreaded it, this contest appealed strongly to them both on political and religious grounds. They had not forgotten that the French had been their old foes in Ireland, and that in the final struggle between the Prince of Orange and the deposed English king, which culminated in the Battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, France was found fighting under the banner of James II, and its soldiers composed a substantial part of his defeated army. They realized, too, that the effort of the French king to found a permanent colony in

*The substance of this chapter was published by the author in the "Granite Monthly" for August, 1902.

Canada was to establish upon their borders the institutions of feudalism, monarchy, and Rome, which embodied all that was offensive to the independent, liberty-loving Scotch Irishman.

The war was the turning point in the history of the Western continent, and on its issue hung the future of the new world. Early in the seventeenth century, when France turned her thoughts toward the establishment of colonies in North America, she laid down a plan of the most sweeping and far-reaching character. It included nothing less than the seizure of the whole continent and making all the Indian tribes subjects of the French king and the willing disciples of Rome. By the provisions of the charter of the French Colonial company, organized in 1626, every settler was to be a Frenchman and a Catholic. The new possessions were to be kept free from every taint of heresy, and the Huguenot of Canada, because he was a Protestant and for no other reason, was to be harried out of the colony with as much cruelty and as little remorse as he had been driven from France itself. This policy was consistently carried out. In the prosecution of the scheme the Jesuits were its pioneers and active promoters. They aimed to subdue and convert the Indians not so much by the sword as by the cross. Their purpose was to control the savage tribes by bringing them into the Catholic church and to make them her willing and obedient children both for peace and war. By 1755 France had established a chain of military posts reaching from Quebec to the Ohio river, and was endeavoring to complete the cordon by extending it to the mouth of the Mississippi. The intent was to confine the English to a narorw fringe along the Atlantic coast. With the Indians for allies, French statesmen reckoned the day would surely come, and that soon, when in the event of war with England they could easily drive the hated English settlers into the sea and thus reign supreme in the new world. This bold plan failed from the inherent weakness of French civilization itself for all colonizing purposes. Between Jesuit and

noble, French administration in Canada was corrupt and weak. It was all head, with no integrity, no sense of moral responsibility, no enlightened public spirit at the heart. The results became apparent at once when war was declared, and the defeat of France in the end was inevitable. But this internal weakness was not evident to the colonists in the beginning of the struggle, and they believed they had a desperate conflict before them. Both they and the mother country realized that it was to be a battle for the possession of a continent, and on its issue depended whether the Latin civilization of France, with its despotism, its corruption of administration, its bigotry and religious intolerance was to be the universal law of the new world, or whether Anglo-Saxon ideas of political liberty and religious toleration were to prevail throughout its borders.

But the war appealed to the settler for another reason more direct and personal. The French policy, in its dealings with the Indians, had been radically different from that of England. The emigrants from Great Britain had, so far as possible, ignored the Indian altogether, and did not take him into account. If the English settler wanted land he bought it of the native for a mere song, or fought him and seized it by act of war. The institution of a religious propaganda among the savages and the idea of converting them to the Potestant faith were minor considerations, and, with a few insignificant exceptions, received no attention. To seek savage alliance and friendship was no part of the Englishman's general scheme. He came here either to enjoy the religious freedom he so much coveted, or to better his fortunes by trade through the different avenues of industry. On the other hand the French idea was to enlarge the empire of France by adding to its territories the northern half of the Western hemisphere, and the details of the plan were carefully worked out in the councils of the French king. French administration sought to carry out this great project through a policy of conciliation and friendship with the Indians. The idea had its origin with the Roman hierarchy,

which strove to bring every people, whether barbarous or civilized, into the fold of the Catholic church. Its ministers were the Jesuit priests, powerfully supported by the French king and his nobles, who were trained in the precepts and faith taught in the schools of Loyola. The Jesuits had, long before 1755, established and sustained missions among all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river, except upon the Atlantic coast. These missions were centers of French influence, and had acquired a vast sway over the savages, making them fast friends of France and the French policy. But they had lost the support of the Six Nations, through an ill-advised battle in which Champlain had severely defeated them. With this exception France had won the friendship of the Indian tribes east of the "Father of Waters," and the sympathy of those dwelling among the English settlements east of the Alleghany mountains. The result was that when war was on between the two great powers, France had the hearty support of the Indian tribes of Canada and the great Northwest, and the outbreak of the conflict in 1755 was, as the settlers well knew, a signal for lighting the savage fires of conflagration and murder in all the frontier settlements of New England.

The colonists fully realizing their danger knew what was before them when hostilities broke out, and braced themselves for the conflict. There was an additional peril to the border settlers of New Hampshire. During the war which closed in 1748, the French and Indian invasions from Canada had entered the Connecticut and Merrimack river valleys by way of the Coös meadows along the upper waters of the Connecticut river. To command this highway of communication and depredation was of great consequence to the colonists, and the authorities determined to occupy it and thus close this door to savage raids. In the winter of 1751-'52 grants were made of two townships on the upper Connecticut, one on each side of the river, and in the following spring a committee was sent up there to survey and lay out the new towns, build forts and prepare for the establishment

of colonies. The Indians owning these lands and seeing what was intended, were exasperated and determined on retaliation. A desultory warfare ensued, accompanied by acts of reprisal and revenge on either side, and hostilities of the kind incident to Indian warfare were in progress, when the conflict of 1755 broke out, though no raids had extended as far south as Peterborough. The declaration of war, as the settlers of New Hampshire well understood, was a general signal for savage forays, to be more cruel and deadly on account of the happenings in the upper Connecticut valleys. They did not know where the attack would strike, for it usually came when and where least expected. They did know it would be more swift and vengeful by this seizure of Indian lands at the Coös meadows.

The Peterborough settlement was peculiarly exposed to these savage incursions, and was in a defenseless condition. There was a fort on Ritchie Hill but it had no garrison. There were small settlements at Hinsdale, Keene, Penacook, and up along the Merrimack valley between Concord and Franklin; other than these there was no barrier between Peterborough and Canada. But the settlers were brave and determined men, inheriting the military instincts of their ancestors in the mother country, and were as ready to fight for their homes here as their fathers had been for civil and religious freedom in Scotland and Ireland. The town was not organized as a municipal corporation until 1760, and the military service of the men was the spontaneous expression of their patriotism and their appreciation of the issues involved in the struggle. The following is the list of those from Peterborough entering the army during the war. The names are arranged alphabetically, with such brief details of their personal and military career as can now be obtained:

Allat, David. Family unknown, but was without doubt a resident of Peterborough in 1760. Private in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company of John Goffe's regiment. En-

listed March 18, 1760, and was discharged at No. 4, November 13, 1760. Length of service, thirty-four weeks one day. On the rolls his name is given as David Alld. Possibly a brother of William Alld, and was born in Ireland.

Cunningham, Samuel, a son of Thomas Cunningham, who settled on the "Street Road," so-called; born in 1738, in Townsend. Said to have served in the army in 1756, when he was only seventeen years old, but no record of such service can be found. The same authority (Mr. Dunbar) says he was in Rogers's bloody fight of March 13, 1758, when so many Peterborough men were killed. He was one of the very few who escaped on that day. March 16, 1760, he enlisted into Captain Willard's company of Colonel Oliver Wilder's regiment, and served till December 15, thirty-four weeks and five days. He was allowed 135 miles' travel and his pay was £16, 16*s.* 3*d.* Probably on the Crown Point expedition of that year. Served in the Revolution.

Cunningham, Thomas. There is doubt as to the identity of this man. On page forty-seven of "Genealogies of Peterborough Families," Dr. Smith refers to a Thomas Cunningham as the son of "old Mose." Aside from this reference there is nothing in any military roll yet found, or in any paper or record relating to the history of the town, to distinguish him from the Thomas Cunningham who signed the petition for a town charter in 1760, and the two are probably identical. He was born in 1706, in Ireland, and came to Peterborough from Townsend, Mass. He enlisted in Capt. Robert Rogers's company of Rangers, November 23, 1755, and served till May 22, 1756—twenty-six weeks. His residence on the rolls is given as Peterborough; rank, sergeant. He was allowed for pay £11, 1*s,* 7*d.,* for bounty £2, 13*s.* 4*d.,* and travel, and served at Fort William Henry. Mr. Dunbar says he was in Rogers's expedition in March, 1758, but was not in the battle. Probably, along with Alexander Scott, he was left behind to guard the camp while the others

went on to meet the Indians. He was a prominent man in town for many years, and died in 1790, aged eighty-four years.

Cunningham, William, a son of Thomas Cunningham, and brother of Samuel above named. Enlisted into Captain Rogers's company of Rangers, November 25, 1755; discharged June 6, 1756; length of service, six months and twenty-four days. Pay, £15 per month old tenor. His company was left by order of a council of war to garrison the forts above Lake George during the winter of 1755-'56. March 6, 1760, he enlisted into Capt. Silas Brown's company of Colonel ———— regiment; discharged December 9, 1760; time, thirty-nine weeks and six days. Pay, £17, 18*s*, 9*d*. On the rolls his residence is given as Dunstable, but he was, without doubt, the son of Thomas Cunningham, and should be accredited to Peterborough. He afterward went to Maine and died there.

Ferguson, Henry, came to Peterborough with his father in 1749 or 1750. Enlisted into Capt. Richard Sykes's company of Col. Abijah Willard's regiment, March 18, 1760; served till December 19, 1760, thirty-nine weeks and four days. Received for pay £17, 16*s*. 2*d*.; was allowed for 205 miles' travel home. On the rolls his residence is given as New Hampshire. Served in Revolution.

Gregg, Samuel, was born in Londonderry in 1738, and came to town some time prior to 1760. About 1757 he enlisted into the British army and held the rank of sergeant. He took part in the siege of Louisburg and was also in the campaign in Canada in 1759, and was present at the battle of Quebec, which decided the issue of the war. Date of enlistment and discharge unknown, as no rolls of his regiment

are in this country. At the beginning of the Revolution he was offered a commission in the English army, but refused it. He died in Peterborough, December 10, 1808, aged 70 years. (See Dr. Smith's Genealogies, page 98, from which the above sketch is taken.)

Hogg, John, was a private in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company of Col. John Hart's regiment; enlisted May 8, 1758; discharged November 12, 1758. Term, twenty-six weeks and five days. Nothing is known of him or his family beyond this record. In a plan of lands in Peterborough, now in possession of the heirs of the Masonian Proprietors, dated 1758, he is put down as owner of Lot No. 55, in the western part of the town. A part of Col. Hart's regiment went to Louisburg and the other part to the western frontier. There is no means of telling in which direction Capt. Lovewell's company was ordered. Contracted small-pox in service and died on his return home.

Kelly, John. Enlisted into Paul Gerrish's company of Col. Theodore Atkinson's regiment, September 19, 1755; discharged December 11, 1755. He was clerk of his company. He was also a member of the force raised out of Colonel Atkinson's regiment of militia for the Canadian expedition in 1759. He enlisted March 23, 1759; date of discharge not found. For this service he was paid £6, 1*s*, 6*d*. Dr. Smith, in his history, states that he was killed in Rogers's fight, March 13, 1758, but Mr. Dunbar does not include his name among those in the battle. He was brought up by Rev. Mr. Harvey, who preached in Peterborough for several years. The date and place of Kelly's death, as well as his subsequent career, are unknown. Like so many of the heroes of this war his name disappears absolutely with the conclusion of the struggle.

McLeod, or McClourg, George. Was a private in Capt. Jonathan Butterfield's company of Col. Jonathan Bagley's

regiment. Enlisted, April 14, 1760; discharged, December 1, 1760. Service, thirty-three weeks, one day. He was allowed for seventy-five miles' travel home. On the rolls his residence is given as "Peterboro." Served afterward in the Revolution.

Robbe, Alexander. Came with his father to town from Townsend. He served in Rogers's Rangers, was present and took part in the battle of March 13, 1758, and was one of the two Peterborough men who escaped alive. The dates of his entry and discharge from the service are unknown, as the rolls of Rogers's companies, with one exception, are lost. He was afterward a captain in the Revolutionary war.

Scott, Alexander. Name is not found on any military roll. Mr. Dunbar is authority for the statement that he was with Captain Rogers in his disastrous expedition of March, 1758. From his account Scott was one of those left behind to guard the camp. He is supposed to have been one of the earliest settlers of Peterborough. He came to America from Ireland about 1730, and settled in Townsend, or Lancaster, Mass. In 1753 he kept the public house in Peterborough, afterward owned by Robert Wilson, on the Street road. In 1758 he was back in Townsend, but subsequently returned to Peterborough, settling on land east of the old cemetery.

Scott, David. Born in Townsend in 1744, son of Alexander Scott, the preceding. Enlisted into Captain Willard's company of Col. Timothy Ruggles's regiment, March 6, 1760; discharged, December 16, 1760. Length of service, forty weeks, six days. Was allowed for 135 miles' travel home. Pay, £18, 17*s*, 9*d*. On the rolls he is given as the son of Alexander Scott. He contracted small-pox, and died on his return home, according to Dunbar's sketch of Peterborough, written about 1820.

Scott, William. Nicknamed "Long Bill" to distinguish him from his cousin, William Scott, of Peterborough, who was called "Short Bill." He was son of Alexander Scott and brother of David, above named. Born in Townsend, in 1742. Enlisted into Capt. Silas Brown's company of Col. ——— regiment, March 6, 1760; discharged, December 8, 1760. Term, thirty-nine weeks, five days. On the rolls the name of his father or master is given as Alexander Scott. He was allowed for 180 miles' travel home, and his pay was £17, 17*s*, 6*d*. June 2, 1761, he enlisted into Captain Farrington's company of Colonel ——— regiment, and served till January 1, 1762. Service, thirty weeks and four days. On this roll, also, he is stated to be the son of Alexander Scott, and his residence is given Peterborough. He served in the Revolution and held the rank of captain. He was the ancestor of the late Hon. Albert S. Scott, and of Col. Charles Scott, ex-high sheriff of Hillsborough county.

Scott, William, brother of Alexander Scott, and grandfather of James Scott, Esq., late of Peterborough, deceased. Age at enlistment as stated on the military rolls, forty years. Enlisted into Capt. James Reed's company of Timothy Ruggles's regiment, March 31, 1756, discharged December 5, 1756. Service, thirty-five weeks, five days. Rank, sergeant. He was transferred to Captain Reed's company from Captain Wilson's company of Colonel Blanchard's regiment of militia. In the latter regiment he is stated to be a volunteer. Residence given as "Petters Borow;" in the muster roll of Captain Reed's company it is spelled "Peterborough." He served in the expedition to Crown Point and afterward in the War of the Revolution.

Scott, William. Nicknamed "Short Bill," to distinguish him from his cousin, William Scott, son of Alexander Scott. A nephew of Alexander Scott and William Scott. Born in Ireland in 1743. His father, Archibald Scott, never came to this country. Enlisted into Captain Silas

Brown's company of Colonel ——— regiment, November 18, 1761; served till April 25, 1762. Length of service, five months, seven days. Served in the Revolutionary war, and rose to the rank of major. On the rolls his residence is given as Peterborough. His descendants live in Buffalo, N. Y., Greenfield, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. He is supposed to have come to Peterborough in 1760, and continued to make his home there until the Revolution.

Stinson, Moor, was the son of Samuel Stinson, one of the earliest settlers of the town. Date and place of birth unknown. April 28, 1760, he enlisted into Capt. Silas Brown's company of Colonel ——— regiment and was discharged December 8, 1760. Length of service, thirty-two weeks and one day. On the military rolls the name of his father or master is given as Samuel Stinson, and his residence Lunenburg, where he was probably at work at the time of enlistment. He was a highway surveyor in Peterborough in 1767. Died in Peterborough, April 29, 1769, aged 27 years.

Swan, William, was the son of John Swan, one of the pioneers of the town. Born about 1721, and was married when he enlisted. His first service was in Nova Scotia. Enlisted May 31, 1754, in Capt. William Pierce's company of Colonel Winslow's regiment. Served till October 8, 1754. Term, four months, two weeks, five days. Residence, Lunenburg. He again enlisted March 27, 1759, into Captain Aaron Willard's company of Col. Oliver Wilder's regiment, under command of Jeffrey Amherst, and served till October 26, 1759—thirty weeks and four days. From October 14 to October 16 he was in the hospital at Albany. On the roll his residence is given as Peterborough. The same roll says, "Reported to have served on a former expedition in 1755 to Nova Scotia." In Dr. Smith's genealogies it is stated that he "died in French war." And the same authority says his widow married again, returned to Dublin, and had nine children. No military roll so far found mentions his

death, nor does Mr. Dunbar speak of his death in the service. Possibly he might have again enlisted after his discharge in October, 1759, and it might have occurred during that term of service.

Taggart, John. Came from Roxbury to Peterborough about 1752. Born in 1720; was married and had seven children at the time he entered the service. March 24, 1760, he enlisted into Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company of Col. John Goffe's regiment, raised for the invasion of Canada. He was afterwards transferred into Capt. Alexander Todd's company of the same regiment. Discharged November 22, 1760, at No. 4 (Charlestown, N. H.). This regiment rendezvoused at Litchfield and marched by way of Milford over the notch in the East mountains, through Peterborough to Keene, thence to No. 4, and from there to Crown Point. They had to clear a road, formerly a mere bridle path, from the Merrimack river to Keene, and were forty-four days cutting a road from No. 4 to the foot of the Green mountains. They hauled their stores over the Green mountains on "horse barrows." He entered the Revolutionary war and commanded a company from Sharon in the Ticonderoga alarm in 1777.

Turner, James. Probably a son of Joseph Turner, and born in Ireland, and brother of Thomas Turner. Enlisted into Capt. Jonathan Butterfield's company of Colonel Bagley's regiment, May 19, 1760, and was discharged October 20, 1760. Time, twenty-two weeks and one day. Received as pay £9, 19*s*, 4*d*. His residence on the rolls is stated to be Peterborough. No mention of his death can be found on the miliary rolls. If he "died at Crown Point in 1760," as stated by Mr. Dunbar, it must have been after his discharge, from anything which appears of record. No information of any other enlistment can be found.

Turner, Solomon. Another son of Joseph Turner. En-

listed April 14, 1760, discharged December 24, 1760. Company and regiment not given. On the rolls his residence is given as Harvard, and the name of his father or master, Joseph Turner. He was allowed for 180 miles' travel home, and served on the expedition to Crown Point.

Wallace, or Wallis, Samuel. Probably a brother of Matthew Wallace, a native of Londonderry, who came to Peterborough some time before 1755. Enlisted as a private in Capt. Alexander Todd's company of Col. John Goffe's regiment, March 14, 1760. Rolls do not give date of discharge, nor furnish any further information of him. Subsequent career unrecorded and unknown.

Wilson, Robert, born in Ireland in 1734, came to this country with his parents in 1737, and settled in Cambridge, but moved to Townsend in 1738 or 1739. He was apprenticed to one Deacon Loring of Lexington. Before his time was out he enlisted into Captain Hancock's company of Colonel Brattle's regiment of militia. When the call for troops came he enlisted from this militia regiment into Captain Lord's company of Colonel Gridley's regiment, April 22, 1756, served till December 5, 1756. Length of term, thirty-two weeks and four days. On the rolls his age is given as twenty-two years; occupation, farmer; residence, Lexington, and he is reported as wounded in one of the battles, but the rolls do not say which one. This is his only military service in the French and Indian war of which any record can be found in the Massachusetts Archives. It is a fact, however, taken from a sketch written of him by his grandson, the late Gen. James Wilson, of Keene, that he served under General Wolf, took part in the siege and battle of Quebec, September 13, 1759, saw his commander fall and passed the following night assisting in guarding the French prisoners. At this time he was probably a member of some regiment of the British regular army, as was Samuel Gregg, above named, of which no rolls exist

in this country. The dates of his enlistment and discharge from the regulars are unknown. He came to Peterborough about 1761 or 1762. He was afterwards a lieutenant, captain, and major in the militia, and served in the Revolution.

Of Jeremiah Swan, a son of John Swan, Samuel Stinson, John McCollam, and John Turner, no record can be found on any military roll. The authority for their military service rests upon the sketch of the town by Rev. Elijah Dunbar, printed in 1822, the correctness of which is borne out by the military rolls now existing, in all substantial particulars, so far as they testify at all, and there can be no reasonable doubt of Mr. Dunbar's statement. He says that Swan, McCollam, and Turner died in service. Possibly some or all of these men served in Rogers's Rangers, but that is mere surmise. It is to be deeply regretted that absolutely no record of their service can be found.

It remains to speak of the men who served under Capt. Rogers in 1757 and 1758, and who perished in the disastrous engagement of March 13, 1758. But one roll of Rogers's men—that of his company raised in 1755—is known to exist, but possibly others can be found in the Archives of the British war office in London, as the men were enlisted under English orders and were paid by English officers. These men were Charles McCoy, John Stuart, David Wallace, William Wilson, Robert McNee, John Dinsmore, killed; Alexander Robbe, Samuel Cunningham (above named), escaped, and Alexander Scott and Thomas Cunningham, left behind to guard the camp, as before stated. In one particular Mr. Dunbar is in error. He states that the men fell in an ambuscade. We now know that there was no surprise, and that the battle was as fair and stand-up a fight as is recorded in all the annals of Indian warfare. Captain (or major) Rogers left a detailed account of the action, and his interesting narrative is here reproduced.

On the 11th of January, 1758, Lord Loudon ordered Major Rogers to recruit five additional companies of rangers —four from New England and one company of Indians, to

be ready for service on the 4th of the next March. Each company was to have a captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, and one hundred men. The officers were to have British pay, and the privates two shillings and sixpence, New York money. The men were to provide themselves with good warm clothing, uniform in every company, and a good blanket. They also were to furnish their own arms to be approved by the government. The muskets used were smooth bore, carried buckshot or bullets, and sometimes both. The time of enlistment was to be for not less than one year, and the men were to be at Fort Edward, ready for duty by March 15. Four of these companies were sent to Louisburg and the other stayed at Fort Edward. It is uncertain whether the Peterborough men belonged to this company remaining at Fort Edward, or whether they were attached to some of the companies of rangers previously recruited, and had been encamped there through the winter.

On the 28th of February, Colonel Haviland, commandant at Fort Edward, ordered Capt. Israel Putnam out on a scout toward Ticonderoga. In this reconnoissance one of his men was captured and taken to the enemy's headquarters; the rest returned and reported that there were 600 Indians camped near the enemy's fort. It was known by Putnam's men, when they left Fort Edward, that on their return Rogers was to be sent against Ticonderoga with a force of 400 rangers. The enemy were thus warned of the intentions of the English commander.

On Putnam's return Rogers was ordered to the neighborhood of Carrillon (Ticonderoga), but instead of having 400 men he was given only 180, including officers. All of this number were rangers, except one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, one sergeant, and four privates out of an English regiment who volunteered to accompany him. Rogers confesses that as he viewed this small force of brave men march out of Fort Edward on the expedition on the 10th of March, he "had no little concern and uneasiness of mind," for he believed that the enemy were fully informed

of their purpose. The first day they marchd to "half-way brook," on the road to Lake George. The second day, the eleventh, they reached the first narrows on the lake and camped for the night on the east side. Scouts were sent out three miles in advance to search for the enemy and the camp was carefully guarded by pickets against surprise. The troops marched down the lake on the ice, hauling their packs and equippage on sleds. They left their camp the next morning at sunrise. After marching about three miles a dog was seen running across the lake, when the companies suspecting the Indians must be near, halted, and a scouting party was sent forward to reconnoitre. But no enemy was found, and Rogers led his men to the west side of the lake at a place called "Sabbath Day Point," halted, and sent out scouting parties, while the rest of the company rested till evening. At dark they again started up the lake, Rogers sending a party of fifteen men forward, some of them on skates, as an advanced guard, while the left was protected by another detachment. The march was made in close order, and the night was very dark. In this way they marched till within eight miles of the outpost of the French force. A fire was discovered on the east shore and the commander of the advanced guard sent back word that the enemy had been seen. After a careful reconnoissance Rogers called in his scouts and flanking parties, marched to the west shore of the lake, where the men hid their packs and sleighs in a thicket, left a small guard to watch them, and the rest went forward to attack the enemy. The French pickets had, however, taken the alarm, extinguished their fire and rejoined the main body. Rogers, thinking his scouts must have been mistaken about the fire, led his men back to where they had left their baggage and camped in the snow through the night without a fire.

Rogers continues: "The 13th, in the morning I deliberated with the officers how to proceed, who were unanimously of opinion that it was best to go by land on snow-shoes, lest the enemy should discover us on the lake; we

accordingly continued our march on the west side, keeping on the back of the mountains that overlooked the French advanced guards. At twelve of the clock we halted two miles west of those guards, and then refreshed ourselves till three, that the day scouts from the fort might be returned home before we advanced, intending at night to ambuscade some of their roads in order to trepan them in the morning. We then moved in two divisions, the one headed by Captain Bulkley, the other by myself; Ensigns White and Wait had the rear guard, the other officers were posted properly in each division, having a rivulet at a small distance on our left, and a steep mountain on our right. We kept close to the mountain that the advanced guard might better observe the rivulet, on the ice of which I imagined they would travel if out, as the snow was four feet deep and very bad traveling on snowshoes. In this manner we marched a mile and a half when our advanced guard informed me of the enemy being in their view, and soon after, that they had ascertained their number to be ninety-six, chiefly Indians. We immediately laid down our packs and prepared for battle, supposing these to be the whole number or main body of the enemy, who were marching on our left up the rivulet on the ice. I ordered Ensign McDonald to the command of the advanced guard, which, as we faced to the left, made a flanking party to our right. We marched to within a few yards of the bank, which was higher than the ground we occupied, and observing the ground gradually to descend from the bank of the rivulet to the foot of the mountain, we extended our party along the bank far enough to command the whole of the enemy at once; we waited till their front was nearly opposite our left wing, when I fired a gun, as a signal for a general discharge upon them, whereupon we gave them the first fire, which killed about forty Indians; the rest retreated and were pursued by about one-half of our people. I now imagined the enemy totally defeated, and ordered Ensign McDonald to head the flying number of them that none might escape; but we soon found our mistake, and the party

we had attacked were only their advanced guard, their main body coming up, consisting of 600 more, Canadians and Indians; upon which I ordered our people to retreat to their own ground which we gained at the expense of fifty men killed; the remainder I rallied and drew up in pretty good order, where they fought with such intrepidity and bravery as obliged the enemy (though seven to one in number) to retreat a second time; but we not being in a condition to prevent them, they rallied again, and recovered their ground and warmly pushed us in front and both wings, while the mountain defended our rear; but they were so warmly received that their flanking parties soon retreated to their main body with considerable loss. This threw the whole again into disorder, and they retreated a third time; but our number being now too far reduced to take advantage of their disorder they rallied again and made a fresh attack upon us. About this time we discovered 200 Indians going up the mountain on our right, as we supposed to get possession of the rising ground and attack our rear; to prevent which I sent Lieutenant Philips, with eighteen men, to gain the first possession, and beat them back; which he did; and being suspicious that the enemy would go round on our left and take possession of the other part of the hill, I sent Lieutenant Crofton, with fifteen men, to prevent them there; and soon after desired two gentlemen, who were volunteers in the party, with a few men, to go and support him, which they did with great bravery.

"The enemy pushed us so close in front that the parties were not more than twenty yards asunder in general, and sometimes intermixed with each other. The firing continued almost constantly for an hour and a half from the beginning of the attack, in which time we lost eight officers and more than one hundred privates killed on the spot. We were at last obliged to break, and I, with about twenty men, ran up the hill to Philips and Crofton, when we stopped and fired on the Indians, who were eagerly pushing us, with numbers that we could not withstand. Lieutenant Philips

being surrounded by 300 Indians, was at this time capitulating for himself and party on the other part of the hill. He spoke to me and said if the enemy would give them quarters he thought it best to surrender, otherwise he would fight while he had one man left to fire a gun.

"I now thought it most prudent to retreat and bring off with me as many of my party as I possibly could, which I immediately did; the Indians closely pursuing us at the same time, took several prisoners. We came to Lake George in the evening, where we found several wounded men, whom we took with us to the place where we had left our sleds, from whence I sent an express to Fort Edward, desiring Mr. Haviland to send a party to meet us and assist in bringing in the wounded; with the remainder I tarried there the whole night, without fire or blankets, and in the morning we marched up the lake and met Captain Stark at Hoop Island, six miles north from Fort William Henry, and encamped there that night; the next day being the 15th, in the evening we arrived at Fort Edward."

Rogers estimates the enemy at 700, 600 of whom were Indians. He says: "We killed 150 of them and wounded as many more." And he pathetically adds: "I will not pretend to determine what we should have done had we been 400 or more strong, but this I am obliged to say of those brave men who attended me (most of whom are now no more, both officers and soldiers in their respective stations behaved with uncommon resolution and courage, nor do I know of an instance during the whole action in which I can justly impeach the prudence or good conduct of any of them." It is an eloquent tribute of a brave commander to the heroic men who fell.

Rogers foots up the number of killed at 125 men, besides those who were captured and afterward murdered by the Indians. Of the 180 who marched out of Fort Edward with him on the morning of the 10th of March, not more than 25 returned on the evening of the 15th. In this battle more Peterborough men were slain than in any other one battle in

the whole history of the town. The next most fatal engagement was the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862, when four perished.

The French historian, Pouchot, gives this account of the battle: "On the 1st of March, a party of two hundred of our domiciled Indians and part Canadians left Montreal. These Indians coming to the fort, Carrillon, asked of the commander some provisions, and said they wished to rest a few days before setting out on the march. He gave them some and a little brandy, and the Indians returned to their camp and began to drink. One of them who did not wish to join them began a juggling, and after some time he called the rest to a council, and told them that he had learned by this means that the English had sent a party, who had come to Carrillon, and that they could not be far distant. He then exhorted his comrades to set out on the next day, which they in fact did. The commandant was agreeably surprised at this prompt resolution of relieving him and granted all they asked. Several officers and soldiers of the garrison wished to join the expedition. They proceeded along the lake shore, and at three leagues beyond their scouts noticed the tracks of men in considerable numbers on the ice, and reported this fact. It was determined at once to retire into the woods near which the English would pass. Our scouts seeing the English troops descending a little hill ran to notify their people that they were approaching. They arrived at a little elevation by the time the English were at the bottom of the hill, and they at once attacked them, killing one hundred and forty-six on the spot. They did not save more than the fifth part of the two hundred that they had. Robert Rogers, who commanded them, left his clothes, his commission, and his instructions to enable him the better to flee. Eleven officers or volunteers had joined this detachment, of whom four belonged to regiments that had lately arrived from England. Five were taken prisoners to Carrillon, and others were lost in the woods, where they

perished with hunger. This was the most vigorous action of the Indians."

General Montcalm, in a letter dated April 10, says that the Indians brought back one hundred and forty-six scalps and would give no quarter. But he does not state definitely the losses.

Little is known of the men who perished. Charles McCoy was probably a brother of William McCoy, who came to Peterborough in 1752 or 1753, and who settled east of the Street road on the southern border of the town. John Stuart was the son of William Stuart who first settled on lots two and sixty-five. The son was born in 1737. David Wallace was the son of William Wallis, born in Lunenburg, March 26, 1737. Was not of the family of Matthew Wallis and no relation so far as known. (See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, April, 1902). Robert McNee was eldest son of Deacon William McNee, who first came to town in 1744 or 1745. Robert was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1735. William Wilson was probably of the family of Hugh Wilson, who came from Londonderry. And of John Dinsmore nothing is known.

Thus Peterborough furnished for the conflict thirty-two men. In 1760 the town had about fifty families, in all perhaps two hundred souls. On this basis sixteen per cent. of the whole population served in the army—an extraordinary contribution—of whom thirteen, namely, Wm. Swan, Jeremiah Swan, James Turner, John Turner, John Hogg, John McCollam, David Scott, Charles McCoy, John Stuart, David Wallace, Wm. Wilson, Robert McNee, and John Dinsmore—almost one-half of the number—perished in the service or contracted disease therein and died soon after reaching home. It is a record of sacrifice and patriotism worthy of the people who made it, and constitutes one of the proudest traditions of the town. Of the men who survived all but eight are known to have fought for the Colonies in the Revolution and not one took the side of the mother country.

After all mere numbers tell but part of the story. The

courage and daring of these men, particularly those who served under Major Rogers around Lake George, and the hardships and sufferings they incurred, are not surpassed in any tales of warfare, ancient or modern. Summer and winter, day and night, were alike to them. Under a July sun they went on long expeditions, journeying on lakes and rivers in whale boats or birch canoes, or threading their way through the pathless wilds of the primeval forest. Amid the ice and snows of a northern winter they traveled over the deep snows on snowshoes or upon the ice of the frosty lakes and streams on skates, while like Düner's knight "a cruel death stalked constantly at their side." They often slept in the snow without blanket or fire. Frequently their only rations were such wild game as they could kill on the march. When heavy French and Indian forces lay about Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the woods around swarmed with savage foes, they reconnoitered up to the outposts of the enemy, slew, or captured and carried off prisoners from under the very walls of the forts. Gliding under the walls of the fortresses on foot or in boats, so near that they could hear the sentries on the ramparts pass along the watchword, they obtained accurate information of the enemy's forces, the number of their troops and forest allies, their munition of war, their secret plans of campaign, and knew intimately every trail and secret path through the dark and bloody ground over which the contending forces struggled and fought. To be disabled by wounds or cut off from the main body meant capture and pretty certainly a most cruel death. They hardly went out on a reconnoissance when they were not ambushed by Indians at some stage of the expedition, and they well knew that behind any rock, thicket, or tree might lurk an Indian savage bent on murder. But nothing daunted them. The loss of a third or half their number in an ambuscade did not for a moment deter the survivors from starting upon another raid on the day following their return, and while health and strength held out, shrank from no peril or hard-

ship which they were called to undergo. It is a matter of deep regret that we know so litle of the personality of these men, who gave such a noble illustration of the character and virtues of the race to which they belonged.

It will be seen that a large number of them enlisted under the famous ranger, Robert Rogers. This may be explained, in part, from the fact that Rogers was a Scotch Irishman, as were so many of the early settlers of Peterborough, and as were, also, the two next highest officers of the first company he organized (in February, 1756), namely, Richard Rogers, his brother, first lieutenant, and John Stark, second lieutenant. The peculiarly dangerous character of the service Rogers was called to perform, and the daring and endurance required for it had special attractions for the young men of the infant settlement, and explains, in part, why so many of them sought enlistment under him.

Major Rogers himself has been described as "an ambitious and violent man, yet able in more ways than one, by no means uneducated, skilled in woodcraft, and energetic and resolute." A history of his actions in this war bear out this description. He understood thoroughly the Indian character, and was a past master in all the arts and stratagems of savage warfare. His men, if we may judge from what they did, were kindred spirits, and never hesitated to go wherever he dared to lead, and that they did their full duty at all times and in all places Rogers himself has borne ample testimony. The war in which they took such honorable part, was, in the issues at stake, and in its cruel and bloody character, the hardest fought and the most important ever waged on this continent prior to 1861. The English triumph saved America from the blight of a French civilization; the birth of the United States was soon to follow, and the institutions of a great, free and intelligent democracy became, in a few years, the law and civilization of the new world.

CHAPTER II.

BEGINNINGS OF THE STRUGGLE.

From the close of the French and Indian war in 1763 on to 1775 the town had a steady, healthy growth in population and prosperity. The first census was taken in 1767, with the following result:*

Unmarried men between 16 and 60,	33
Married men between 16 and 60,	64
Boys under 16,	113
Men, 60 years of age and over,	13
Females, unmarried,	149
Females, married,	68
Slaves,	1
Widows,	2
Total,	443

In 1768 it had ratable estates to the value of £3715, and 100 polls.** The proportion to £1000 was £8, 17*s.*

Under an order by Governor Wentworth issued October 15, 1773,¶ another enumeration was made, showing:

Unmarried men between 16 and 60,	44
Married men between 16 and 60,	66
Boys, 16 and under,	131
Men, 60 years of age and over,	12
Females, unmarried,	172
Females, married,	72
Widows,	11
Slaves,	6
Total,	514

* State papers, Vol. VII, p. 170.
** " " " " p. 166.
¶ State papers, Vol. X, p. 631.

The town under this census had 88 polls and 150 ratable estates.† The proportion was £7, 5*s*.

In 1775 the Fourth Provincial Congress ordered a third census, which was to include the number of firearms in each town fit for use, and the number wanting to complete one for every person capable of using them, with the quantity of powder in each place; and where there was a public stock, a separate account thereof. From this census it appeared that there were then:‡

Males under 16 years of age,	139
Males above 16 years of age to 50, not in army,	77
All males over 50 years,	23
Persons gone to the army,	25
All females,	277
Negroes and slaves for life,	8
Total,	549

Firearms, 23. No return was made of the public stock of powder. This was an increase in population in twelve years of twenty-four per cent., a larger per cent. than that of the United States between 1900 and 1910.

The population of some of the neighboring towns by the same census will show their relative military strength in comparison with Peterborough.*

New Ipswich,	960	Rindge,	542
Londonderry,	2590	Dublin,	305
Lyndeborough,	713	Temple,	491
Sharon,	147	Jaffrey,	351

This increase, be it observed, was among a farming and artisan population, for the people were employed exclusively in agriculture and the mechanical trades, and aside from two or three saw and grist mills there was no manufacturing of any kind.

† State papers, Vol. VII, p. 327.
‡ " " " " p. 762.
* State papers, Vol. VII, p. 780.

But the conveniences and comforts of life had increased in a greater ratio than the population. Most of the primitive log cabins had been replaced by frame dwellings, and the house furnishings were of better quality and quantity. There were more cattle, and the farms had more cleared and arable land. At least one store was open. It was owned by Captain (Major) William Scott, and was at the Carter Corner, in a building situated on the northeast corner of the three roads which there meet. The building was afterwards removed. There was one church, one tavern, kept by Robert Wilson, and one physician, Dr. John Young, but no lawyer. The only man in town who appears to have held a commission under the royal government was Hugh Wilson, who had served a number of years as Justice of the Peace.

Presbyterian in faith, the settlers were devout believers in the democratic principles of that powerful sect which, under the leadership of John Knox and Andrew Melville and their successors, had raised up so much trouble for Mary Stuart, and later for James I and Charles I. They were a contented and peace-loving folk, not of those who were eager to excite war, but they had an inherited taste and aptitude for military life. Many of them had come to this country in the migration of 1736, while the rest were children of the Londonderry immigrants of 1719. Probably nineteen out of every twenty were of that race which has ever been dangerous material for royal despotism to handle —the Scotch-Irish. They had its defects, but they had all its virtues,—industry, independence of character, unflinching courage, and devoted loyalty to those great principles of civil and religious liberty which they had come here to enjoy. How well they sustained the character of their race in the long war of the Revolution these pages will show.

There was one military company in the town in 1775, commanded probably by Robert Wilson. No rolls of this organization are known to exist, but it was composed substantially of the men who made up the company of Alexander Robbe, as the latter existed in January, 1776. A list

of Capt. Robbe's company fortunately is preserved. It is dated January 13, 1776, and is a complete roll of the entire military population of Peterborough on that date. It is as follows:†

"Province of New Hampshire and County of Hillsborough.

By order of Congress, Peterborough, Jan. 13, 1776.

A list of tranable Solders, under the command of Capton Alexander Robbe together with the Prasent Sargents:

Ser. William McNee*
Ser. Robert Gray*
Samuel Hogg*
John Smith*
Thomas Stewert
William Blaire*
Samuel Huston*
Hugh Gragg*
James Taggert*
Aron Brown
David Ames*
John White the 3d
William Scoot, juner*
Charles Cowal*
James Tampleton
Thomas Steel*
Kalsy Gray*
John Miller*
Samuel Willison
John Gragg, juner*
Jacob Gragg*
Samuel Moore, juner*
Benjemin Mitchel*
William White*
William Robbe*
Thomas Morison*
Thomas Smith*
Joseph Miller*
William Swan*
William White *
Ser. Samuel Miller*
Ser. Robert Morrison*
Samuel Miller
Moses Cunningham
John White, juner*
Isaac Mitchel*
Samuel Gragg*
Adames Gragg*
Elijah Puffer
Isaac Huston*
Charels Stewart*
Robert Smith*
Rodolphus Green
Rendel McCallester*
Matthew Tampleton
David Steel, juner
William Miller
Joseph Hambel
James Willison*
Abraham Holems
William Moore, juner*
John Mitchel*
Charls White*
Davied White*
John Morison*
James Richy*
James Smith*
Alexander Stewert*
Jeremiah Smith*
Timothey Mixer*

* All those thus (*) marked served in the army during some portion of the war.
† The original is in the Library of the Historical Society of Peterborough.

Robert Gragg	Thomas Davidson, juner*
Robert Smith, juner	Samuel Morison*
Samuel McClurge	Joseph Babe*
James Hakly*	Nethaneal Holmes*
William McKeen*	Davied Allet
Richeson Emory*	Ephream Stephens*
Michal Woodcock*	Joseph Littil*
Simson Hogg*	Mathew Gray
Jonathan Steel	Charles McCoy*
Samuel Robbe*	Charles Davison*
John More*	Robert Swan*
John Kenaday*	David Goage

Eighty-five officers and men.

The Alarm List—Capton Hugh Willson, Capton Thomas Morison, Capton William Smith, Capton John Butler*, Lut. John Gragge*, Lut. William Robbe*, Lut. Samuel Gragg.

Sargents in the Provience Serves—John White*, William Scoot*, William Speer.

Sargents in the Miliaty—Davied Steel, Thomas Davisson*, James Robbe*, John Willson, Thomas Cunningham, Samuel Miller, John Scott*, John Blear*.

Neil Hamble	Hugh Gragg*
Samuel Moore*	Samuel Mitchel*
Doc't John Young*	John Smith*
Thomas Turner	William McNee, Sener
John Taggert*	Isiah Tyler*
William McKay	Thomas Littil*

Whillock (Jonathan Wheelock)*."

The militia was composed of all men between 16 and 50 years of age, but there were many exemptions from professional and official classes. The Alarm List embraced all between 16 and 65 not included in the regular militia. The latter were mustered for drill eight times a year. The Alarm List assembled twice a year and could choose their own officers.

While it is probable that there was not a newspaper taken in town in 1775 the people were fully informed of current events. They had commercial intercourse with citizens of the larger towns in New Hampshire and Massachu-

* All those thus (*) marked served in the army during some portion of the war.

setts, and through business channels, as well as from passing travellers, learned what was going on, and were kept alive to the situation.

In this most important work of publicity the Committees of Correspondence were the leading factors. These were organizations first formed in Boston in 1772 at the suggestion of Samuel Adams. The plan worked so well that before long it was adopted by the towns of Massachusetts, and then by the other colonies. There was constant communication between these committees, so that each one was kept fully informed of what was doing in the way of legislation in all the other colonies. In May, 1773, the Assembly of New Hampshire elected a Committee of Correspondence of seven members, which immediately entered upon its work.

The committees also wrote letters to town officials urging the formation of similar local agencies, but there was no such body chosen in Peterborough until two years later. It was the aim of these local councils to spread through the towns the information they had acquired concerning the progress of events, to stimulate a spirit of union among the people, and to encourage resistance to the aggressions of the mother country.

The Tories were quick to recognize what they were doing, and the great influence they exerted in controlling and directing public sentiment. Language was not strong enough for them to express Tory hate and detestation of their work. Daniel Leonard, the great Tory pamphleteer, two years after they had organized, accused them of being the source of the rebellion, and denounced them as the foulest, subtlest and most venomous enemy that ever issued from the egg of sedition. "I saw the small seed when it was planted. It was a grain of mustard; I have watched the plant until it has become a great tree. The vilest reptiles that crawl upon the earth are concealed at the root; the foulest birds of the air rest upon the branches."*

* See John Fiske's Amer. Rev., Vol. I, pp. 79–80.

Nor was the Legislature of New Hampshire behind any other in its expression of loyalty to the Colonial Cause. In its reply to the resolutions of Massachusetts, it said, February 7, 1774: "You may therefore Depend on the ready Concurrence of this House with the Measures tho't necessary to be pursued by the other Colonies in the Cause of Liberty."†

In May, 1774, the Legislature chose another Committee of Correspondence. The royal governor, John Wentworth, at once dissolved the Assembly, hoping by this action to dissolve also the Committee, but in this he wholly failed. The Assembly immediately issued summonses to their members to meet again in their own chamber. The Governor sent the Sheriff of Rockingham County to command them to disperse and keep the King's peace. The Legislature declined to obey and adjourned to another building, where they voted to send letters to all the towns and parishes requesting them to elect deputies to hold a convention at Exeter to choose delegates to the General Congress which was to meet at Philadelphia.‡ The body thus called was the first Provincial Congress of New Hampshire. It was this Congress which elected John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom delegates to the Continental Congress of 1774. It also appointed a day of fasting and prayer, which was generally observed throughout the Colony. It solemnly "Resolved that the deputies recommend it to their respective Towns to take into Consideration the distressed, unhappy Condition of the Town of Boston, and liberally to contribute towards the Relief of the Poor of that town, according to the noble and laudable Example of their Sister Colonies."*

Through the action of this body, also, the news of the landing of tea at Portsmouth, the terms of the Boston Port Bill, the seizure of Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth Harbor, the resolves of the different towns upon passing

† State papers, VII, 355.
‡ State papers, VII, p. 399.
* State papers, VII, p. 408.

events, the acts of "The Non-Importation Association," the memorial to the inhabitants of the colonies and the address of the colonies to the King, the last three being adopted unanimously, first by the Continental Congress and then by the State Provincial body, were scattered broadcast among the people through circulars, and read also from the pulpits of the churches.

The second Provincial Congress met at Exeter, Jan. 25, 1775, but how and by whom called is not clear from existing records. It appointed a committee with discretionary power to call future Congresses, and adopted an address to the people of the State which is a paper of extreme importance, for it not only voices the opinions of the people upon the great question of the day, but also expresses the sacrifices they were ready and willing to make for their Cause. It is given entire, and will be read by those desiring to know the state of public opinion at the time:

"To the Inhabitants of the Province of New Hampshire:

"BRETHREN:

"When we consider the unhappy condition to which you and your American brethren are reduced; when we reflect that for nearly ten months past you have been deprived of any share in your own government, and of those advantages which flow to society from Legislative Assemblies; when we view the lowering clouds, charged with ministerial vengeance, fast spreading over this extensive Continent, ready to burst on the heads of its inhabitants, and to involve the whole British Empire in one common ruin, at this alarming juncture, duty to Almighty God, to our Country, ourselves, and posterity, loudly demands our most strenuous exertions to avoid the impending danger.

"Such are the measures adopted by the British Ministry for enslaving you, and with such incessant vigilance has their plan been prosecuted, that Tyranny already begins to wave its banners in your borders, and to threaten these once happy regions with infamous and detestable slavery.

"Shall we, knowing the value of freedom, and nursed in the arms of Liberty, make a base and ignominious surrender of our rights, thereby consigning succeeding generations to

a condition of wretchedness, from which, perhaps, all human efforts will be insufficient to extricate them?

"Duty to ourselves, and regard for our country, should induce us to defend our liberties, and to transmit the fair inheritance unimpaired to posterity. Should our restless enemies drives us to arms in defense of everything we hold dear, we should be reduced to a state, dreadful even in contemplation; for, should we prove victorious, the blood of our brethren shed in an unhappy contest, would cause the laurels to wither on our brows, and make the Conquerors mourn with the vanquished. But should our enemies be successful they will thereby rivet the chains of slavery upon us and our posterity.

"Thus surrounded with dangers and distresses on every side, it behooves us to adopt and pursue such peaceable measures, as, under God, will be most likely to prevent those dreadful calamities with which we are threatened. Fully sensible that to point out, with any degree of certainty, the methods by which you may shun the threatening evils, would require more than human wisdom, we can only recommend such measures as appear to us most likely to answer that desirable end, and best calculated to restore to you that peace and harmony so ardently wished for by every good and honest American. We therefore, earnestly recommend:

"First That you discountenance and discourage all trespasses and injuries against individuals and their property, and all disorders of every kind; and that you cultivate and maintain peace and harmony among yourselves.

"Second, That you yield due obedience to the Magistrates within this Government, and carefully endeavor to support the laws thereof.

"Third, That you strictly adhere to the Association of the late Continental Congress and deal with the violators of it in the manner therein recommended.

"Fourth. That you endeavor particularly to enforce the laws of the Province again Hawkers, Peddlers and Petty-Chapmen.

"Fifth, That you abstain from the use of East India Tea whenever or by whatever means it has or may be imported.

"Sixth, That you encourage and support your several Committees of Correspondence and Inspection, in discharging the very important trust you have reposed in them.

"Seventh, That in case any inhabitant of these Colonies should be seized, in order to be transported to Great Britain,

or other parts beyond the Seas, to be tried for offences supposed to be committed in America, you conduct yourself agreeable to the advice of the late Continental Congress.

"Eighth, That in your several stations you promote and encourage the manufactures of this country, and endeavor, both by precept and example, to induce all under you, and with whom you are connected, to practice economy and industry, and to shun all kinds of extravagance.

"Ninth, That the Officers of the several Regiments strictly comply with the laws of this Province for regulating the Militia; and as the Militia upon this Continent, if properly disciplined, would be able to do great service in its defence, should it ever be invaded by his Majesty's enemies, that you acquaint yourselves with the manual exercise, particularly that recommended and enjoined by the Captain General, the motions being natural, easy, and best calculated to qualify persons for real action; and also to improve themselves in those evolutions which are necessary for infantry in time of engagement.

"Tenth, That as your enemies are using every art to impoverish and distress you, in order to induce submission to their arbitrary mandates, you carefully shun those measures which may have a tendency to distress your brethren and fellow-sufferers, and avoid all unnecessary lawsuits, and endeavor to settle all disputes between you in the most amiable and least expensive manner. That all debtors exert themselves in discharging their just debts, and all creditors exercise such lenity as their circumstances will admit of.

"Eleventh, That as the inhabitants of the town of Boston, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, are now laboring under a load of Ministerial vengeance, laid upon them to enforce obedience to certain arbitrary and unconstitutional acts, which if once submitted to, must involve all America in slavery and ruin; conscious that all these Colonies are largely indebted to the virtue and fortitude of those patriotick assertors of freedom, we heartily recommend a continuation of your contributions, for the relief of that oppressed people, and that you keep yourselves in constant readiness to support them in their just opposition, whenever necessity may require.

"Lastly, We earnestly entreat you, at this time of tribulation and distress, when your enemies are urging you to despair, when every scene around is full of gloom and

horror, that in imitation of your pious forefathers, with contrition of spirit and penitence of heart, you implore the Divine Being, who alone is able to deliver you from your present unhappy and distressing situation, to espouse your righteous cause, secure your liberties, and fix them on a firm and lasting basis; and we fervently beseech him to restore to you, and your American brethren, that peace and tranquility so ardently desired, and earnestly sought for, by every true friend of liberty, and mankind."†

By order of the Convention,

J. WENTWORTH, *President.**

While not counselling open and armed resistance, this circular was in effect a signal to the people to "clear the deck for action," and helped to prepare their minds for independence.

A third Provincial Congress met at Exeter, April 21, 1775, and continued in session two weeks. Like its predecessors it was exclusively occupied with measures dealing with the questions at issue between the Colonies and the Crown. The members were sworn to secrecy as to its acts and debates. It chose Nathaniel Folsom commander of all the troops of the State, and provided for the collection of military stores. The towns were recommended "to Engage as many men as they think fit to be properly Equipt ready to ready to march at a minute's warning on any Emergency."‡

There is no evidence that Peterborough had been represented heretofore in any legislative body of the Colony, either under the Royal Governors, or otherwise. But to this (third) Congress the town sent Samuel Cunningham as a delegate. He took his seat April 25th. Whether he remained until its final adjournment does not appear.

The Fourth Provincial Congress assembled May 17, 1775, and sat at intervals until November 15th following, when the time for which it had been elected expired. It was the most important of all the Provincial Congresses, and enacted

† VII, p. 443.

* A relation of Governor Wentworth and a staunch patriot. See VII, p. 453.

‡ State papers, VII, 462.

legislation which had serious and far-reaching consequences. Not only did it vote to raise 2000 men, but it officered the regiments, equipped them, voted supplies, and did everything that a State could do to prepare for and carry on the war. It assessed taxes, demanded and collected the money in the Colonial Treasury under the Royal Government, borrowed money, forbade the conveyance of goods and supplies out of the Colony except for the army, and exercised all the prerogatives of a legislative body. To this Congress Peterborough sent William Smith, but he was present only a part of the session. The town apparently placed small value on its representative rights, and the poverty of the settlers was probably the cause. While it responded promptly to the demands of the Provincial Congress for men and supplies for the army, it had no money to pay the salary and expenses of the town delegate. Before the Fourth Congress took its first recess it appointed a Committee of Safety to act for it when not sitting, and clothed it with full legislative and executive powers. Under the first constitution of the State this Committee was continued in office, though its membership was changed from time to time, and it continued to exercise executive functions until 1784, when it finally retired from office.

The fifth and last Provincial Congress met December 21, 1775. Samuel Moore was the representative from Peterborough. Besides enacting legislation necessary for carrying on the war, its most important action, in obedience to the recommendation of the Continental Congress, was to draft a state constitution and put it into operation. The Fourth Congress, November 3, 1775, had appointed a committee to petition the Continental Congress "for liberty for some speedy mode of government and Execution of Justice in this Colony." December 5th following, the Fifth Congress appointed a committee of fifteen "to draft a constitution for the Government of this Colony, During the Present Contest with Great Britain." This committee reported January 5, 1776, and the draft was adopted. The

legislative powers were divided between a Council consisting of twelve members and an Assembly. The Congress apparently resolved itself into the Assembly so constituted. The Executive consisted of the Council or a committee thereof, which constituted the Committee of Safety before mentioned. The Colony was governed by these bodies thus constitued throughout the war.

Besides these Provincial Congresses, there were conventions held by some of the counties early in the year 1775. The one in Hillsborough County had its inception in the town of Amherst, which, at a meeting held October 24, 1774, passed the following resolution:

"That Paul D. Sergent, Mr. Benja Kinrick, Daniel Campble, be Delegates & do hereby direct and Instruct them to use their Endeavours to Secure and Maintain Peace & good Order in this Town & to use their utmost Efforts to defuse peace and good order through this County, and excite in the minds of People a due Respect to all just measures that may be recommended by the present Grand Congress at Philadelphia, and said Delegates are hereby instructed to take Copys of this vote from the Clerk and send to all the Towns in this County that they shall think necessary to constitute a County Congress; so that the good ends aforesaid may be answered, Grievances heard, and Remonstrate to such Authority whose Province is it to grant Redress."*

This convention met at Amherst, April 5, and was in session two days. Aaron Brown was sent as a delegate from Peterborough. Twenty-six members representing fourteen towns were present. The Convention recommended the formation of military companies in all the towns, the choice of officers for the same, and the perfection of the men in military drill. It also asked the people to refrain from routs, riots or licentious attacks on persons and property; requested Massachusetts creditors not to press their New Hampshire debtors; asked for two Superior Courts in the County, and petitioned the lawyers that so far as possible they discourage litigation. Finally it appointed a com-

* State papers, Vol. VII, p. 447.

mittee to call a future County Congress and then adjourned.†

A second County Convention was held soon after, but no record of its proceedings has been found. A third met May 24th.‡ This Convention voted to agree to and acquiesce in the resolves of the Continental Congress, and "to see if sd towns in ye County have chosen a Committee of Safty to see if the several Towns strikly adhere to the late Resolves of the Continental Congress." It subsequently appeared that all but two had done so. Peterborough was not represented. The following were the town's first Committee of Safety, chosen in 1775:

Aaron Brown — Henry Ferguson
Kelso Gray — Alexander Robbe
William McNee

The causes which led to the different Provincial Congresses, their inception, their subsequent meetings and the measures they passed, are found in the manner in which the Royal Governor, John Wentworth, dealt with the Colonial Legislature in 1774 and 1775. Wentworth was broad-minded and humane, and had the good of the people at heart. In the first years of his administration he was popular, and his conduct, even after the controversy arose, was free from many of the arbitrary and despotic acts which marked the course of some of the other Royal Governors. But he was thoroughly loyal to his King, and used every means in his power to stem the rising tide of discontent in so far as it was attempted to embody that discontent in legislative manifestoes and laws.

After the beginning of 1774 the attention of the Assembly was increasingly turned to questions relating to the issues between the people and the Mother Country. February 12th the Governor prorogued the Legislature until the 10th of March, and just before that day dissolved it. Its ses-

† State papers, Vol. VII, p. 448.
‡ State papers, Vol. VII, p. 449.

sions from that date were brief, and as events thickened and the political skies grew darker, the breach between the people and the Executive grew steadily wider. The people petitioned for redress of their grievances, but were met by remonstrance and reproof. On the 8th of May the Governor again dissolved the Assembly, "because," as he said, "I look upon the measures entered upon by the House of Assembly to be inconsistent with his Majesty's service & the good of this Government, it is my Duty as far as in me lies to prevent any Detriment that might arise from such Proceedings."*

This dissolution of May 8th was in consequence of the election of a second Committee of Correspondence. The result has already been described and it was followed by calling the First Provincial Congress. The Legislature did not meet again till May 4, 1775. It was in session but two days and the Governor then adjourned it to June 12th, when after a two days' session he again adjourned it for a month. Meanwhile the Governor had fled to Fort William and Mary, from which he issued his last proclamation adjourning the Assembly till the next September. It never met again. For a year the members had insisted upon turning their first attention to political questions and the Governor had sought to defeat their purpose by proroguing or dissolving their meeting. Thus it was that the power and influence of the Provincial Congresses were built up.

While the people of Peterborough were kept fully informed of all these exciting events, and complied with the recommendations of the different legislative bodies in preparation for what was to follow, very little of their action in the premises is found on the records of the town. The first entry relating, even indirectly, to the Revolution was March 4, 1775, when there was an article in the warrant to see:

"If the Town will agree to the mesures proposed by the

* State papers, Vol. VII, p. 369.

continental congress in chusing committees to corrospond," and "what other Shall they thought necessary for the soport of our Liberteys and vote the same." Town Record, Vol. 1, page 50.

At the same meeting it was voted, "That the Town provid a Stock of Ammunition."

"Voted that Saml Mitchell, Willm McNee, Jun, and Aaron Brown be a Committee to portick (protect) Sd Store. Same, page 51.

There is no further recorded action relating to the war until the 12th of the next December, when the voters of Peterborough and Temple met and chose Samuel Moore as representative to the Fifth Provincial Congress.

On the 2d of January, 1776, the people having chosen their representative to the Assembly, desired to instruct him as to their views on public questions and define his line of conduct as their representative. It was a general practice for towns, in those days, so to do. The following letter was sent to the town of Temple:

PETERBORO, Jan. 4th, 1776.

To the Selectmen of Temple,

GENTS.—

The annual meeting of the inhabitants of this Town was held on the 2nd inst & as the principal persons of said Town were then assembled, it was proposed that a committee should be chosen to correspond with the Inhabitants of the Town of Temple, to see if they will chose a committee to join with them in consulting whether it will be necessary to advise with Mr. Sam^{l} Moore (who was lately chosen to represent the inhabitants in Congress or House of Representatives for this Colony the ensuing year), and instruct said Moore by said Comm^{ee} what they should think most beneficial for the welfare of said Inhabitants & recommend the same to the due notice of s^{d} Moore.

The critical situation of the affairs of this Colony, we presume, demands the exertion of every faculty, so we doubt not but you will be ready to promote the good of the community. You will please to let us know your minds on the subject, and if you should proceed to choose a com. for the

purpose aforesaid, we, the subscribers, being chosen as Committee for this town, will most readily meet with you at any Convenient place after due notice. We are with cordial affection, Gentl[m]

Your Most Humbel Serv'ts.

Sam[l] Mitchell,
David Steel,
Jotham Blanchard.

History of Temple, page 104.

There is nothing of this action on the town records, nor does it anywhere appear whether this invitation was accepted.

It is known that when the war came Peterborough was as well prepared and acted as efficiently and as harmoniously as any other town of its population in the State. It is to be deeply regretted that so few of its deliberations were preserved, for it is impossible, from their subsequent record in the war, to think that the sturdy, liberty-loving settlers of Peterborough were not fully alive to what was going on, and did not do their full part in preparing for the conflict which was now upon them.

The First Provincial Congress was, like its four successors, a Revolutionary body, and marked the beginning of that course of events in New Hampshire which at last ended in complete independence.

The call for the First Congress was issued by the Assembly after it had been legally dissolved by the Royal Governor, and when the members were acting simply as individual citizens. As a legislative body it was without authority either in law or chartered rights, and its meeting was in defiance of the Executive will. Its acts had no more binding force upon the people than those of any other body of citizens proceeding without statute authority—but were in fact and reality simply requests or suggestions of the persons making them for the voluntary guidance of the people of the State.

The calling of the Provincial Congresses, and their

action, were the supreme acts of a people in the assertion of their inalienable rights. The royal government had ceased to represent their opinions and desires. It had solemnly refused to redress grievances, or listen to their demands for necessary legislation, and was striving in every way to impose upon the people acts and laws which would deprive them of their cherished privileges, and make them serfs to a power 3000 miles away. The repeated dissolutions of the Assembly, and the refusal of the Royal Governor to permit the Representatives of the people to consider any measures involving the arbitrary acts of King and Parliament, made no other course possible if the people were to keep and enjoy the rights under which they had lived and which had been guaranteed them under their charter. True, it was Revolution, but it was the last as well as the indisputable right of the people of the State to dissolve the political ties which bound them to Great Britain, when that Government had defeated the very purposes for which all governments are instituted among men.

The readiness with which the people obeyed and executed the enactments of the Provincial Legislatures and the Committees of Safety, their cheerful compliance with suggestions of these two different bodies, and their earnest support of the general policy of the State and Colonial authorities are the justification of what these bodies did. By the action of Governor Wentworth and the people the old laws had in effect been abrogated and society virtually resolved into its original elements. But there was no confusion, no disorder, nor outbreak of crime and lawlessness, in the State. The people pursued their usual avocations as if nothing had happened, and quietly went to work and established a new government fundamentally different from the old. No finer instance of self-control on the part of a people, nor better illustration of the beneficence of the democratic principle of government when employed by an intelligent population, can be found upon the pages of ancient or modern history.

Whatever criticisms may be applied to the Continental Congress in its conduct of military affairs during the war, in one particular its policy was wise and far-seeing.

From the first inception of the struggle to the end it did not follow but created and led public opinion. Its enactments affecting the Colonies, as a whole, were appropriate to the emergency existing at the time of their passage. Its recommendations to the States were the basis of most of their laws and resolutions. The members were in constant communication with the different legislatures, emphasizing and urging upon the Colonial authorities prompt execution and enforcement of the Continental decrees. Its statements of grievances before the Declaration of Independence, and of the questions involved in the contest afterward—what they meant to the people, and what the consequences of failure would be—were able and profound. Its reports, its manifestoes and circulars were given the widest possible circulation among the people of the several colonies, and this campaign of publicity, continued throughout the war, kept sympathizers with their Cause united, stimulated zeal, and braced a sometimes flagging courage. While the people looked to their Colonial Assemblies for advice and direction, the Continental Congress was the source of colonial legislative action, and colonial laws were largely the reflection of the general body's will, reinforced by such additional legislation as local conditions required; and if the Colonies failed sometimes to follow all recommendations of the Continental Congress it was from no spirit of hostility or opposition. It was a great work to unite the people against the pretensions of the Crown, and keep their courage to the fighting point through eight years of exhausting war. But this the Continental Congress did, and for that achievement it deserves the lasting admiration of the American people.

CHAPTER III.

IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The History of Peterborough during the Revolutionary period has to be told largely by indirection. The newspapers of the day, and there were none printed nearer than Portsmouth, throw no light upon local current events. Not a private diary kept by any citizen during the war has been preserved. The town records for the years 1774-83 are more remarkable for what they omit than for what they transcribe. Aside from this single volume of records, not a paper or document except some four or five printed in the State Papers (which are herein inserted in their proper place) relating either to what the voters debated or did concerning the war or its prosecution can now be found.

If one may judge from the records of other towns during the period from 1774 to 1779, there must have been many town meetings and a large amount of business transacted relating to the war. The town was in frequent receipt of communications from the Committee of Safety, and from the Provincial Congresses and State Assembly which demanded public attention by the voters. All fresh calls for men, so frequent in 1776, 1777 and 1778, required action by the voters, for the town's quota had to be filled. The stress of the war required large sums of money, calling for heavier taxation or leave to borrow funds. It is probable that the town offered bounties to the men enlisting in 1777, as was done by other neighboring towns. The soldiers' families had to be cared for. After 1778 many recruits were hired from other places and their pay, or the amount of their bounties, was fixed through official action. Under the

stress of war the welfare of the Militia Company had to be carefully guarded and the required supply of ammunition maintained. It was the custom of the period for the people to instruct their representative in the Provincial Congresses and State Assemblies, relating to the measure and policies they desired him to support or oppose. The men going to Cambridge, had to be paid for their time and expense. Soldiers made frequent claims for loss of property while in service; and yet on all these and many other questions relating to the war there is nothing on record and no paper or report in existence to show either the opinions of the people or their action in regard to them. After 1780, besides the vexed questions of settlement with the soldiers, the records show that the subject of filling the quotas of men called for, and the ways and means of doing so, were subject of frequent consideration. But before that date there is nothing.

There are but two meetings on record in 1776, one in 1777—the annual meeting,—and two in 1778. At none of these was there anything recorded relating to the war save the election of Committees of Safety, and yet the subject must have been frequently before the voters. All that has been preserved are a few traditions contained in local histories and addresses. But these are profoundly significant of the attitude of the citizens toward the cause, and the sacrifices they were willing to make in its behalf. This poverty of local material makes dependence on other sources necessary in order to understand what the people of Peterborough did, and what their opinions were, during the years between 1774 and 1783. The general legislation of the five Provincial Congresses, of the Council and Assembly, the acts of the Committees of Safety, both State and local, the military rolls, and the letters, circulars and orders found in the N. H. State Papers, Volumes VII to XIII, with the first book of Town Records, are the chief sources of this story of the Town in the War for Independence.

The acts, resolves and recommendations of the Provincial Congresses, State Legislature and Committees of Safety

were of general application, and are as true a reflection of the will of the people of Peterborough as of those of the State generally. The town's hearty support of the State authorities, and its prompt and faithful obedience to the orders and enactments of the legislative and executive powers evince the attitude of the citizens upon the issues of the war, and even in the absence of more direct information convey a correct impression of what transpired in Peterborough during those eventful years.

The Army of 1775 was the result of a spontaneous uprising of the people. There was no official call for men to go to Cambridge when the news of the battle of Lexington was received, and those enlisting on their arrival at the scene of war were volunteers. The New Hampshire regiments there recruited were not formally organized, nor the terms of the enlistment fixed, until some weeks after the men were enrolled. On the 24th of May, 1775, the N. H. Committee of Safety issued the following form of enlistment to which the men were required to subscribe:

"We, the Subscribers, do hereby severally, solemnly, engage and enlist ourselves as Soldiers in the New Hampshire Service, for the Preservation of the Liberties of America, from the Day of our Enlistment to the last Day of December next, unless the Service shall admit of a Discharge of a part or the whole sooner, which shall be at the Discretion of the Committee of Safety, & we hereby promise to submit ourselves to all the Orders & Regulations of the Army, & faithfully to observe & obey all such orders as we shall receive from time to time from our officers."*

The Massachusetts form was similar and the enlistments were for the same term. On the receipt of news of the battle of Lexington, the Provincial Congress took prompt measures to prepare for war. On the 26th of April it unanimously resolved:

"That the Delegate or Delegates of this Convention

*N. H. Hist. Collections, Vol. VII, 2.

Recommend to his or their Respective Town, parish or place, he Represents, to provide their proportion of £500. L. M. worth of Biscuit, flower & pork (to be ascertained by their proportion of the Province Tax) and to lay up the same carefuly in their Respective Town parish or place, and that the same be not used for any other purpose but the publick use upon urgent necessity; and that they render an acc^{t} of their being so provided at the Provincial Convention the 17th of May next."*

If the town took action under this recommendation the same is not recorded.

Under the law of 1773, Peterborough's rate was £7. 5*s* per £100, making her share of this assessment £36. 5*s*. As Samuel Cunningham was a member of the Congress passing this vote, and was present at the time, the town was duly informed. The action of the town thereon is not given.

On the 8th of June the State Committe of Safety ordered the supplies here enumerated sent to the Army. Most of them went to the Army at Cambridge, but some were sent to the Northern troops:†

600 Barrels of Pork,
5 tons of Lead, one ton of which is to be immediately cast into Balls,
12 M. Flints,
100 Pick-Axes,
500 Bushels Beans and Peas,
120 Tents, to be made of Raven's duck,
30 doz. Stockings,
10 cwt. Sugar,
100 Tin Kettles, ab^{t} 6 & 8 Qts.
100 Oxen,
100 Quintals Fish,
1000 lb. cheese,
100 tons of Bread and Flour,
20 Tons of Powder,
100 Spades & Shovels,
3000 Gallons Molasses,
1000 pr. shoes,

* State papers, vol. VII, p. 462.
† N. H. Hist. Collections, Vol. VII, 4.

1500 Gall^{s} Rum,
300 iron Pots, ab^{t} 2 Gall^{s},
600 Wooden Bowls & Platers,
200 Knapsacks,
1000 lb. Butter.

After November, the troops were raised in compliance with the requests of the generals of the Army or in obedience to requisitions of the Continental Congress upon the State, except in 1777, when the Militia were several times called out. The first call came in December, 1775, from Generals Washington and Sullivan, for men to take the places of the Connecticut troops at Cambridge, whose terms were about expiring.* After this, except, as stated, when the military situation required, Congress issued its call to the Staes for a given number of men. In raising troops in 1776, the General Assembly, and when that was not in session the State Committee of Safety, divided the quota called for among the militia regiments, with orders to the commanders to apportion the required number among their several companies, including the alarm list.† Later, in 1777, under the act of July 19, if the necessary men did not volunteer, they were to draft them.‡

Under the statute of January 18, 1777,¶ it was provided that when there was a call for men and a sufficient number did not appear, the field officers were directed to draft out of their respective regiments. If the soldier refused he was assessed a fine of £10, and if he refused to march when ordered he was fined £12. This appeared to be substantially the course pursued for the remainder of the war. Volunteers were first called for, and if there were not enough the draft was resorted to, the number required from each town being apportioned to the company from that town.

Under previous acts the Hillsborough County Congress had, in 1775, advised the people to form military companies

* See ante page.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 184.
‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 639.

and perfect themselves in military duties.** The next year, to secure greater efficiency, the Militia was re-organized into fifteen regiments. Col. Enoch Hale's regiment included the following towns:††

Rindge,	number	of	men	between	16	and	50,	143
New Ispwich,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	188
Jaffrey,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	88
Temple,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	112
Peterborough,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	102
Fitzwilliam,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40
Dublin,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	64
Stoddard,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	49
Washington,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35
Marlborough,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	68
Packersfield,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47
Sliptown, Sharon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23
								959

Under this act reorganizing the Militia each man was to provide himself with a fire arm, a good ramrod and worm, priming wire and brush, a bayonet fitted to his gun, a scabbard and belt; a cutting sword and tomahawk or matchet, a pouch containing a cartridge box holding fifteen rounds, two hundred buck-shot, jack-knife, tow for wadding, six flints, one pound powder, forty bullets, a knapsack and canteen. If any were unable to furnish these equipments, the Selectmen were to supply them. The regiments were to be mustered eight times a year for drill and discipline.

In 1775, Massachusetts established the army ration. It was the same substantially as that adopted later by New Hampshire. A comparison with the army ration of 1862, in the Civil War, is interesting:

** State papers, vol. VII, p. 448.

†† Acts of the Assembly, State Archives, vol. III, p. 323.

Ration in 1775, per Man.*

1. 1 lb. Bread.
2. ½ lb. beef and ½ lb. pork (if pork cannot be had, 1¼ lbs. of beef and 1 day in 7, 1¼ lbs. of salt fish—instead of beef.
3. 1 pt. milk, if milk cannot be had, 1 gill rice.
4. 1 qt. of good Spruce or Malt beer.
5. 1 gill peas or beans or other sauce equivalent.
6. 6 oz. of good butter per week.
7. 1 lb. good common soap for 6 men per week.
8. ½ pt. vinegar per week, per man, if it can be had.
9.

Ration in 1862, per Man.‡

1. ¾ lb. pork or 1¼ lbs. fresh or salt beef, fresh beef to be issued when practicable.
2. 22 oz. bread or flour, ¼ lb. corn meal or 1 lb. of hard bread.
3. 64-100 gill of beans per man, or 10 lbs. rice per 100 men, or, twice a week, 150 oz. of mixed vegetables.†
4. 10 lb. coffee per 100 men, or 1½ lbs. tea.
5. 2 4-10 oz. sugar (per man).
6. 32-100 gill of vinegar.
7. 1 lb. sperm candles, or 1½ lbs. Alamantine Candles or 1½ lbs. tallow candles per 100 men.
8. 16-100 oz. salt (per man).
9. 64-100 oz. soap.

While rum was not in the ration in 1775, it was an important part of the soldiers' supplies, and large quantities were consumed. In May, 1777, John Langdon wrote from Albany to the Deputy Quartermaster General of the Navy, "asking to be supplied with rum and other articles for the army," saying that "the Batteaux men, teamsters, artificers, etc., constantly on duty, consume daily between fifty and sixty Gallons of Rum at the lowest computation," and that they will be "very remiss in forwarding provisions to your Troops in the heat of summer, if they are to drink water."¶

In the second year of the war, Congress recommended the State Assemblies to furnish their troops called into active service with a suit of "Cloath of which the waistcoat and breeches may be of Deer Leather, if to be had on reasonable terms, a Blanket, felt hat, two shirts, two pairs of Hose, and two pair of shoes to be manufactured or otherwise pro-

* State papers, vol. VII, p. 519.

† Beans and rice issued in same rations in like proportions, and 1 lb. potatoes three times a week when practicable, or an equivalent in some other proper food.

‡ Revised Army Regulations 1861, pp. 243 and 280.

¶ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 569.

cured at reasonable rates in their respective colonies. The cost thereof to be deducted from the pay of the soldier receiving them."†

When the enlistment of the eighty-eight battalions of three years' men was ordered (of which New Hampshire was to raise three), the Assembly appointed committees to go to New York and Ticonderoga and recruit as many men as possible of the quota from the New Hampshire regiments there stationed whose terms were about expiring. This effort was not fully successful. In April, 1777, the Committee of Safety ordered Col. Enoch Hale to furnish for this call 119 men out of his regiment to complete the number necessary to fill the quota.‡ Under the law the colonels were required to apportion the men to the several towns in their Militia districts, and the captains of the companies were instructed to call upon the Selectmen to assist them in procuring the men speedily. The soldiers already serving in the three-year regiments of Stark, Poor and Scammel, but no others, were to be considered as part of the quota of the towns for which the men were required. Fourteen out of the one hundred nineteen were called for from Peterborough. The town claimed that twelve of the fourteen were already in Major Scott's company of Stark's regiment, and that there were ten three years' men also serving in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment, and claimed allowance for them. This made them eight above the call.* How the matter was adjusted does not appear, but afterward towns were given credit for their men serving in the regiments of other States.

While as a general rule troops were raised in the way thus described, in a great emergency the Militia, or a part of it, were called out. Such a call came in 1777, under the stress of Burgoyne's invasion. In July of that year, the following order was issued to the colonels of the Militia.

† State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 153–154.
‡ State papers, vol. XIV, p. 575.
* State papers, vol. XIV, p. 577.

In Committee of Safety, July 23, 1777.†

To Colonel ————

You are hereby required without delay to draft the one-half of your Regiment, including the Alarm List, fit to bear arms, and see they are immediately equipt with arms and Ammunition as the law directs, and to be able to march at a minute's warning to such place within the four New England States as the movements of the enemy may require; and see that one-quarter part of the officers in proper stations are ready to march with them. We have received this day by Express from the Mass[a] Bay advice that the Fleet of the Enemy have quitted N. York with intentions to invade some of the New England states aforesaid."

As the struggle wore on it became more and more difficult to get the men. For the three-year enlistments, Congress offered a bounty of £20. At first the State offered two months' wages in advance. Under the calls of 1776 and 1777, except in the latter year to the Militia when ordered out, the State bounty was £6. Later it was increased to £20 in many cases. In 1779, in lieu of bounty, 100 acres of land, "or such sum of money as may be given in like cases by the States of Massachusetts and other States."† The same year, to encourage re-enlistments in the Continental Line, New Hampshire offered a bounty of three hundred dollars, in addition to emoluments offered by Congress, and also held out other substantial rewards.* In some of the calls for short service between 1777 and 1783, the amount varied, but the inducements were made as inviting as possible according to the length of the enlistment and the need of men for a particular crisis. It does not appear of record except in 1781 that Peterborough offered bounties in addition to those of the State and Congress, but there is no doubt it did, for such was the policy of the neighboring towns in 1777 and in the later years of the war.

In the last years of the struggle the subject of settlement

† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 646.
* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 843.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 835.

with the soldiers was the topic for discussion at many of the town meetings, and there were heated debates and great irregularity of action. At a meeting August 9, 1779, there were articles in the warrant:†

"3^{dly} for the town to take Some Effectual means in Settling the proportion of those Persons in sd town that have dun Service or Services in the present ware and those persons that have not done their equall proportion to do it in futur, or for sd town to act then and there on the premices as they may think best—

"4^{ly} for the town to agree on some Equitable method in carrying on the war in futer"

And it was

"3^{ly} Voted that Capt. Willm alld, Capt. Jothem Blanchard,‡ and Capt. Sam Cuningham be a commitee to proportion what Each man in s^{d} town heath Done in ware with Grate briten, and those persons that have not done there proportion in s^{d} ware they Shall do it also voted that S^{d} Committee Should proportion according to the time done in s^{d} ware and that they make Return under oath to the Selectman of S^{d} town.

"4^{ly} for the town to agree on some Equitable method in Rais more men for the Soport of the ware that the Sam be proportioned in the most Equalable Maner and Raisd by poll and Estate for the futer."

The precise meaning of these votes is doubtful, and some of the propositions are amusing. But the fair inference is that the town had offered bounties, probably, to the three years men. The report of the Committee is not on record.

† Town records, vol. I, p. 60.

‡ Jotham Blanchard was a prominent man in Peterborough during the war. He was born in Dunstable in 1744, and went to Portsmouth, where he lived until 1773, when he removed to Peterborough. He married, November 10, 1736, Elizabeth Treadwell, sister of Samuel Treadwell, of Middleton, Mass., the revolutionary soldier, by whom he had eight children. He signed the Association List in Peterborough in 1776, but was not a member of Captain Robbe's company of militia. He removed to Truro, N. S., in 1786, where he died March 18, 1807. His wife died in Truro January 5, 1811, aged 73 years. It has been suggested that he went to Nova Scotia on account of his tory sympathies, but in view of his action in Peterborough during the war—and he appears to have been one of the town's most trusted citizens—this is without doubt an error. (See Sabine's Loyalists of the American Revolution.) If a convert to the cause of the British Crown he must have been a very late one. (See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. LX, p. 386.) When living in Portsmouth he was captain in the militia, and was colonel of the militia in Truro. (See "Dunstable Families," page 11, for an interesting sketch of him, by Hon. Ezra S. Stearns.)

There were articles in the warrant for the meeting of February 8, 1781:*

"Secondly: to see what method the town will take to Raise the ten continental men now called for and Lickwise to see if the town will vote to Send one or more men to head Quarters to See how many men Peterborough has Listed for three years or during the ware and vote the Same—

"Fifthly: to See if the town will Recve the Report of the Committee that was Chose to make a proportion of the Serverse don in the ware and to See what Instructions the town will Give the above S^{d} Committee in Respect of those men that have done there Serves before they came to this town—"

On the second paragraph of the warrant the town voted "to send Commisonar to head quarters or Else where to See how meney men the town heath in the Servece During the ware for three years and voted that Capt. Jothem Should be S^{d} Commisiner and that Capt. Sam^{l} Cuningham, Leut. Mahew Wallace and Will^{m} Smith Should give S^{d} Blanchard his Instruction. Allso voted two thousand five hundred dollars to be delivered to S^{d} Blanchard for which he is to account with the town."

The report of this Committee or a subsequent one raised for the same purpose, evidently found that the town owed but four men instead of ten. The men found to be in service were twelve and their names were:†

Thomas Scott,
John Mathues,
Amos Spafford,
(From Peterboro Slip)
John Blair,
William De lannon,
(Ducannan)
John Miller "Transhant,"
Timothy Lock,
James Houckly (Hackley),
Isaac Mitchell,
Joseph Henderson,
Timothy Mixter,
Zekeous Brooks "Transhant."

The voters do not appear to have been satisfied with this action, for at a meeting held on the 26th of the same month, they voted:‡

* Town records, vol. I, p. 62.
† State papers, vol. XVI, p. 794.
‡ Town records, vol. I, p. 63.

"that Capt Jothem should be Dismissed from going to head Quarters or Elsewhere to See how meny men the town heath in the Servece and voted that Sam[l] Moore should Eudver to find out how many men Peterborough heath in the ware. Allso voted that Leut. Mathew Wallace, Capt. Jothem Blanctard and Capt. Will[m] Alld be a comitee, (to) Class the town in four Equall parts accordin to polls and Estates in order to Raise four men to Send into the Continental Servece During the ware or for three years."

This was carrying local self-government and local responsibility to great length. The people were determined that each section of the town should bear its share of the burden and it did not satisfy their ideas of equality that the town as a whole did its duty in furnishing men.

At the same meeting, February 26th, were paragraphs in the warrant:‡

"2[ly] to see if the town will make an addition to there former vote Relating to the Settlement of their accounts with those who have done Servis (in the present ware) belongin to s[d] town.

"3[ly] to see if the freeholders and Inhabitance will Exclude all those that will not Render (to the comittee for Settlement of their Services) a Just amount and those that do not to be deemed as not having done aney Service for S[d] town. Which overruled and S[d] articles negatived—

"4[ly] To See if the town will make any addition to their Sd former vote and Impour there S[d] Comittee to Settle and adjust Sd accompt of Services done by S[d] Inhabitance in the present ware for S[d] town to theire best Skill and judgment So that the Sam may be done in the most Equitable manner possible and S[d] Committee to make a Return thereof to S[d] town in public town meeting for their Acceptance or Disallowance as soon as may be."

"2[ly] Voted that no Addition Should be made to the former vote for Settling the ware affire in S[d] town then voted to Reconsider S[d] vote and voted that there Should be two added to the former commitee for Setling Sd ware affair (viz) Leut. Mathew Wallace and Will[m] Smith, Esq.—the third artical Should be adjorn[d] for twlve days—

"4[ly] Voted to make an addition to their S[d] vote and Impour theire S[d] commitee to Settle and adjost S[d] accunmpts,

‡ Town records, p. 63.

So that the Same may be done in the most equitable Maner posebal and S^{d} commitee to make a Return theirof to S^{d} town in publick town meeting for their Exceptiance or Disallowance as soon as may be."

It is not difficult to read between the lines of this record and understand the character of that town meeting. The Scotch Irish orators debated and discussed all sides of the question and their talent for gab was given free rein. Jefferson's fling at the lawyers could well be applied to them, for it was their delight to "dispute everything, concede nothing and talk by the hour."

On March 20th following the voters had another session to hear the report of the Committee, and‡

"Voted that Capt. Jothem Blanchard Should have one Silver Dollar p^{r} day, alls voted Will^{m} Smith one Silver Dollar p^{r} day besides their expenses for making the average in S^{d} town of the cost of the ware—Allso voted to allow Capt. Alld Leut Wallace and Capt. Cuningham four shilling^{s} and six hard Silver money besids there Expences p^{r} day for S^{d} Service—Allso voted to Accept of the average of the ware Acct in Sd town of Peterborough as made by the commitee for that purpose—and voted allso that the wholl amount of what is due from Individuals and what is due to Individuals be made into a Rate, and commited to the Constables to Collect in usual maner and that Each Individual that has any moneys to Recve have an order on Sd Constables for Duble the amount of his Rate which is to be in full."

In April (10) of this year the town*

"Voted ten pounds yearly to Each of those men that is now Inlisted during the war or for three years for the town of Peterborough."

This action was the subject of debate in future town meetings as will be hereafter seen. It was strenuously opposed for several years, for it was reconsidered and proposed again, and it was not till 1786 that the question was finally settled.

The debates on these important questions were long, no

‡ Town records, vol. I, p. 63.
* Town records, p. 64.

doubt sometimes acrimonious, and there were so many different opinions that the subject often got confused in the minds of the voters. An old man returning from one of the meetings during this period was asked what had been doing. "Oh," said he, "there was George Duncan, he got up and spakit awhile, and Mathew Wallace, he got up and talkit awhile, and Mathew Gray, he got up and blathered awhile, and then they dismissed the meeting."†

In the meeting of May 15th an attempt was made to reconsider the action of March 20th, whereby the town had accepted the Report of the Committee of a plan of settlment of war claims, but the voters refused and the plan was carried out.¶

At a meeting held May 21, 1782, there was an article in the warrant:‡

"To see if the Town Will Vote ten pounds Lawfull yearly to Each of our Continental Soldiers now in the Army and Vote the same"—

But it was negatived. This probably related to the men called for that year. There is nothing of record to show that the vote of April 10, 1781, had, up to May, 1782, been reconsidered.

But the vexed question would not down. In the warrant for the meeting of February 3, 1784, there was an article:*

"To Se what the Town will do in regard to paying the Continental Soldiers that Served for Peterborough Three years or during the Ware Ten pounds each year, each Served, or Otherwise or any Other Matter relative thereto and vote the same—" And it was:

"Voted not to give the men that Served in the Continental Army for the Town of Peterborough anything for their Services."**

There was another meeting to consider the same subject on September 20, 1784. Apparently at some previous meeting (not recorded), held subsequent to May 21, 1782, the

† See note to Morison's Centennial address. Hist. Peterborough, p. 275, Note.
‡ Town records, pp. 65-66.
¶ Town records, p 70.
* Town records, vol. I, p. 87.
** Town records, vol. I, p. 89.

town had voted a bounty to the three years' men, and had given the notes of the town, or other security, in payment. At this meeting (September 20, 1784) the town voted "not to pay the Severill Security that the Selectmen gave In the year 1782 to the Soldiers or there order that Sarved for the Town of Peterborough in the Continental Army."†

The grounds for this action do not appear. Evidently it was difficult to reconcile the voters to anything which involved the payment of money.

Still the perplexing question would come up, and there was great dissatisfaction at the refusal of the town to honor its obligations.

The subject came before the town again, December 2, 1785, under an article in the warrant:‡

"To choose a Committee to Settle with the Soldiers for all or any part of their Service done for the Town & Vote the same"—and it was voted that:

"Deacon Saml Moor, Nathaniel Evans, George Duncan a Committee to Settle with the Soldiers that Served for the Town of Peterborough according to directions they shall receive from the Town."**

May 2, 1786, the voters were asked:

3dly "To See what Method the Town will Take to settle with John Blair and other Soldiers that Stands upon the like footing with John Blair and vote the same."—and it was voted:

3dly "That the former Committee (Moore, Evans and Duncan) for Settling with our Soldiers that Served for this Town for three years or During the Ware, Do Settle with them and make out account & Lay it before the Town."*

Under the third article of a warrant for a meeting held on May 31, and adjourned to June 8, 1786, the town voted that:

"John Blair, Amos Spofford, & James Hockley be allowed Interest for the Several sums found due to them by the committee appointed at a former meeting, the report of whom was made & Accepted at the last meeting under this warrant

† Town records, vol. I, p. 101.
‡ Town records, vol. I, p. 112.
** Town records, vol. I, p. 114.
* Town records, vol. I, p. 123.

held the 31st May last, the Interes to commence from the time when s[d] Report was made and accepted as aforesaid."‡

At the same adjourned meeting:¶

"The Committee for Settling with the Soldiers find there is due to John Blair, for one year & two months Service (from the time of the Vote of the town to allow Soldiers ten pounds per annum to the time of their Discharge) (not Reckoning one years service the pay for which he rec[d]) Eleven pounds, thirteen Shillings and four pence and to James Hocklay one pound and thirteen shillings and four pence, and to Amos Spofford Eleven pound and thirteen Shillings and four pence, this report is Submitted to the Town at a legal meeting May 31, 1786, by

George Duncan,
Nathaniel Evans,

Voted that this report be accepted and Entered on the Town Book."

There is no record of the meeting of May 31, 1786.

And on November 1st,† there was an article in the warrant:

Sixthly, "To See if the Town will Empower the Committee, Viz., Nath[l] Evens, George Duncan & Saml Moor to give their Security to John Blair & Other Soldiers that Served for the Town of Peterborough in the War & have not got their pay."

And it was voted:

"That George Duncan, Dec[n] Samuel Moor and Nathaniel Evens give their Security on behalf of the Town to John Blair and others that Served in the late war for said Town according to the Vote of Said Town of May the thirty-first, 1786 and the eighth of June following."

In 1786 or 1787 the Legislature asked the several towns to report their accounts of money paid for hiring soldiers during the war. The subject came before the voters at a meeting held on October 29, 1787. There was an article in the warrant:

"To see what method the Town will take to assertain the Accompts and charges that the town have been at in Hiring

‡ Town records, vol. I, pp. 124, and 125.
¶ Town records, p. 125.
† Town records, vol. I, p. 133.

men for the war, in compliance with the request from the General Court and Vote the same."

"Voted that they Selectmen receive the Accompt of the Service done in the War."*

There is no further record relating to the soldiers.

The town filled all its quotas, and was in the end as liberal as any other towards its soldiers. Other municipalities in the last years of the war offered $100 in addition to the State and Congressional bounties, and in voting £10. for each year of service Peterborough was quite as generous. A comparison of this period with that of the Civil War indicates that our Revolutionary forefathers were as patriotic as their descendants in 1863.

So small a part of the acts and deliberations of the town in regard to the war got upon the records that many of the votes preserved are obscure. With one exception the reports of the committees were verbal, and in but very few cases did the clerk think them of enough importance to write them down. From this neglect much of the best part of the town's history between1775 and 1783, is irrecoverably lost. But enough appears to see that the subject of raising and paying men was the occasion of many town meetings and of heated debate. The contradictory action often taken was not due to a lack of interest in the struggle or a want of patriotism, but to the pugnacious disposition of the people, their fondness for debate, their small respect for the reports of their committees, and their absolute independence in action of majority votes. In face of all the hardships of their situation the Scotch Irish temper, while given a free field for exhibition, was on the side of right.

Under the act of Januaury, 1782, the town was called upon for three men.‡ On the 21st of March, the Assembly voted to raise and equip the State's quota for the Continental Army.* The number required of Peterborough was dis-

* Town records, vol. I, pp. 149-150.
‡ See Laws for 1782, book IV, p. 430.
* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 938.

puted and there was an investigation in which the town's claim, that it already had men in service for which it had not received credit, was established. On July 12th, the Committe on Claims passed this vote:

"The Town of Peterborough having produced sufficient proof to this Committee that they now have three men, viz: Jeduthen Roberts, John Barlow & John Wallace, as Soldiers in the Army who were not heretofore allowed to them, the Hon^{ble} President certified 'that they are to have Credit for the said three men on the Extent now issued against them for their Deficiency.'" N. H. Hist. Coll. Vol. VII, 291.

So far as known no men were called for in 1783.

Early in 1780 Congress called upon the States for their proportions of beef for the Army. The Assembly took up the matter in April,† and on the 20th voted to set aside the Estate of Gov. Wentworth in Wolfborough, and then of other Tory absentees, not already reserved, as pastures for fattening cattle to answer the requisition. It was further voted to hire pasturing, and the act prohibited under severe penalties selling or driving cattle out of the State without leave of the Assembly or Committee of Safety. Such statutes, which generally included grain and other food supplies, had been enacted many times before, but they were usually limited to a stated date, and then re-enacted for a further period. It had been the policy of the State from the beginning of the war to conserve all its resources both for the army in the field and the inhabitants at home. The law of 1780, while relating only to cattle, rum and molasses, was much more drastic in its terms, and was one of the many statutes of the period showing the patience and determination of the people.

The town, addressing itself to this call of the Assembly, which, aside from other resources, had assessed the balance of beef called for upon the several towns, at a meeting held August 21, 1780,

" Voted that the Selectmen assess the Sum of twenty-

† State papers, vol. VIII. pp. 855, 856.

four thousand pounds in Equal proportion on pole and Estate and Eight thousand pounds of Beef in the same Maner that Sd sum of 24000 be Set in one Collum and the Beef in one Collum So that Each Individuell may have his choice which he pay or Deliver—Sd Beef Cattles to be delivered in Good order fit for the Conttinental armey to the acceptance of Recver at the Several periods By the State Gen[l] alive and that a colecter be Chosen for that porpose only—Voted that Tho[s] Little be Sd Colecter according to said vote."*

The State was called on for 1,120,000 pounds of beef, and Peterborough's share was 7,921 pounds.‡ There was no further action relating to the matter in 1780. In 1781, when the assessment was made, the Town on June 26th:

"Voted that the Select Men Assess the poles and Estates of the Inhabitants of Peterb[o] after the Rate of five pounds Hard money p[r] Hundred Weight for the Continental Beef now caled for from this Town or Paper Money Equall thereto."†

The amount called for was 1,400,000 pounds, and the town's proportion was 9,901 pounds.** There is no allusion in the Town Records relating to the manner in which this demand was met, except as here given.

In the same year (1781) the State was asked to furnish ten thousand gallons of rum for the Army, and Peterborough's share was seventy and one-half gallons.¶ Both these requisitions were filled, but except as stated in the meetin gof June 26, 1781, it is not recorded how or when.‖

Previous to the Revolution the Colonies had created an extensive foreign trade. The seaports and the towns adjacent to them reaped the chief benefit of this commerce, nevertheless goods from the West Indies and from many foreign countries found their way to the inland towns.

* Town records. vol. I, p. 62.

‡ Acts of 1780, vol. IV, p. 105.

† Town records, p. 67. (a) See Acts of April 29, 1780, vol. IV, p. 72, and Repeal, vol. 4, p. 122.

** Acts of 1781, vol. IV. p. 214.

¶ Acts of 1781, vol. IV, p. 344.

‖ The town did not settle with Thomas Little for collecting the beef tax in 1780, until 1785, when the matter was placed in the hands of a committee for adjustment. Probably there was other town legislation relating to these requisitions, but nothing further appears on record.

With the beginning of the war this foreign trade was very much reduced, for England commanded the sea. But it was never entirely suppressed, and to some extent it revived as the war went on. In 1777 John Langdon told the New Hampshire Assembly that he had seventy hogsheads of Tobago rum in his cellar which he was ready to give in defence of the State against Burgoyne. It is not likely that all of this had been in his vaults since the enactment of the Boston Port Bill. Throughout the war the army was furnished with large supplies of rum from the West Indies, and the Boston newspapers¶ contain long advertisements of almost every variety of English and Continental goods brought in by blockade runners, captured English ships, and colonial commerce with West India ports. "By whatever means and whatever routes English and foreign goods got into America, they were certainly to be had after the first year of the Revolutionary War."*

In fact, there never was a time during the struggle when the States did not have some trade with the West Indies and many of the Continental ports. Goods from these countries were in use and their gold and silver coins were in circulation, and when in 1780 the currency utterly broke down, contracts were made and soldiers' pay was reckoned upon a coin basis. This would have been impossible had not trade with foreign nations or their dependencies continued; and so the people, especially after 1777, could and did have within their reach many foreign commodities.

Aside from this the only industries were agriculture and the mechanical trades. The people could raise enough to eat, and in their own homes—for there were no textile mills—manufacture enough to wear. For the Army, however, it was different. There were no arms save the leftovers from the old French and Indian wars, and such guns as the settlers had for hunting game. No public stores of ammunition worthy of the name existed, and there were

¶ See "Continental Journal & Weekly Advertiser" (of Boston) for Aug 13, 1778.
* See paper by Prof. Channing in Serial of Mass. Hist. Society for February, 1911.

only a few places in the Colonies where powder could be manufactured. Arms and munuitions of war were imported from France and Holland but not in quantities sufficient for the Army. There was but little field artillery. The cannon taken in the captured forts could be used for the most part only in defence of fortifications and for siege purposes. Of Army transportation, as the term is now understood, there was nothing. The soldiers travelled on foot, and the baggage was carried on pack horses, or in such wagons as could be had of farmers, which were ill-fitted for army purposes. There was no organized medical department worthy the name. The regiments had surgeons but few medical supplies, and these were scantily and irregularly furnished—often they were entirely wanting. Nor was there any ambulance train. From want of these necessities the health and morale of the Army suffered severely and the hardships of the soldiers were heavily increased. Amid the general poverty there was little capital with which to establish industries for making the material of war beyond the food supplies, and though every effort was made the Colonies could manufacture barely enough to keep the soldiers in the field. More than all, there was no central power with authority to command and exact obedience. The Continental Congress, which assumed to direct operations, could not compel submission to any of its commands. At most its orders were mere requests to the thirteen States, which anyone could obey, or as was sometimes the case, did reject. The Articles of Confederation, which were not finally accepted by all the States until 1783, when military operations were substantially over, helped the situation very little.

It was under such difficulties that the war was carried on. The wonder now is that the distress and privation were not greater, the defeats more numerous, and that independence was finally won. The alliance with France did ameliorate some of these painful conditions of the war, but never removed them. There is no doubt, however, that French gold, French munitions of war and French sympathy

were more potent contributors to the final triumph than French fleets and armies.

These elements of the struggle are a part of its history and bring into bold relief the feelings of the people, and the vast sacrifices they made to win the victory which was finally theirs. What here follows, told in the words of witnesses writing down on the spot what they felt and saw, is limited to the campaigns in which Peterborough men bore an honorable part:

In September, 1776, Colonel Samuel Wigglesworth writes from Mount Independence thus:

"To the Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire:

GENTLEMEN:

When I waited upon you to receive a Commission for Doct^{r} Moores, if I am not mistaken, Col^{o} Thornton informed me that there would be a supply of Medicines proper for the Campaign without fail. In hopes that it would be so, I appeased the Troops at No. 4. But alas! how have we found ourselves mistaken. Gentlemen, I wish you could transport yourselves to this place for a moment to see the distressed situation of the troops; and no Medicines; near one-half of this Regiment is intirely incapable of any service; some dying almost every day. Col^{o} Wyman's Regiment in the same unhappy situation. There are no medicines of any avail in the Continental Chest; such as are there, are in their native state, unprepared, no Emetick, nor Cathartic; no mercurial or antimonial Remedy; no opiate or E^{l}ixir, tincture, nor even any capital medicine. It would make a Heart of stone melt to hear the moans and see the distress of the sick & dying. I scarce pass a Tent, but I hear men solemnly declaring they will never engage another Campaign without being assured of a better supply of medicines.

The above, (Gentlemen) is the real state of this Army in General. Now, Sirs, think how much more unhappy & distressed the conditions of these troops must be, should the enemy attack our Lines. Numbers of wounded (which is the never failing consequence of obstinate Battles) and nothing wherewith to dress their wounds. x x x

Sam^{l} Wigglesworth."*

* State papers, vol. VIII. p. 371.

In May the next year, when the New England States were making desperate efforts to save Ticonderoga and block the progress of Burgoyne, the Committee of Safety wrote on May 10th, to the New Hampshire delegates in Congress in regard to the Militia:

* * * "They (the Militia) are but very ill cloathed, and no cloth can be procured on any terms for that purpose unless Congress will order Col° Langdon to let the State have some out of those in his hand, which we desire you to endeavour to procure. We have scarce any stock of Lead & Flints and only three small field-pieces in the State. Therefore would have you solicit orders to Col° Langdon to Keep in this State three or four Field-Pieces, and such quantity of Lead and Flints as the General Concern will admit of. A Company of Artillery men will voluntarily engage in this Town.* A great number of our Militia is without fire-arms, and the greater part they have are but ordinary; if there is such a supply on the Continent that, consistently, a small magazine might be left in this State to be used only in case of an attack, it might be of great advantage."†

Noah Emery Jr., Commissary, in the following letter thus writes to the Committee of Safety.‡

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, June 18, 1777.

GENTLEMEN:

Permit me in this manner to Beg your attention for a few minutes & to consider the Condition of our Troops here, whose food is now reduced to Beef & Bread only; view the sick Languishing & Dieing for want of the Necessaries of life & the well on constant fatigue fortifying against our Enemies & at all times ready to fight for their Country, and I doubt not you will immediately send forward to their relief such necessarys as you in your wisdom have already Provided; & further Pray you in the future to send me a constant supply for the soldiers, that there may be no more cause of Complaint in our Camp.

I am with the greatest Respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obed^{t} humb^{l} Serv^{t}.
Noah Emery, Jr.

* Exeter.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 562.
‡ State papers. vol. VIII, p. 611.

In relation to the battle of Mount Independence (July 7, 1777), and the retreat therefrom, in which the town lost two men, John Taggart, killed, and Titus Wilson reported captured but never again heard from, the following letter written by one Cogan to General Stark, describes the distresses of the army. It is dated July 17th, at Moses Creek:†

"Dear Colonel:

Our situation puts me in mind of what I have heard you often say of Ticonderoga. Such a Retreat was never heard of since the Creation of the world. I was ordered about five of the Clock in the afternoon to draw forty-eight Rounds pr. man; afterward, nine days allowance of provision which I compleated about 2 of the Clock in the morning, and about the time I got home the Tents were struck, and all was ordered to retreat; but it was daylight before we got below your old house; such order surprised both officers & soldiers * * * ; they left all the Continental cloathing there; in short every article that belonged to the army; which if properly conducted might be easily saved. * * * (They) Drove us a long two or three & thirty miles that day, till the Rear Guard got to Bowman's Camp; the men being so fatigued were obliged to stay, and were attacked in the morning by the Regulars, who travell[d] all Night, and just got up by the time we were beginning to march in a disorderly manner; our men being in confusion made no great of a Battle. But some behaved & some did not. Col. Reed acted his part very well. Col. Hale they said did not. Col. Hale is either killed or taken. Little Dwyer behaved like a lusty fellow & died in the Bed of Honor; as nearly as I could conjecture, we had odds of a thousand that attacked them; our main body was within six miles of us, the Indians took & killed a vast number of our men on their Retreats; then was hurried at an unmerciful rate thro' the woods at the rate of thirty-five miles a day, oblidg'd to kill oxen belonging to the Inhabitants wherever we got them; before they were half skinned every soldier was obliged to take a bit and half Roast it over the fire, then before half done was obliged to March,—it is thought we went 100 miles for fear of seeing a

† State papers, vol. viii, pp. 640–641.

Regular (I mean out of the way) there never was a field officer consulted, whether we should retreat or not, which makes them very uneasy; so that the blame of our Retreat must fall on our Commanders; never was soldiers in such a condition without cloaths, victuals or drink & constantly wet. Caleb (eldest son of Col. John Stark) and I are just as our mothers bore us without the second shirt, the second pair of shoes, stockings or coats,—but however, its all in the Continen*tal* x x x

N. B. The officers lost all their Baggage, writings & all. The Rear Guard were mostly Invalids, and our Gen[l] took away the main Body, and even refused to send assistance when the Cols. begged him to do it."

The following letter, signed by some of the private soldiers, was addressed to the Committee of Safety of New Ipswich. The signers were probably from that town, and it describes in blunt but graphic language the sufferings of the men serving in the campaign.*

"STILLWATER, August 11th, 1777.

To the Committee of Safety, for the Town of New Ipswich:

GENTLEMEN:

"We, the subscribers who are ingaged in the actual service of United States of America, and the service of the township of New Ipswich in particular, beg leave to acquaint said town something of the treatment and usage we have and still receive with regard to our living, while we are jeopardizing our Lives in the defence of their just rights and privileges against the haughty insults of our unnatural foes and the barbarous savages of the wilderness.

As to provisions indeed we receive some part of our Rations such as beef and flour, without any kind of sauce save only once in a while a trifle of Pease, and that but only seldom. We ever supposed that commissarys were to have been appointed and stores provided, such as sugar or molasses, cheese, choclate and divers other articles necessary which the Congress appointed, and allow'd to be provided, should have been sent forward for the use of the New Hampshire troops and delivered out or sold for the prime cost, or at least allowance only to be made for transporting; but instead of that we have little or nothing sent by the State to

* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 667.

be purchased, which obliges us to apply to other State commissarys when we want, and then pay the most extravagant price imaginable when ever we can at all procure any article, which is but seldom: Sugar at 3*s* pr. pound, Rum of the meanest at 2 Dollars a quart, and often 3 Dollars; and every other article equivalent, by which means no man's wages would maintain him to buy the necessarys of life—supposing they were provided by the State, nay, they would do but a small part toward it, much less to maintain his family at home, supposing he have one.

"Clothing is a very material article; but none has ever come to us; the Brigadier Genl of our Brigade borrowed a few frocks & trousers from the Bay Stores—wast-coats, stockings, etc., but we are obliged to pay for them at the highest rate—22|6 lawfull money for a single striped woolen wast-coat without sleeves; 18*s* for a paire mean sole-shoes & 18*s* for a tow shirt, etc. Some of us have lost all clothing we had, and every other necessary, save only the cloaths on our back taken from us in Battle with the Enemy on the 7th of July past. We are true and faithful subjects to the State Still, and are ready to defend it at all times, living still in hopes of having our grievances redressed."

The sufferings of the Army at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78, and at Morristown in the winter of 1779-80—and Peterborough was well represented by men at both places—need no recapitulation. While the dearth of arms and ammunition was in a measure relieved through the French alliance, the men suffered acutely for want of food and clothing in every campaign both before and after 1778. Over and over again Washington warned and entreated both Congress and the different State legislatures to supply these necessities or the Army would have to disband. As it was, barely enough was furnished to hold the troops together, and intense suffering often ensued. There was an abundance of food in the country, and clothing enough could have been obtained. But the War broke out with the country totally unprepared. Congress had to depend upon thirteen independent states for commissary and quartermaster's supplies, and the States, wholly unorganized for such

work, undertook to do it in an unsystematic, hap-hazard way, Had there been a strong central authority, armed with the powers that now rest with the national government, a large part of this suffering would have been avoided.

From the very beginning of the War the Continental Congress sought to do two things: First, to unite the people firmly against the pretensions of the British government; second, to subdue and crush out all Tory sentiment in the Colonies. This latter effort was not entirely successful, but it was vigorously followed up throughout the war. In some States, like New York and Pennsylvania, the parties were nearly equal in numbers; in the New England States the patriots were in the majority. There were in New Hampshire as few Tories proportionately as in any other State of the thirteen, and yet, while 8567 signed the Association Test, 781, or almost ten per cent. of the citizens refused.‡ In Peterborough all signed the Test; none refused. But what the Tories lacked in numbers they made up in zeal and activity, though mercilessly pursued by the loyal party.

The suppression of the British sympathizers was sought through the Committees of Safety. In the Non-Importation Association, drawn up by the first Congress in 1774, the 11th paragraph recommended:

"That a Committee be chosen in every County, City and Town x x x whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of such Committee, that any persons within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes of British America may be publicly known, and universally condemned as the Enemies of American Liberty." x x x*

The second Provincial Congress of New Hampshire approved the plan, and the Hillsborough County Congress did

‡ State papers, vol. xxx, p. 167.
* State papers, vol. vii, p. 428.

the same. The scheme was readily accepted by the towns. The subject came before voters of Peterborough, March 4, 1775, when they chose their first Committee of Safety.†

The first State Committee of Safety was chosen by the Fourth Provincial Congress, at Exeter, May 19, 1775. Later, Congress greatly enlarged the Committee's jurisdiction, authorizing it in the recess of the Congress to take under their "Consideration all Matters in which the welfare of the Province, in the Security of their rights, shall be concerned."*

The Committee of Safety were given despotic powers for proceeding against suspected persons. By the law of June 19, 1777, they had authority to issue warrants directed to any Sheriff, his deputy, or to any other person, to apprehend and commit to the safety of the State. The person serving the warrant was empowered to call for assistance in executing the process, and if a citizen refused aid he was liable to a penalty of from £5 to £20. The officer was authorized to break open the doors of any dwelling house or other building in the service of his precept, and to convey the defendant to prison where he was to remain without bail or main-prize until discharged by the Committee or General Court. By the same act the Committee could summon before it any person so committed and discharge him if innocent or imprison him in its discretion as it might adjudge necessary for the public good. This act was limited till January 1, 1778, but on December 24th the law was continued in force.‡

The Committee of Safety were watchful of the acts of individuals and anything that looked like hostility to the State or Army was the subject of prompt action. In 1777 the Committee issued a precept to the Sheriff of Rockingham County ordering him to seize twenty-seven hogsheads of rum belonging to thirteen citizens of Portsmouth because they

† Town records, vol. I, p. 50.
* N. H. Hist. Collections, vol. VII, p. IV.
‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 592.

had more than was sufficient for their own use and had refused to sell it to the Army at a reasonable price. The process was duly executed and the Sheriff returned that he had seized from five of the parties named fifteen hogsheads, the others not having more than enough for their own use."¶

Such action indicates the temper of the times and the grim determination of the people to prevail at every cost.

The Fourth Provincial Congress had resolved that the work of suppressing Toryism should be thoroughly done. In November, 1775,† it had requested every town and parish in the State to transmit either to it or its Committee of Safety the names and places of abode of all persons suspected of being in any way inimical to the country, together with the causes and evidence of such suspicion, and this direction was faithfully obeyed.

A very broad construction was given to their powers both by the local and state committees. A man suspected of disloyalty to the Cause, or charging for his wares more than the market price or the figures established by the Provincial Congress, or of transporting goods without the State or violating any of the laws enacted directly or indirectly for support of the Colonies against the Crown, was summarily haled before the local Committee and his conduct thoroughly investigated. If believed guilty he was reported to the State Committe of Safety. If found guilty by the latter, he was either, in some cases, banished from the State or, in others, put into jail, or required to give bonds with sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars for his future behavior. Where the offence was not aggravated or there was some doubt of his guilt he was ordered to limit himself to the borders of his town or residence, and not pass beyond without license. As an example of how the towns construed the recommendations, the Brentwood Committee*

"*Voted,* That if any Pedlars, Hawkers or Petty-Chapmen,

¶ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 500.
† State papers, vol. VII, p. 661.
* State papers, vol. VII, pp. 444, 445.

shall offer for sale any sort of Merchandise whatsoever, that we will use the utmost of our endeavors that they be dealt with according to law; and if any persons shall trade with or otherwise encourage such Pedlars, by entertaining them, such person or persons shall be deemed and treated as enemies to this Country."

"*Voted*, If any Merchant, Trader, or other persons within our limits, shall take of the present distressed circumstances of America, and by an avaricious thirst after gain, shall raise the price of any commodities whatever beyond their usual reasonable prices, or use their influence by word or actions, to disconcert the measures advised to by the Grand Continental Congress, when made to appear to this Committee, or the major part of them, shall have their names published in the *New Hampshire Gazette*, that they may be publicly known, and treated as enemies to this Country."

Some of the towns went further and denouncing the traffic as "diabolical," threatened Hawkers and Pedlars with a coat of tar and feathers.†

The law in regard to Hawkers and Pedlars dates from 1687. But at the outbreak of the Revolution the statute took on new meaning, and the determination to suppress all forms of extravagance led the people to practice rigid economy and attempt to bar out all British goods as far as possible. But in this they did not succeed, especially in the later years of the war.

There are no official records of these local committees and there is no information as to what the labors of the Peterborough organization were, except in a single instance. In 1776, Lieut. Henry Ferguson was suspected of disloyalty and the Town Committee promptly visited him. (See sketch Rev. John Morison). Lieut. Ferguson had served one enlistment in the army at Cambridge and was an ardent patriot. This action against him shows the vigilance of the Committee and how rigidly the conduct of people was watched for any exhibitions of disloyalty or violation of the laws enacted to strengthen the Cause or prosecute the war.

† State papers, vol. VII, pp. 424, 425.

The town records contain no allusion to this phase of the struggle.

The Tories were as active and zealous for their King as the patriots were for their Cause. The following letter gives some insight into their vigilance and methods in behalf of the Crown. Its author is unknown. It was written from Thetford, Vt., to one Benjamin Brooks, of Claremont, and is dated June 17, 1777. It is evident from the tone of the letter that there was no love lost between the two contending parties:

Sir:†

I would inform you that I have just received Intelligence from Canada, & they are a making all preparations to come down & I would have you all stand in readiness to help; your arms are all ready for you & will be sent to some secure Place, so that you may have them & I will let you know where in a few days you may expect to receive them. I would have you encourage all friends of the Government, not to give back & let everything be kept as a profound secret; for our lives depend upon it;—for if the Place should be discovered we are gone; & if there (are) any more that have sworn allegiance to the King since I talk'd with you I sh^{d} be glad to know it, for I must make a return how many men we can raise. I hear that Capt. Sumner is laid under Bonds since I saw you there; I hope he won't be discouraged & if he made any Progress I should be glad to know it—I hope in six weeks we shall be able to clear all our friends from Bonds & Imprisonment:—For God's sake let everything be carried on with secrecy & I doubt not thro' the justness of our Cause we shall overcome the Damned Rebels.

So I remain a true friend to Government.

Zealous and vindictive the Committees often were, and many were unjustly accused; each suspect had his friends and partizans, and the examinations were conducted after star chamber methods. At any other time such proceedings would not have been tolerated. A person whose acts were susceptible of a wrong motive was promptly reported and an investigation followed, for the vigilance of the patriots

† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 589.

was unceasing and doubts were construed against the accused. In 1777 (August 12th), "one George King reported to the President of the State Committee of Safety that Mr. Jotham Blanchard, of Peterborough, had lately purchased in the Eastern Country a quantity of Cattle to the amount of £700 etc., and is apprehensive that these Cattle are intended to feed our enemies."* It does not appear what action was taken on this accusation. Capt. Blanchard must have made a satisfactory explanation, for his loyalty was never doubted by the people of his adopted town. A case occurring in New Ipswich illustrates the methods of these Committees. The following was copied from the Essex (Salem) Gazette, into the History of New Ipswich, pages 83, 84, 85, from which latter it has been taken :

From the Essex (Salem) Gazette of August 24, 1775.

In February last, the Committee of Inspection for the town of New Ipswich, in New Hampshire, finding Mr. David Hills, a trader in said town, had raised the price of some articles of his Merchandise; whereupon said Committee called him to an account, and after some debate, said Hills promised to adhere strictly to the Association; so said Committee received him again. In the beginning of the next March, said Hills violated the Association again in the same manner as before, whereupon said Committee called him to an account again; then he said he did not understand the Association nor the promise, as we did, but for the future he would adhere to the Association, and the promise, as we understood them; so was received again. Now he has violated the Association in like manner the third time, notwithstanding his promise; so we again examined him, and he owned he had raised his price on some articles, viz: Salt, Fish and Rum, and says it is no violation of the Association, so refuses to make satisfaction. Now we, the Committee, advise all good people to break off all dealing with him, as the Association binds us all to do.

Per order of the said Committee,
Joseph Bates, Chairman.

New Ipswich, July 22, 1775.

This communication called out a vigorous reply from the

* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 668.

accused which appeared in the same paper September 7th following:

"The publication in the Essex Gazette, printed the 24th instant; signed 'Joseph Bates, Chairman of said Committee,' requires this piece of Justice to the public and to my character, that some facts therein mentioned be rightly stated: The customary price of Salt in this town was 4*s* per bushel till July last, when the price of carting was necessarily raised 5*d* or 6*d* for want of loading to carry down, and, nearly all salt I have on hand ever since has cost me 3*s* 7*d* per bushel delivered here, and the price complained of 4*s* 3*d* per bushel, —so that the advance is 3*d*; making an allowance for the casks to contain it, waste etc. I have had license to Sell Rum only since November last; my price has been 2*s* 6*d* per gallon till July last when I raised it to 2*s*, 8*d*, which has been the customary price here for several years, the Excise on it being 2*d*. The customary price of common Fish is 2*d*, and 3*d* per pound; this of mine is Spring Merchantable Fish, equal in quality to what the army is supplied with at 19*s* per quintal, and my price for it is 3*d*, per pound. As for what passed in February and March last see a Vote of the town at the Annual meeting on March 15, viz: 'Voted to accept of the Committee of Inspection's report with respect to the two Shopkeepers.' This I carefully say is the true state of the case; and I hereby challenge this Committee and the whole world to produce any evidence to the contrary. This, however absurd, is less strange, than since it appears that two of the most leading men of the committee have declared against the proceedings of the United American Colonies as being imprudent, and that we had better have complyed with the requisitions of the British Parliament. Upon principle (it seems) not unlike that, the Committee have proceeded in the most arbitrary & obstinate manner to publish said piece, utterly refusing after repeated intreates to submit to a hearing of the case before any other Committee. Now I desire all people both 'good' & bad to treat this Committee & their publication as they deserve.

David Hills."

New Ipswich, Aug. 30, 1775.

This challenge called out a sharp rejoinder which was published in the same paper, September 21, 1775:

"The piece published on the 7th instant, and signed David Hills, which says 'the Publication in the Essex Gazette,

printed the 24th instant, signed Joseph Bates, Chairman, requires this piece of Justice to the public and to my character,' I observe is just such a piece as the tory party have practised to publish, mostly false and scandalous, representing things in a false light, when he says the carting was necessarily raised; he hired some teams to carry and fetch a load at 8*s* 1.*m.* a Journey, cheaper than the usual price. The Salt he mentions, he bought at 12*s* a Hogshead. The Fish, that he says is equal in quality to that the army is supplyed with, at 19*s* per quintal, he purchased at 16*s* per quintal, as appears from his bill from his Merchant. The Rum he bought a large store of at 1*s* 3*d* per gallon, except one load at 1*s* 9*d* per gallon; and as the affairs of the Province are now regulated by Congress—it is supposed there will be no Excise. It appears said Hills got his goods as cheap as usual, if so, I see no reason why he should raise his price. I should think it would be time to raise when his goods cost more.

"The report of the committee he refers to, was, that said Hills had promised to make restitution to those he had sold to at a higher price than his former custom, and that he would adhere to the Association as the committee understood it. That said Hills and his adherents said, the ninth article of the Association means that the vendor of goods shall sell at usual profit. The Committee said it meant the goods shall sell at their prices. So he complyed, and made promise, whereupon the town Voted satisfied with said Hills or Shopkeepers.

"All these things I think may be easily proved, notwithstanding his bold challenge. On the 29th of August last, we had a full town meeting, which was requested by said Hills and his adherents, and the town heard said Hills' complaints against said Committee of Inspection,—see Votes of the Town, viz: 'Voted to hear the complaints of Mr. David Hills against the Committee of Inspection' and afterwards it was 'Voted that said Committee have gone according to the rules of the Association.'

"I would further observe, that said Hills is the man that had a quantity of goods burnt at New York by the good people of that City for none of his good conduct in the time of the Stamp Act. After the good people of this town had unanimously agreed not to use any more tea, said Hills brings a quantity into town to sell; thus it appears he, the said Hills, has proved himself guilty of perfidy, and that no

solemn ties are sufficient to hold him. Considering these things, it is not strange that he has published his false piece saying 'that two of the most leading men of the Committee have declared against the present proceedings of the United American Colonies as being imprudent, and that we had better have complyed with the requisitions of the British Parliament.' Can anyone suppose that any person can declare as aforesaid, and then take pains to bring people to an adherence to the Association?

"As for the Committee refusing him a hearing before some other Committee, said Hills never asked it till the paper was in the hands of the printer, and then he claimed it as his right, given him by the Association. Now if the committee dealing with him as the rules of the Association direct, after he had violated them a third time, besides his bringing the Tea into town, and refusing to reform, is arbitrary then I know not what Arbitrary is.

Joseph Bates, Chairman."

New Ipswich, Sept. 13, 1775.

The Committee found him guilty and advised "all good people to break off all dealings with him, as the Association bids all to do."*

This judgment was based on the Non-Importation Association, paragraphs 9 and 11,‡ and indorsed by the Second Provincial Congress in its address to the people of January, 1775. The Fourth Provincial Congress, under date of September 1, 1775:†

"Resolved by this Congress, That any person or persons selling or offering to sale any English Goods at an Extravagant price, or any Tea, contrary to the Express Tenor of the Continental Association, and not dealt with by the Committee of such Town or place where he or they belong (such Committee being notified thereof & refusing) may be cited before the Committee of any Neighboring Town within Ten Miles, to answer any complaints of this kind properly exhibited before such Committee, and upon refusal to appear or sufficient Proof made of the Complaint so exhibited, and no

* State papers, vol. VII, p. 569.
‡ State papers, vol. VII, p. 428.
† State papers, vol. VII, p. 607.

satisfaction given, that such extravagant sale of such goods as aforesaid shall be Discontinued, such person or Persons to be published to the world as Enimical to their country, that all persons note them and avoid all commercial Intercourse with them, according to the advice of the Continental Congress."

Strenuous efforts were made to prevent speculation in the necessities of life, and the evils flowing from the rise of prices were the subject of serious deliberation at many meetings.

Petition Relative to Fixed Prices for Goods. Nov. 26, 1776.*

State of the Massachusetts Bay — To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court Assembled, and Held at Exeter within & for said State of New Hampshire—

The Petition of a Convention of the Committees, or Agents of the several Towns of Billerica, Chelmsford, Andover Dracutt, Dunstable, Tewksbury, Westford, Haverhill and Methuen, in the State of Massachusetts Bay; also of the Committees or Agents of the several Towns or Districts of Londonderry, Hampstead, Plaistow, Atkinson, Pelham, Dunstable, Merrimack, Bedford, Derryfield, Goffstown, Hollis, Mason, Raby, New Ipswich, Peterborough, Wilton, Lyndsborough and Nottingham West, in the State of New Hampshire aforesaid; and also of Mr. Edward Jewett, Agent in behalf (of a Convention of the Committees) of the several towns of Rindge, Morristown, Bath Landaff, Haverhill, Piermont, Hanover, Lebanon, Plainfield, Jaffrey, Cardigan, Canaan, Enfield, Cockermouth, Oxford & Lyme in the State of New Hampshire aforesaid; held at the House of Maj. Joseph Varnum in Dracutt aforesaid, November the 26th, A. D. 1776, Humbly Sheweth—That notwithstanding the Association and sundry other Resolves & Recommendations of the Honorable Continental american Congress by the Letter & spirit of which, and their Proceedings in General, we apprehend they intended, that no unreasonable advantage should be taken in the Purchase or sale, either of foreign Commodities, the Produce of our Farms, or our own Manufactures, but that all should be sold upon reasonable Terms, —And by their said Association did agree, and expressly determine that such as are Venders of Goods & Merchandise

* State papers, vol. xvii, p. 121.

should sell at the rates they had been respectively accustomed to do, for twelve Months then last past. Many Persons in the States aforesaid, altogether disregarding the said proceedings of Congress & the weal of these united States, from mercenary, or worse views, have augmented the Price of by far the greater Part of the Necessaries of Life to an enormous Degree, many Articles of which are more than double the usual Prices, they were respectively sold for, before the Commencement of the present unhappy war—That some persons have been so lost to all virtue and Love of their Country, as to engross the most necessary and salable Articles, purchasing them at retail Price and immediately advancing, upon that retail Price, at least cent pr cent, thereby endeavoring to depreciate the value of our Paper Currency. That the Soldier and others not concerned in this unrighteous Commerce, are groaning under their Burdens & we fear cannot endure them much longer. That great Discontent, and uneasiness is already prevailing in many Parts of these States, on account of these detestable Practices. That we are greatly alarmed lest Tumults, Disorders, and even a Disunion & backwardness in, or a defection from the common cause of America will appear in many Places, and great Difficulties arise, in recruiting and supporting the american Army (upon the success of which under God we look for political salvation) unless some Method can be found out, and speedily applied, to relieve the oppressed & remidy these evils, the fatal consequences of which, are too numerous to be inserted, & too obvious to need mentioning—But not to trouble this Honorable Court with a long Detail of our Grievances, and the probably Consequences of Continuance, which must be founded upon Facts so notorious, that the observation and experience of each Day, would make it needless to mention,—Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray this Honorable Court to take the Premises under Consideration, and to enact such Laws, and make such Provision, Regulations, as in their operation, may speedily & effectually, remidy the evils of which we so justly complain, or otherwise relieve the Petitioners and others as in your wisdom and Prudence it shall seem Good—And the Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray—

Signed by order & in behalf of ye Convention,

John Bodwell, Chairman.

Attest: Nathl Peabody, Clerk."

On this petition a Committee was appointed which re-

ported that a Committee should be chosen to go to Massachusetts and consult with Committees there to bring in a Bill for the purpose named in the Petition, and that "they make it their Business so to conduct matters that a general regulation may taken place which may be suitable to the Circumstances for the four New Engl[d] States, & that the Com[ee] sent from hence be empowered to bring in a Bill as soon as may be."

While the patriots generally observed the law, yet when through the inflation of the currency, prices began to rise, the Assembly sought to remedy the evil by fixing the cost of articles in common use. In 1777, as a result of the foregoing report, it established the following tariff of figures above which the articles named could not be sold:*

		£	*s*	*d*
Wheat, good, merchantable, per bushel		0	7	6
Rye	per bushel	0	4	6
Oats	" "	0	2	0
Beans	" "	0	6	0
Cheese	" lb.	0	0	6
Butter	" "	0	0	10
Salted Pork	" barrel	5	0	0
Beef, grass fed	" lb.	0	0	3
Tallow, good tried	" "	0	0	7½
Cotton	" "	0	3	0
Wool	" "	0	2	2
Flannel	" yard	0	3	6
Linnens	" "	0	4	0
Iron Bar	" cwt	2	0	0
Raw-hides	" lb.	0	0	3
Shoes neat leather	" pr.	0	8	0
W. I. India Rum hd	" gallon	0	6	8
" " "	" single gal	0	7	8
N. E. Rum, pr Bbl.	" gallon	0	4	0
Muscovado Sugar pr hhd	per cwt	2	14	0
" " " bbl	" "	3	0	0
Mutton	" lb	0	0	3
Indian Corn	" bushel	0	3	6
Peas	" "	0	8	0
Potatoes, best in fall	" "	0	1	4
" at no season over	" "	0	2	0

* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 471.

Pork, per lb. from		0—0—4½
to		0—0—4¾
Salt	per bushel	0—10—0
Coffee	" lb.	0—1—4
Flax	" "	0—1—0
Stockings	" pair	0—6—0
Tow Cloth	" yard	0—2—3
Cotton cloth (Cotton-Linnen)	" "	0—3—8
Veal	" lb.	0—0—3
Soal Leather	" "	0—1—6
Upper Leather in proportion		
W. Indian Rum,	per qt.	0—2—0
N. E. Rum per hd.	per gallon	0—3—10
N. E. Rum, per single gallon		0—4—6
Muscovado Sugar,	per lb.	0—0—8
Molasses	per gallon	0—4—0

Traders were forbidden to sell at over twenty per cent. on wholesale price. Goods could not be sold at auction above these prices. Labor on the farm in summer must not be over 3*s*. 4*d*. per day. Labor of mechanics and tradesmen at wages as heretofore. But this did not go far enough. In January the next year, the Legislature passed another law* enacting that after January 10th of that year, no person should purchase any of the following articles, except in small quantities for their own use and consumption of their families or dependants, or tradesmen or artificers for the purpose of their own business—iron, steel, coal, rum, molasses, sugar, wine, tea, coffee, salt, tow-cloth, or any kind of woolen or linen cloth, stockings, shoes, raw-hides, leather, wool, flax, cotton, cotton & wool, curds, butter, cheese, wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, beans, peas, meal, or flour of any kind, beef, pork, cider, tobacco, neat cattle, sheep, or any other live stock except to keep or fat—unless such person first obtain a license signed by the Committee of Safety and Selectmen. And such licenses were to be issued to such persons only as were of known probity and public spirit and were known to be friends of freedom. No license to be

* Laws of 1778. State Archives, vol. III, p. 384.

issued until the applicant had taken the oath of allegiance to the State. This law was aimed at speculators and Tories, and appears to have stood on the statute books during the Revolution.

Fees charged for services were the subject of strict supervision. In 1775 it was reported to the Provincial Congress that the butchers of Portsmouth had been charging unreasonable fees for slaughtering cattle for supply of the people of that town and the military forces stationed there, and it was straightway *voted* "That the said Butchers refund all such unreasonable fees, and for the future Take none such, or that such Butchers be not suffered to kill any more Beef in said Town for the use of the said Forces."

The Provincial Congress went even further.‡ On June 11, 1775, it recommended:

"all possible lenity & forbearance in Creditors toward those who may stand indebted to them, and that they avoid multiplying suits at Law & Especially the carrying them to such lengths as the Levying Execution on Real Estate which must in this Case (in our apprehension) be sold much below their Real value. xxx and we further recommend to Debtors all possible care and Endeavor to discharge to the utmost of their power, all demands against them." And the Hillsborough County Congress on April 6, (1775)* appointed a Committee "to wait upon the Gentlemen of the Barr Desireing that as much as in them lies consisting with honor & justice to Discourage all actions that may be bro't by Persons in the Bay Government against any man in y^{is} county until the laws have free course in that Government." The Committee reported that the Bar promised to fully comply with this request "in all particulars."

The men in service were also admonished to frugality and temperance. The same Congress voted (August 11th):

"When we are under the awful rebukes of Providence, and the burden of Publick charges must Necessarily be very great; This Congress have tho't themselves in Duty bound earnestly

‡ State papers, vol. VII, p. 511.
* State papers, vol. VII, p. 448,

to recommend it to the soldiers That they will not Expect or Desire such Large & Extravagant Treats as have been (we cannot but say too much) used heretofore, Nothing Doubting but all that are Friends to virtue and Frugality, and have a generous regard to the welfare of this country, will be pleased & gratify'd with a retrenchment of all Extravagance in this way; and therefore we earnestly recommend it to all officers of the Militia whether of higher or lower rank to forbear all Extravagance & Practice a laudable Moderation & Economy in this way."*

The next year the Assembly enacted† that when a person was indebted on a simple contract to anyone in New Hampshire, and was possessed of real or personal estate, it should be lawful to sue and take out execution against him unless the defendant should give good security to answer the plaintiff's demand; and if it appeared that the defendant had made tender of the amount due within six months of the time suit was brought the action should be dismissed with costs to defendant. And by the same statute it was enacted that when action was brought against a soldier absent in service the action was to be continued until his return home.

The people were urged by resolutions and circulars scattered broadcast to refrain from all routs, riots and other disorderly conduct, to live frugally, and to pay special attention to cultivating their crops, and to raising cattle and sheep, that public demands might be promptly met. In 1778‡ was passed an act whereby all persons named therein who had left or should leave the State and join the enemy, and should return without first having obtained leave by a special act, were to be arrested and committed to jail until they could be sent out of the State. On arrest and notification the Board of War were authorized to order them transported to the British dominions or to some place within control of the British Army. If such persons again voluntarily returned without leave they were to suffer death.

* State papers, vol. VII, p. 605.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 344.
‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 810.

The act names 78 persons subject to its provisions. The list is headed by the name of Governor John Wentworth; thirty-four were from Portsmouth, and the balance from other towns. The only Peterborough name is that of John Morrison, "Clerk." Later, on November 28th,* a law was enacted confiscating the estates of twenty-eight of those listed in the prior statute.† The probable explanation is that the other fifty named in the law of November 19 had neither real estate nor personal property. The name of John Morrison does not appear in the later act, and it is known that he had nothing when he left Peterborough in 1775. The name of Alexander Stuart, the other Peterborough soldier reported a deserter, is not on either roll. These two are, so far as known, the only men of the town who were disloyal to the American Cause.

By such means and methods the people sought to strengthen their case against the British Crown. Some of the legislation was arbitrary and tyrannical and would not at any other time have been submitted to, even in the stress of our late Civil War. But the people were fully aware of the odds against which they were contending, and they knew that defeat meant farewell to their liberties and political death to their State. They also knew that it meant death for some of their most trusted political and military leaders. Devotion to the Cause demanded these measures and the people saw to it that they were enforced. Their courage and fortitude in the field are not greater examples of their determination than are the readiness and loyalty with which they demanded and enforced these drastic laws.

* State papers, vol. VIII. p. 813.

† One motive in the enactment of these statutes which were passed at the request of the Continental Congress, probably was to raise funds to carry on the war. If that was the purpose it failed, for very little was in the end realized from the sales. Even the large estate of Governor Wentworth yielded nothing.

CHAPTER IV.

CAMPAIGNS OF 1775 AND 1776.

News of the departure of the British troops from Boston for Concord on the night of April 18, 1775, reached Peterborough early on the morning of the nineteenth. The messenger came from New Ipswich, entering the town by the Street Road.* The clatter of his horse's hoofs coming down the hill awakened James Wilson, son of Robert Wilson, a lad of nine years, who was asleep in the attic of his father's house. Robert Wilson's tavern was on the west side of the Street Road two-thirds of the way down the hill, and about seventy-five rods south of what has long been known as the "Wilson Corner." The horseman reined up at the door and gave the alarm. Robert Wilson was then captain of the Peterborough Company of Militia, and his house was a general rendezvous as well as the headquarters of the militia. He immediately got up, called his hired man and sent him out to notify the people. By ten o'clock every able-bodied man in town was at the tavern with such arms as he owned, and ready to march. Some had firearms with a meagre supply of powder and ball; some of the guns were the old, heavy, clumsy Queen's arms; some were light, French pieces, called "Fusees." Many of the guns had seen hard usage in the Old French War. Some of the men had pitchforks, some shillalahs, and one ardent patriot was armed with his grain flail. The men were of all ages, untrained in the soldier's art, and

* This account of the scene at Wilson's Tavern is from a paper prepared for Dr. Albert Smith during the time that he was writing his History of Peterborough, by Gen. James Wilson. General Wilson had it from his father, who as a lad of nine years was an eye-witness.

their uniforms of homespun were as various in cut and color as the personalities of the wearers. Before noon of that day every able-bodied man in town was on the march for the seat of war under the command of Captain Wilson.

In his Centennial address Dr Morison has added many interesting details of the departure:

"'We all set out,' to quote the words of an actor in the drama, 'with such weapons as we could get, going like a flock of wild geese, we hardly knew why or whither.' The word reached Captain Thomas Morison at daylight, and in two hours, with his son and his hired man, he was on his way, they on foot, and he on horseback carrying a bag with pork in one end of it and a large baking of bread just taken from the oven in the other. 'I was willing,' said an aged woman to Dr. Morison, 'that my father and brothers should run their chances with the rest.' 'I will not taste your tea,' said another, 'I would as soon drink a man's blood.'"

The men, many of whom were mounted, marched down through New Ipswich and Townsend. On reaching Groton they heard the story of the Concord fight, and part of their number turned about and went home, among them Captain Wilson. The rest kept on to Cambridge. We know the names of those who kept on, for probably all of them enlisted. Everything at Cambridge was in confusion. The militia, in organized companies from the towns of eastern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, were on the ground, but without regimental commanders. There were other men in great numbers wholly unorganized and without responsibility to any one. Among these were the men from Peterborough. There was neither head nor system, nor authority in anyone to organize the New Hampshire men into companies and regiments. But there was Opportunity, and Captain William Scott seized it. He organized, on his arrival, a company of minute-men, the roll of which is here given. It had sixty-five officers and men. On the original roll all are accredited to Peterborough, and the men were paid for their services by Massachusetts.

OFFICERS.

William Scott, Captain
William Cochran, Ensign
Randall McAllister, Serg't
James Hawkley, Sergeant
James Caldwell, Corporal
Charles White, Corporal
William Scott, Lieutenant
Josiah Monroe, Sergeant.
John Swan, Sergeant
James Scott, Corporal
Andrew Bayley, Corporal
Daniel Read, Drummer

PRIVATES.

Zaccheus Blood
Jonathan Barnard (Barnett)
John Blare
John Caldwell
Sam[l] Caldwell
Jer[h] Fairfield
John Graham
Tho[s] Green
Jno Halfpenny
John Hillsgrove
David White
Joseph Green
James Mitchell
James Moore
James McKeen
Arch[d] McMillan
Timy Mixter
Wm. Mitchell
Isaac Page
Jno Rano
Jno Robinson
Tho[s] Scott
John Scott
James Stinson
Sam[l] Treadwell
Thos Hewstone
James Thompson
Nath[l] Burrows
Paul Caldwell
Rich[d] Emery
Wm French
Wm Graham
Rich[d] Gilchrist
Jonas Howe
James Kanady
Michael Woodcock
Solomon Leonard
Wm Kemp
Geo McClurg
Rob[t] McClurg
Jno Mathews
James Marshall
Jer[h] Procter
David Robbe
Rich[d] Richardson
Wm Scott
David Scott
Joseph Stanford
Sam[l] Smith
Jno Tucker
George Willson
Jno Taggart
John Wilson

Mass. Archives, Vol. XIII, Page 104.

This company was in service but three days. On April 23d, Captain Scott recruited another company which was composed of substantially the same men. But others joined later, making the total roll of the new company seventy-two

officers and men. The roll here given is from the original in the Massachusetts Archives at Boston, *Vol. 16, Roll 40.*

OFFICERS.

William Scott, Captain
William Scott, Lieutenant
William Cochran, (Stoddard) Ensign
Randall McAllister, Sergeant
James Hawkley, Sergeant
Daniel Read, Medford, Drummer
Joseph Norcross, Watertown, Fifer, July 10
Josiah Monroe, Sergeant
John Swan, Sergeant
Andrew Bailey, Corporal
Charles White, Corporal
James Scott (Stoddard), Corporal
James Caldwell (Windham), Corporal

PRIVATES.

Barnett, Jonathan (Society Land)
Blair, John
Burrows, Nathaniel (Londonderry)
Blood, Zaccheus (Stoddard)
Caldwell, Samuel (Windham)
Caldwell, John (Windham)
Caldwell, Paul (Londonderry—killed June 17)
Emery, Richardson
Fairfield, Jeremiah
French, William (Packersfield—killed June 17)
Gage, Isaac (Londonderry).
Graham, William
Green, Joseph (Swanzey)
Green, Thomas (Swanzey—wounded June 17)
Gilchrist, Richard
Graham, John
Gregg, Jacob, June 13th
Hillsgrove, John (Temple)
Halfpenny, John
How, Jonas (Marlborough—killed June 17)
Kanaday, James (Colerain)
Kemp, William (Stoddard)
Leonard, Solomon
Marshall, James (Bridgewater)

McClourg, George
McClourg, Robert
McMillan, Archibald (New Boston—wounded June 17)
Mitchell, James
Mixter, Timothy
Morrison, John (Deserted)
McKeen, James
Mathews, John
Mitchell, William
Moore, James
Osmond, Henry (Londonderry)
Page, Isaac (Londonderry)
Proctor, Jeremiah (Stoddard)
Rano, John (New Britan)
Richardson, Richard (Stoddard)
Robinson, John (Londonderry)
Richey, James, June 13†
Robbe, David (Stoddard)
Scott, John
Scott, William
Stanford Joseph (Packersfield)
Stuart, Alexander (Deserted)
Scott, David (Stoddard)
Scott, Thomas
Smith, Samuel (Bedford)
Stinson, James
Taylor, Joseph, June 13†
Tucker, John (Newbury)
Taggart, James
Taggart, John
Treadwell Samuel
Willson, George (Stoddard)
Willson, John (Stoddard)
Woodcock, Michael
White, David

All were from Peterborough, unless otherwise designated. Stanford served until April 23d to the credit of Peterborough, and under his enlistment of April 23d to the town of Packersfield (Nelson). The Massachusetts printed rolls, which give all the different enlistments of the soldiers,

† Date of enlistment.

assign George Wilson, Richardson, Barnett, Thomas and Joseph Green to Peterborough; David and James Scott, and David Robbe to Peterborough and Stoddard. But the original roll of the company in the Massachusetts Archives, Vol. XVI, Roll 40, gives the men's residences as set forth in the above list. The following names accredited in the above roll to towns other than Peterborough, either served an enlistment to the credit of Peterborough at some period of the war or were identified with the town during some portion of their lives: Lt. William Cochran, Corp. James Scott, Privates Jonathan Barnett, Samuel Caldwell, Joseph Green, Thomas Green, Richard Richardson, David Robbe, David Scott.

When the ranks were full the company was assigned to the regiment of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent. Colonel Sargent was from Amherst, New Hampshire, but was commissioned Colonel by Massachusetts, and re-commissioned Colonel in January by the same province. Captain Scott's company, while composed of New Hampshire men, was under Massachusetts field officers throughout its term of enlistment. There were other men from Peterborough in Massachusetts regiments in this campaign, namely:

Retire Bacon, private in Capt. Moses Harvey's Co., Col. Jona. Brewer's Regiment.
John Butler, adjutant of Col. Jona. Brewer's Regiment.
Thomas Little, private in Capt. Henry Haskell's Co., Col. William Prescott's Regiment.
Ebenezer Perkins, private in Capt. Joseph Moore's Co., Col. William Prescott's Regiment.
Jeduthen Roberts, private in Capt. Dexter's Co., Col. Woodbridge's Regiment.

The men serving in Col. John Starks' regiment were:

John Burns, private in Capt. Gordon's Hutchins' Company.
James Gregg, private in Capt. John Moore's Company.
John Gregg, private in Capt. John Moore's Company.
James Miller, private in Capt. Joshua Abbott's Company.
Samuel Moore, Jr., private in Capt. John Moore's Company.

Robert Morison, private in Capt. Henry Dearborn's Company.
John Morison, private in Capt. George Reid's Company.
John Wallace, private in Capt. Henry Dearborn's Company.

Those serving in Col. James Reed's Regiment were:

John Elliot, private in Capt. Ezra Towne's Company.
Hugh Gregg, private in Capt. Philip Thomas' Company.
Samuel Mitchell, private in Capt. Ezra Towne's Company.
Thomas Morison, private in Capt. Ezra Towne's Company.
John Stroud, private in Capt. Benj. Mann's Company.
James Taggart, lieutenant in Capt. John Marcy's Company.
John White, Sr., private in Capt. Jacob Hind's Company.

A total of sixty-nine officers and men accredited by the New Hampshire or Massachusetts rolls to Peterborough in the campaign of 1775, but not all of them can be properly claimed as belonging or serving to the credit of the town in that campaign. Many of the men serving in 1775, upon their discharge, immediately re-enlisted and served through the year 1776. There are no rolls of this service, and their names, all of them, cannot be given. Some of those who served in 1775 claimed an enlistment for that year (1776).

It was not until the 20th of May that the Fourth Provincial Congress decided to raise troops for the war. On that day they voted to recruit two thousand men, to be divided into three regiments. John Stark, who had been acting under a commission from Massachusetts, was appointed Colonel of one, and James Reed of Fitzwilliam, of another regiment. The third was placed in command of Enoch Poor, of Exeter, and was kept in the Colony to guard against invasion by way of the coast.* June 6th the Provincial Congress adopted the following oath to be taken by the men enlisting:

* State papers, vol. XIV, p. 37.

"I, A. B., Swear I will truly & faithfully serve in the New Hamp. troops to which I belong for the defence and security of the Estates, Lives and Liberties of the good People of this & the Sister Colonies in America, in opposition to Ministeral Tyranny by wch they are or may be oppressed, & to all other Enemies & opposers whatsoever, & that I will adhere to the Rules & Regulations of sd army, observe and obey the Genl & other officers set over me, & disclose and make known to sd officers all Fractious Conspiracies, attempts and designs whatsoever, which I shall know to be made against sd army, or any of the English American Colonies. So Help Me God."†

At the battle of Bunker Hill some companies of Colonel Sargent's regiment, among them Captain Scott's, are claimed to have been under the command of Colonel Stark during the engagement. The better opinion is that Captain Scott's company was never attached to Colonel Stark's regiment. Of that the authorities are not agreed. However it may be, Captain Scott's company was in the thick of the fight and lost heavily. The original roll of his company is in the Massachusetts Archives and the men were paid by Massachusetts for their entire enlistment.

The men were recruited to serve until the 31st of the following December, unless sooner discharged, whether enlisting into Masachusetts regiments or into the New Hampshire organizations above named, and actually did so serve. Their pay was the same as that given by Massachusetts,‡ namely, forty shillings per month, travel, and a coat or four dollars as its equivalent in money.

The number of Peterborough men actually in the battle of Bunker Hill cannot be determined. Elijah Dunbar asserts there were sixteen. Dr. Morison says seventeen and that twenty-two were present.¶ Dr. Smith adds seven to Mr. Dunbar's list.**

It is reasonably certain that there were many more. The

† State papers, vol. VII, p 505. See Agreement of enlistment, N. H. Hist. Coll., vol. VII, p. 2.

‡ State papers, vol. VII, p. 477.

¶ Hist. of Peterborough, p. 269. ** Same, p. 158.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire rolls give the names of sixty-nine men who belonged to the regiments of Colonel Brewer, Colonel Prescott and Col. Woodbridge of Massachusetts, Colonel Stark and Colonel Reed of New Hampshire, and to Captain Scott's company of Colonel Sargent's regiment, all of which regiments were present and took part in the action. It is inconceivable that less than one-third of these sixty-nine men were present in the ranks on the morning of June 17th. No rolls of the above regiments for the 16th and 17th of June, showing who were present, absent on detached service, or upon the sick list, are known to exist; but after making liberal allowances for absentees, there must have been between forty and fifty Peterborough men in the battle, basing the statement upon the rolls of the two colonies. "'Tis true 'tis pity" that the number cannot be certainly stated, "and pity 'tis 'tis true."

Six of the Peterborough men were wounded, namely: Joseph Taylor (mortally), Randall McAllister, Thomas Green, George McClourg, John Graham and Lieutenant William Scott.*

News of the battle was brought to Captain Robert Wilson the next night, and created intense excitement in Peterborough. The messenger gave the information that the enemy were advancing on the American lines. Early the next morning "every able-bodied man," with such weapons as could be obtained, set out for Cambridge. News of the result of the battle met them at Townsend, and those on foot turned back. Most of the mounted men kept on to West Cambridge, where they broke into a large, vacant house, and spent the night.† Next morning the men who had sons in the battle set out to learn the fate of their children, and the particulars of the fight.

In August, 1775, General Washington determined to

* Prescott's regiment lost: Killed 42, wounded 28; Col. Stark's—killed 15, wounded 45; Col. Reed's—killed 5, wounded 21; Col. Brewer's—killed 7, wounded 11; Col. Nixon's—killed 3, wounded 10; Col. Woodbridge's—killed 1, wounded 5.

† Morrison's Centennial address in Hist. of Peterborough, p. 269.

attack Quebec, and for the purpose organized a force of eleven hundred men out of the troops around Cambridge. The expedition was placed in command of Benedict Arnold, and was to enter Canada by way of the Kennebec River. The men were relieved from duty in the regiments to which they belonged, and left Cambridge on the evening of September 13, 1775. The perils and hardships of that campaign need no repetition here. A full account, with several rolls of the men, and lists of the killed, wounded and prisoners, may be found in Volume VI, pages 129-134, of the New England Historic Genealogical Register. Their equipment and uniform consisted of a rifle-barreled gun and a long knife, called a scalping knife, an under dress covered by a deep ash-colored hunting shirt, and leggins and moccasins if they could be procured. In this expedition were:

John Blair, 2d, in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company.
John Burns, " " " "
James Moore, " " " "

Blair and Burns were in the battle under the walls of Quebec. They were taken prisoners and were not released until the following July.

On the first of December, 1775, the term of the Connecticut troops serving about Boston expired, and they refused to remain longer in service. Their officers begged them not to leave the army at so critical a time, but they insisted upon going home. General Washington and General Sullivan then wrote to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety for men to fill their places. The Committee met at Exeter, December 2d, and issued orders for recruiting. In a very short time thirty-one companies of sixty-one men each were ready, and on the way to Cambridge. The men were to serve until January 15, 1776.‡ In this levy were:

Henry Ferguson, first lieutenant in Captain Eleazer Cumming's New Ipswich company.

‡ N. H. Hist. Society Coll., vol. VII, p. 27.

John Smith, private in Capt. Peter Coffin's (Exeter) company.

Smith was at the time a student in Phillips Exeter Academy.

In June, 1776, the Continental Congress made a requisition on New Hampshire for a battalion of troops to reinforce the army in Canada. The Legislature, June 14th, voted to raise and equip a regiment of seven hundred and fifty men. Each private and non-commissioned officer was to receive a bounty of £6 and one month's pay in advance; wages were to be the same as those of the Continental troops. The regiment was to rendezvous at Haverhill on the Connecticut River.* The Colony had already raised one regiment for that service, which had been placed in command of Colonel Timothy Bedel. The signs in the direction of Canada were ominous, and there were the gravest fears.

In communicating the resolution of Congress to the New Hampshire authorities John Hancock said:

"By the best intelligence from Canada, it appears that our affairs in that Quarter wear a melancholy Aspect. Should the Canadians and Indians take up arms against us (which there is too much Reason to fear) we shall then have the whole Force of that country to contend with, joined to that of Great Britain and all her foreign Auxiliaries. In this situation what steps must we pursue? The Continental Troops alone are unable to stem the Torrent, nor is it possible at this day to raise and discipline Men by the Time they will be wanted. The Militia of the United Colonies are a Body of Troops that may be depended upon. To their Virtue their Delegates in Congress now make the most solemn appeal. They are called upon to say whether they will live Slaves or die Freeman they are requested to step forth to defend their Wives, their Children, their Liberty and everything they hold dear. The cause is certainly a most glorious one; and I trust every one in the Colony of New Hampshire is determined to see it gloriously ended or to perish in the Ruins of it."†

* State papers, vol. XIV, p. 311; vol. VIII, p. 198.

† State papers, vol, VIII, p. 128.

Of this regiment Isaac Wyman of Keene was appointed Colonel. The men were to serve until the first of the following December. In it were the following men from Peterborough, or serving to the credit of the town, all in Captain Joseph Parker's (New Ipswich) company:

Joseph Babb,	Sargent Page,
John Graham,	Alexander Robbe,
Hugh Gregg,	William Scott, Jr.,
George McClourg,	Robert Swan,
Robert McClourg,	John Taggart, Ensign.

The retreat of the army from Canada in the early summer caused fresh alarm, and July 2, 1776, the Legislature voted to raise another regiment of seven hundred and fifty men, of which Joshua Wingate of Stratham was commissioned Colonel.* The men were to have the same pay and bounty as those of Colonel Wyman's regiment, and were to serve until the following December.† In it was:

John Murphy, Capt. Samuel Nay's campany.

The army of southern New York suffered disastrous defeat in August, and the Continental Congress called for reinforcements. The Assembly of New Hampshire, September 14th, voted to raise one thousand men, to be divided into two regiments, eight companies to a regiment, to serve until the first of the following December. A bounty of £6 (twenty dollars), one penny per mile travel, and one penny in lieu of baggage wagons, were voted to each non-commissioned officer and private, to be made equal afterward to the bounties paid by Massachusetts. Wages and rations were to be the same as those of the Continental army.‡ Nahum Baldwin of Amherst was appointed to the command of one of these regiments, and in it were the following men:

John Alexander,	Capt.	John Houghton's Company.
Benjamin Allds,	"	Philip Putnam's "
Richardson Emery,	"	Abijah Smith's "

* State papers, vol. XIV, p. 339.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 184.
‡ State papers, vol. XIV, p. 396; vol VIII, pp. 337–339.

John Gregg,	Capt.	Saml.	McConnell's	Company.
Nathaniel Holmes,	"	Abijah	Smith's	"
Benjamin Mitchell,	"	"	"	"
James Moore,	"	"	"	"
Thomas Morison,	"	"	"	"
Robert Smith,	"	"	"	"
John Swan,	"	"	"	"

This regiment was in the battle of White Plains.

The other regiment was commanded by Colonel Thomas Tash, of Newmarket, and in it there were:

Robert Morison, Capt. Daniel Runnell's (Reynolds) company.

John Stuart, Capt. Daniel Runnell's (Reynolds) company.

In November, 1776, General Washington called on New Hampshire for men to reinforce the garrisons at Forts George and Ticonderoga to take place of the men there stationed whose terms were about expiring. December 4th the Assembly voted to draft five hundred men from the several regiments as soon as possible and send them to New York. David Gilman of Exeter was commissioned Colonel of this regiment.* The wages were to be the same as those paid by the "State of the Massachusetts Bay." One month's wages were paid in advance "and twenty shillings per month over the Stated wages as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private; also two pence per mile for Travel."† The men served until March 12, 1777. In it were:

Peter McAllister,	Capt.	Francis	Town's	Company.
James Taggart,	"	"	"	"
Charles White, Sergeant,	"	"	"	"
William White,	"	"	"	"

The Colony of New Hampshire raised two other regiments this year, one under Colonel Timothy Bedel, and the other under Colonel Pierce Long, but there were no Peterborough men in either so far as known.

* State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 403–409.

† State papers, vol, XIV, p. 436.

Very early in the war the mischiefs of short-term enlistments were severely felt. As a general rule the men demanded their discharge when their terms had expired, and were deaf to all appeals to remain in service longer. They were farmers, who had left their farms and families suddenly and for a definite period to meet a pressing call; and when their terms expired they insisted on a discharge in order to look after their private affairs. The military situation and the imperative need of men to enable the army to hold its ground or to press home an advantage against the enemy could not move them.

Congress determined to change its policy. In transmitting the resolve of Congress to raise a standing army, President John Hancock thus forcibly states the evils of short-term enlistments under which the Colonies had hitherto labored. His letter is dated September 24, 1776:

"To make men well acquainted with the duties of a soldier requires Time; and to bring them into proper subordination and Discipline not only requires time but is a work of much difficulty. We have had frequent experience that men of a few days' standing will not look forward; but as the time of their discharge approaches, grow careless of their arms, ammunition, etc., & impatient of all Restraint. The Consequence of which is, the latter Part of the time for which the soldier is engaged, is spent in un-doing what the Greatest Pains had been taken to inculcate at first. Need I add to this, that the Fall of the late General Montgomery before Quebeck is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the limited time for which the Troops were engaged, whose Impatience to return home, impelled him to make the attack contrary to the conviction of his own Judgment. This Fact alone furnishes a striking Argument of the Danger and Impropriety of sending Troops into the Field, under any Restriction as to the Time of their Inlistment. The noblest enterprise may be left unfinished by Troops in such a Predicament or abandoned at the very moment success must have crowned the attempt.

"The heavy and enormous expenses consequent upon calling for the Militia, the Delay attending their motions, and the Difficulty of keeping them in the Camp render it ex-

tremely improper to place our whole dependence upon them. Experience hath uniformly convinced us of this, some of the Militia having actually deserted the Camp, at the very moment their services were most wanted. In the meantime the strength of the British Army, which is great, is rendered much more formidable by the Superior Order and Regularity which prevail in it."

September 16, 1776, Congress voted to raise eighty-eight battalions, the men "to serve during the present war." Three were assigned to New Hampshire as her share of the call. A bounty of twenty dollars and one hundred acres of land were offered to each non-commissioned officer and soldier enlisting.* Later, as a further inducement, they were offered annually "a suit of cloathes," which for the first year were to consist of two linen hunting shirts, two pairs of overalls, a leather or woolen waistcoat with sleeves, a pair of breeches, a hat or leathern cap, two shirts, two pairs of hose, and two pairs of shoes, amounting in the whole to the value of twenty dollars, or that the sum be paid to each soldier who shall procure those articles for himself.† Permission was given to recruit for this call from the men already in the field.

When the matter came before the Assembly a committee was chosen to go to Ticonderoga and to the army in southern New York to enlist as many as possible from among the New Hampshire men whose terms were about expiring.‡ This Committee had the further power, or at least exercised it under the recommendations of Congress, to select and commission the field and line officers of the regiments.¶ The Assembly offered as additional bounty to the men, "one blanket or 18*s* annually, and 20*s* per month to be paid semi-annually."**

Of these regiments John Stark was appointed Colonel of the first, Enoch Poor of the second, and later Alexander Scammell of the third. In the following March, Stark, tak-

* State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 349, 351.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 374.
‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 353.
¶ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 375.
** State papers, vol. VIII, p. 393. Note.

ing offence that Congress had promoted an officer of inferior rank over him to be Brigadier General, resigned his commission and left the service. Joseph Cilley, April 1, 1777, was made Colonel in his place, and commanded the regiment until late in 1781.

Among the captains commissioned in the first regiment was William Scott, afterward known as Major Scott. His commission was dated November 7, 1776. He remained with it until the army was disbanded in 1783, rising to the rank of Major and later to Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, in command of the regiment.

The following Peterborough men enlisted into Stark's (later Cilley's) regiment in 1776,* all in Major Scott's company:

James Hackley,
John Mathews,
John Millet,†
Isaac Mitchell,
James Moor,
Thomas Sanderson,‡
Michael Silk,
Ephraim Stevens,
John Wallace,

Josiah Monroe, Lieutenant, accredited to Amherst

On many of the rolls the date of enlistment of these men is given as January 1, 1777, and afterward during that year. The rolls cannot be made to agree, but it is a matter of little importance. The men enlisted into that regiment, and served three years.

Toward the end of 1776, the town's stock of ammunition ran low, and the Selectmen filed with the Committee of Safety the following petition:¶

"To the Honourable Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire. The humble petition of the Selectmen of the town of Peterborough: in behalf of the town afores^{d} humbly sheweth—that the s^{d} town of Peterborough is almost Destitute of powder & lead: and like wise of Arms and there is none to be had in this part of the State: and in Case of an Alarm incapable of assisting our Friends in the

* State papers, vol. XVI, p. 471. See also Kidder's History of First N. H. Regiment, and personal sketches, where the dates are given as in 1777.

† Probably should be accredited to Temple.

‡ Some rolls say he did not enlist until April 1, 1777.

¶ State papers, vol. XVI, p. 791.

Common Cause therefore we pray your Honour to Grant us some relief by M[r] James Templeton and take his security and as we in Duty bound will ever pray.

October 25—1776 Sam[l] Cunningham
William McNee
Kalso Gray *Selectmen*
A. Brown"

In answer to this application the Committee of Safety on October 30th, "ordered Gen[l] Folsom to deliver to M[r] James Templeton for the Town of Peterboro' 54 lb of Powder, taking Security to Acc[t]. therefor"—*N. H. Hist. Coll. Vol. VII, page 63.*

These are the only allusions to be found relating to the supply of ammunition for the town during the war, except as appears in the returns of the census for 1775.

CHAPTER V.

CAMPAIGNS OF 1777-1781.

1777.

The campaign of 1777, in its nearer and remoter results, was decisive of the war, although five more years passed before Great Britain officially admitted her defeat. The British scheme of military operations for the year was wisely conceived and planned, and had it been vigorously supported by the Ministry and faithfully and energetically executed by the British Commanders the final outcome would in all probability have been Colonial defeat. It was aimed chiefly at New England, the stronghold of the American cause, and from its beginning to the surrender of Burgoyne the people of that section were in constant dread of the consequences that would surely follow the presence and procedure of a hostile army. In no other campaign of the War did the Colony of New Hampshire put so many men into the field, and in none other were the calls for troops so frequent, nor the public excitement so persistent and so intense. More than any other campaign of the eight years' conflict does it justify a detailed re-statement of its inception, progress and execution.*

The campaign of 1776 had closed with the brilliant victories of Trenton and Princeton, which had strongly revived the drooping faith of the Colonies in the final success of their cause. But on the northern border the war clouds were dark and threatening and the operations of 1776 foreshadowed what the British would attempt the following

* For a critical and very able discussion of this campaign, see paper by Hon. Charles Francis Adams in Proceedings of the Mass. Hist. Society, vol. 44.

year. General Howe had captured New York City and secured a firm grip upon the southern part of the State. General Carleton, the British Commander in Canada, had driven the American forces from his province, destroyed the little fleet on Lake Champlain which General Arnold had built to oppose his progress, and, invading New York, had taken Crown Point. At the approach of winter he had retired into Canada, and the American forces re-occupied the fortress. It was well understood, both in Canada and in the Colonies, that when the season of 1777 opened operations on the same line would be resumed.

General Burgoyne had been with Governor Gage through 1775, and was active in aiding Governor Carleton in Canada the following year. He was an officer of established military reputation earned on battlefields in Europe, and was known as a brave, resolute and energetic commander. He was a member of Parliament, a dramatist of acknowledged merit, and a ready and graceful writer of prose. His disposition and temper were kindly and humane, and he did not share the bitter feelings of his Royal Master towards the American people. Altogether he was not unworthy of the high command given him in 1777, and the responsibility for his failure rests with those higher in authority.

In the winter of 1776-77 General Burgoyne returned to England to perfect and hasten the plan for the invasion of the Colonies from Canada the ensuing summer. The British Cabinet gave close attention to the scheme. The leading spirit of the Cabinet in American affairs was Lord George Germain, a vain, self-confident, shallow man, who had been in military service upon the Continent long enough to demonstrate his utter incapacity for even a subordinate military command, let alone the direction of a campaign the scene of which was three thousand miles away. Between General Burgoyne and the Ministry the following plan was devised: General Burgoyne with a force of ten thousand men was to invade northern New York and march down the Hudson River; General St. Leger, with a force of Indians

and Tories, was to set out from Fort Niagara and march down the Mohawk Valley, destroying all American posts and troops on his way; and General Howe was to ascend the Hudson River from New York. The three armies were to unite at Albany. If this plan succeeded the great State of New York would be effectually subdued, and the New England states would be cut off from the other Colonies and could be easily overrun and crushed.

The scheme looked both feasible and promising—on paper; but it was doomed to failure from the start through the carelessness and incompetence of Lord George Germain himself. The primary condition of its success lay in the perfect co-operation of the three generals in command, and this was practically impossible. Howe's letters to Burgoyne had to travel in sailing vessels fifteen hundred miles from New York around the New England coast to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and thence down that river to Quebec and Montreal. Three months were required to get answers to letters dispatched from New York City to the Canadian commanders. By the most direct overland route the two generals were three hundred miles apart, separated by an almost impenetrable forest, without roads, bridges or sailing craft. General Burgoyne wrote to Lord George Germain that of ten messengers he had sent by land and by different routes with dispatches to General Howe, two were caught and hanged as spies, and the other eight were never heard from. Between Howe and Burgoyne and St. Leger there was no communication whatever from the beginning of the campaign to the end. In two other points also the British plan was weak.† Its devisors ignored the fact that the Americans could operate from the inside while the British were on the outside of the semi-circle. Washington was at Morristown with the main body of the American army, within three or four days' march of Albany; Putnam was guarding the passes of the lower Hudson, within two days' march of Schuyler, who had a force of four thousand regu-

† Hon. Charles Francis Adams in Proceedings of Mass. Hist. Society, vol. 44.

lars and militia at Albany; all three within comfortable supporting distance of each other. Secondly, both British Cabinet and British generals greatly over-estimated the number of Tories in New York and New England, and their value as a co-operating force to the British armies; thirdly, they grossly under-estimated the spirit and temper of the New England people, and their potency as a fighting factor in the struggle. The inhabitants were farmers, peaceable and peace-loving, not strangers to war, but when their homes and liberties were at stake, ready to fight to the last ditch. This Burgoyne discovered when it was too late; to his Royal Master he afterward gave them full credit for their fighting qualities.

Burgoyne's orders left him no discretion; he had to carry out his part of the plan regardless of what became of St. Leger and Howe. But Howe's orders were discretionary, and that discretion he exercised. In his choice he became the most important cause of the failure of the campaign. He knew what the plan was, and what part he was to take in it. He called for reinforcements of fifteen thousand men and twenty-nine hundred were sent him; at no time did he receive positive instructions to march to Albany, although the order was drawn up and only needed the signature of the Minister. A note on page 233 of De Fonblanque's Life of General Burgoyne* says that Lord E. Fitzmaurice, in his life of Lord Shelbourne, quotes a memorandum left by that statesman in which he speaks of the "negligence of office," and says: "Lord George (Germain) having among other peculiarities a particular aversion to be put out of his way on any occasion, had arranged a call at his office on his way to the country, to sign dispatches; but as those addressed to Howe had not been 'fairly copied,' and he was not disposed to be balked of his projected visit into Kent, they were not signed then and were forgotten on his return to town." De

* See his Life of Burgoyne, page 232. See also Trevelyan's comments on the authenticity of the story which he discredits in his "American Revolution," vol. —, part III, p. 236.

Fonblanque says (of this order) that it was suffered to be pigeon-holed in London, wherein it was found after the convention at Saratoga, wanting only the signature of the Minister; and that it relates to the full and implicit instructions of the Ministry to Sir William Howe as to his co-operation with Burgoyne. This story shows the habits and methods of the British Cabinet in its conduct of the War; it is one of the most interesting episodes of the Revolution.

General Howe had already formed another plan for his own movements. He purposed to make a campaign into Pennsylvania, fight and destroy Washington's army in New Jersey, and capture Philadelphia, the capital of the Colonies. This, so he reckoned, would destroy the rebellion in the three states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. When done, he would march up the Hudson and co-operate with Burgoyne. April 5, 1777, he wrote to Sir Guy Carleton in Canada as follows:†

"Having but little expectation that I shall be able from want of sufficient strength in the army to detach a corps in the beginning of the campaign to act up Hudson River, consistent with the operations already determined on, the force your excellency may deem expedient to advance beyond your frontiers, after taking Ticonderoga will, I fear, have little assistance from hence to facilitate their approach, and as I shall probably be in Pennsylvania, when the corps is ready to advance into this country, it will not be in my power to communicate with the officer commanding it so soon as I should wish. He must therefore pursue such resources as may from circumstances be judged most conducive to the advancement of His Majesty's service consistently with your Excellency's orders for his conduct."

A copy of this letter was forwarded to Lord George Germain, who, on the 18th of May, thus replied to General Howe:*

"Your secret letter of April 2d, with its two enclosures received. As you must from your situation and military

† See English Historical Review for October, 1910.
* English Historical Review. October, 1910.

skill be a competent judge of the propriety of every place, His Majesty does not hesitate to approve the alteration which you propose. Trusting however that whatever you may meditate it will be executed in time for you to co-operate with the army ordered to proceed from Canada and put itself under your command."

General Howe received his final orders for the campaign June 5th, but they contained no directions to march up the Hudson, and he felt free to make his campaign in Pennsylvania as he had proposed.† Burgoyne was thus deprived of his main support. The fate of the other co-operating force was more tragic, and its failure to aid Burgoyne complete. St. Leger set out from Fort Niagara with his Indians and Tories, and on reaching Oriskany near Fort Stanwix, a bloody engagement was fought with the American forces under General Herkimer. Neither side could claim the victory; but the Indians deserted, and learning that General Arnold was approaching with a heavy reinforcement, St. Leger abandoned the field and all his camp equipage, which fell into the hands of the Americans, and retreated to Canada. From this time he ceased to be a factor in the campaign, and Burgoyne was left to fight his battle alone.

General Burgoyne set out from Canada early in May with high hopes of success. His force consisted of 4000 British Regulars, 3000 Germans, 500 Indians and a few hundred Tories. The Regulars and Germans were thoroughly disciplined troops, accustomed to war, and led by able and experienced officers. The army was well supplied with material for war in an open country, but much of it was of little use in the wilderness through which it had to march. Burgoyne reached the northernmost limits of Lake Champlain early in June. Meantime the object of his march had be-

†Both Sir William and his brother, Lord Howe, were savagely attacked in England the following year for their conduct of the campaign. The question came before Parliament and an investigation was started; but the Ministry, and particularly Lord George Germain, were too deeply responsible for the failure to permit the inquiry to go on. For a report, and criticism of the British commanders, printed in communications to Parliament, in pamphlets and in the press, and for the opinions of Tories relating to their conduct, see Proceedings of the Mass. Hist. Soc., vol. 44, papers by Hon. Charles Francis Adams and Worthington C. Ford.

come well known throughout New England, and the appeals of the American Commander-in-Chief were not needed to arouse the people to a realizing sense of their peril. The composition of the invading force increased their alarm and indignation. They had fought the Indians, and they knew well what they had to expect from Burgoyne's dusky allies. They had as great dread of the German hirelings, and their fears of them were almost as well founded.*

As early as February, 1777, Washington wrote to the New Hampshire authorities‡ appealing for troops to reinforce General Schuyler at Albany, fearing a winter attack over the ice of the lakes. "When you consider," he said, "of how much importance it is, to prevent the enemy passing the Lakes and forming a junction with the force below I hope you will excuse my making this request the subject of a separate letter."

Again in July he gave to the same authority expression to his fears. And when he heard that General Burgoyne was on the Lakes, he was afraid that General Howe's first and immediate movement would be up the North River, and that the two armies would co-operate and favor each other's attack.†

From the middle of April onward, the threatening news came thicker and faster. On the morning of May 2, 1777, dispatches reached the Committee of Safety at Exeter in-

* In his examination before a committee of Parliament the following year General Robertson, one of General Howe's commanders, thus testified:

Question—"Do you know, or ever heard, that the Hessian troops were encouraged to go to America by the hopes of plunder?"

Answer—"I have heard say that the Hessians, before they went away, were told that they were going to a country where they would have great plunder; but I don't say that any Hessian officer ever made use of any expression of that sort."

Question—"Do you believe that the Hessians looked on America as a hostile country?"

Answer—"I believe so. The Hessians were ignorant of the people; when they saw those people in arms it was natural for them, who did not know the people, to think they were enemies. People better informed too much adopted the notion."

Question—"From your experience of war, in Europe, did you observe, that there was more plundering in America than would have been by any army in Europe, in an enemy's country?"

Answer—"The practice of Armies in Europe is very different. Some people in Europe would not let their army plunder, even in an enemy's country."

—*Proceedings of Mass. Hist. Soc. for Nov. 1910. p. 119.*

‡ State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 489-490

† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 620.

forming them that the garrison at Ticonderoga was in danger, and urging that the militia of the State be sent forward to reinforce it. The Assembly was not then in session, and the Committee of Safety, which had full powers to act in such emergencies, through its chairman, Hon. Josiah Bartlett, issued the following circular to the Colonels of the different militia regiments of the State.*

"SIR:

"By repeated Expresses we are assured our Enemies are moving on all Quarters, and unless sudden re-inforcements are thrown into Ticonderoga that important Post will be lost, and all your part of the Country laid open to the merciless rage of our vindictive Enemies. The supineness and careless temper that has but too much appeared thro' the Country of late will be our Ruin, unless immediate exertions be made, to serve our country. The Massachusetts have ordered 1|2 the militia in the county of Berkshire to March to Albany, and 1500 of Hampshire to Ticonderoga. I entreat you by all that is sacred to raise as many of your Militia as possible and march them to Ticonderoga. Reflect a moment on such a scene as this: Suppose your house is in Flames, your wife, your daughters ravished, your sons, your neighbors weltering in their Blood; and the appearance of a few moments bringing you to the same Fate—Consider these things, I say; tell them to your Militia, and surely you may tell them with the greatest Probability unless they, together with the country in general awake from the sleep they are now in. Yet if the Country will now exert themselves like men of spirit & Resolution, I firmly believe, that God, who has hitherto saved the Americans, will now assist their Endeavours and a few struggles more fix their liberties on a solid basis. x x x x

"Shall we remain idle and suffer that diminished Army which we kept from getting So little ground last year, to proceed with rapidity this?

By order of the Committee
Your H^{bl} Sevt.
Josiah Bartlett, *Chairman*"

On the same day orders were issued to Colonels Ashley,

* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 551.

Bellows, Chase and Hale* to raise and forward as many men out of their militia regiments as possible for the relief of Ticonderoga. Colonel Ashley recruited and sent forward one hundred and nine men; Colonel Bellows, one hundred and twelve; Colonel Chase, one hundred and fifty-nine; and Colonel Hale, fifty-four, under the command of Captain Josiah Brown.†

The Peterborough soldiers enlisting under Colonel Bellows were:

Samuel Lewis;

under Colonel Chase:

David Ames,
John Gray,

and in Captain Brown's Company were:

Thomas Davidson,
William Robbe, Sergeant,
Thomas Smith,
John White, Sr.

The men enlisted May 7th and were discharged between the 10th and 18th of June, after a service of a little more than a month. Their pay was £3 per month with an allowance for travel. They marched to the western part of the New Hampshire Grants, now Vermont, when they received word that the enemy had fallen back. They were then ordered home and discharged.

While these men were on the way the Committee of Safety issued the following order to General Folsom then commanding the State Militia:

In Committee of Safety, May 8, 1777...

"To Major General Folsom:

"By several Intelligences and circumstances lately received there is the greatest reason to believe that the Enemies Forces will be employed this Summer against the New England States, and there is the greatest Probability that some of them will shortly land in this State. Therefore you are directed immediately to send Orders to the several Colonels of this State to give orders once more, and take the strictest care to see them fulfilled, for all men in

† State papers, vol. xv, p. 1.

*N. H. Hist. Soc. Collections, vol. vii, p. 93.

their several Regm^ts^ to be properly equipt ready to march at a minutes warning—both Alarm List and Train Bands

"And further Recommend to all persons capable of bearing arms constantly to carry their Fire Arms, ammunition and accoutrements for war to the places of Publick worship, and all other Places where their Business leads them as much as they can with any degree of convenience; as we know not the day or the hour when an attack may be made on our Border; and as it is of the greatest importance to meet our Enemies before they have time to get much footing, and to stop those Infernal Traitors among ourselves who may be disposed to join them."‡

Soon after the discharge of these men word again came that Ticonderoga was in danger, and that a large British force was within a few miles of the fort. The expectation was that if the fort was captured New Hampshire would be invaded. The militia were hastily called out and responded. The following men answered the call:

In Colonel Bellows' regiment:

Daniel Mack, in Capt. William Keyes' Company.
Robert McClourg, in Capt. William Keyes' Company.

In Colonel Ashley's Regiment:

Thomas Smith in Capt. Elisha Mack's Company.
Thomas Smith, also enlisted in Col. Chase's regiment.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Heald's battlaion was a company composed almost entirely of Peterborough men, as follows:

Alexander Robbe, Captain,
Samuel Cunningham, Sergeant,
Charles Stuart, Sergeant.

Privates:

David Ames,
Joseph Babb,
William Blair,
Adam Gregg,
Isaac Houston,
Samuel Houston,
Samuel Lewis,
Joseph Miller,
James Mitchell,
Samuel Mitchell,
John Morison,
Thomas Morison,
Timothy Mixter,
Samuel Moore, Jr.,
Samuel Robbe,
William Scott,
James Smith,
Thomas Steele,
Robert Swan,
William Swan,
Jonathan Wheelock,
John White, Sr.

‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 559.

In Captain John Taggart's Sharon Company were these men, also from Peterborough, or identified with the town:

John Swan, Sergeant,

Privates:

Hugh Gregg,	John Robbe, Corporal,
John Kanaday,	James Scott,
Randall McAllister,	James Stanford,
David Robbe,	John Swan, Jr.

And in Captain Stephen Peabody's Company:

John Stuart.

Colonel Bellows's regiment got as far as Castleton, where word was received that Ticonderoga had fallen, and it was thought best to return home. Colonel Ashley's regiment received the same intelligence at Otter Creek, and was ordered back to No. 4 (Charlestown), where it was again ordered to go forward at once. It did so, but soon met the army in retreat, when it turned about. When Captain Robbe's and Captain Taggart's Companies reached No. 4 they also were advised to return, and they marched to Rindge, where they disbanded. Bellows's and Ashley's men were in service from eight to fourteen days, and the other two companies five days. All were mustered out of the service by July 12th.

Ticonderoga fell the first of July, and the alarm and anxiety stirred up the people to fresh exertions. July 18th the Assembly re-organized the militia into two brigades; the first under the command of Colonel Whipple; the other, consisting of the regiments of Colonels Nichols, Ashley, Moore, Stickney, Hale, Bellows, Hobart, Morey and Chase, under the command of General Stark. The Assembly made General Stark responsible for his conduct to the Legislature or to the Committe of Safety.* This made his command an independent corps, free from the control of General Washington or Congress, which drew from the latter a vigorous protest. But Stark's patriotic conduct prevented any serious results, and, as is well known, he and his men rendered the cause

* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 630.

most efficient service. On the same day, July 18th, the Assembly ordered a draft of one-fourth of the militia of Stark's brigade and of three regiments of the First Brigade, to serve for two months. The men were to be paid £4 per month, with one month's pay in advance, and as a "further encouragement in this time of general alarm, an additional allowance of 4*d* per month."* Five days later (on the 23d) the Committee of Safety notified General Ward (of Massachusetts) that it would immediately order the Colonels of the regiments in the First Brigade, except the three named in the former order, "to draft one-half of the Militia of their respective commands, who are to be properly equipt to march at a minute's warning, to those places where their aid should be found necessary," and orders to this effect were issued the same day.†

The people's fear of Hessians and Indians was more than justified by the British Commander's instructions to Colonel Baum, in organizing the expedition to Bennington to seize or destroy the large quantities of stores the Americans had collected there. He gave Colonel Baum a force of about 800 men, which consisted of two or three companies of British regulars and the rest Hessians, Tories and Indians, and these instructions:

"During your whole progress, your detachments are to have orders to bring in to you all horses fit to mount the dragoons under your command, or to serve as bat-horses to the troops, together with as many saddles and bridles as can be found. The number of horses requisite besides those necessary for mounting the regiment of Dragoons, ought to be thirteen hundred. If you can bring more for the use of the army it will be so much the better. Your parties are likewise to bring in waggons, and other convenient carriages with as many draught oxen as will be necessary to draw them, and all cattle fit for slaughter (milch cows excepted) which are to be left for the use of the inhabitants. Regular receipts in the form hereto subjoined are to be given in all places where any of the above mention'd articles are taken,

* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 635.

† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 645.

to such persons as have remained in their habitation and otherwise complyed with the terms of Gen'l Burgoyne's manifesto; but no receipt to be given to such as are known to be acting in the service of the rebels. As you will have persons with you perfectly acquainted with the abilities of the country, it may perhaps be advisable to tax the several districts with the proportion of the several articles and limit the hours of the delivery; and should you find it necessary to move before such delivery can be made, hostages of the most respectable people should be taken to secure their following you the ensuing day. All possible means are to be used to prevent plundering."*

This was not so much a license as it was an order for wholesale and indiscriminate spoilation, and in the hands of Hessian soldiers, Tories and Indians, meant rapine and murder. The orders of General Sherman in 1864, "to forage liberally on the country," were mercy and justice beside these instructions of the British Commander. The people knew what to expect from their ruthless foes and promptly rallied in defence of their homes.

Under the foregoing orders of the Assembly and Committee of Safety the regiments of Colonel Stickney and Colonel Nichols, among others, were raised. In Captain Stephen Parker's (New Ipswich) Company of Colonel Nichols's regiment were the following Peterborough men: Dr. John Young was surgeon of the regiment, and Robert Wilson, Major:

Samuel Cunningham, Lieutenant,
Samuel Mitchell, Sergeant,
John Robbe, "
Thomas Morison, Corporal,
Samuel Lewis, "

Privates:

John Blair,
William Blair,
Simpson Hogg,
Thomas Little,
Charles McCoy,
Samuel Miller,
Benjamin Mitchell,
James Mitchell,
William Moore,
Sargeant Page,
William Robbe,
Jeremiah Smith,
John Stroud (in Captain Solomon Stone's Co.),
James White.

* State papers, vol. VIII, p, 665.

Robert Morison, in Captain Daniel Runnells's (or Reynolds) Company,
John Stuart, " " " "

Major Robert Wilson was in both the Bennington and Saratoga campaigns, but whether on the staff of General Stark or as Major of Colonel Nichols's regiment, the rolls give no information.

A contemporary has left behind a description of the Company as it appeared when it marched out of New Ipswich on July 19, 1777. It is taken from the History of New Ipswich, page 95.

"To a man, they wore small-clothes, coming down and fastening just below the knee, and long stockings with cowhide shoes ornamented by large buckles, while not a pair of boots graced the Company. The coats and waist coats were loose and of huge dimensions, with colors as various as the barks of oak, sumack and other trees of our hills and swamps could make them, and their shirts were all made of flax, and like every other part of the dress, were homespun. On their heads was worn a large round top and broad brimmed hat. Their arms were as various as their costumes; here an old soldier carried a heavy Queen's arm, with which he had done service at the Conquest of Canada twenty years previous, while by his side walked a stripling boy, with a Spanish fuzee not half its weight or calibre, which his grandfather may have taken at the siege of Havana. While not a few had old French pieces, that dated back to the reduction of Louisburg.

"Instead of the cartridge box, a large powder horn was slung under the arm, and occasionally a bayonet might be seen bristling in the ranks. Some of the swords of the officers had been made by our Province blacksmiths, perhaps from some farming utensil. They looked serviceable but heavy and uncouth. Such was the appearance of the Continentals to whom a well-appointed army was soon to lay down its arms. After a little exercising on the Old Common, and performing the then popular exploit of "Whipping the snake" they briskly filed off up the road, by the foot of Kidder Mountain, and through the Spofford Gap toward Peterborough; to the tune of 'Over the hills and far away.'"

To a Tory the appearance and military bearing of these men may have suggested Falstaff's description of his sol-

diers on their march through Coventry; but a truer delineation would have been Macaulay's sketch of the character of Cromwell's Ironsides:

"These persons, sober, moral, diligent and accustomed to reflect, had been induced to take up arms, not by the presence of want, not by the love of novelty and license, not by the arts of recruiting officers, but by religious and political zeal mingled with the desire of distinction and promotion. The boast of the soldiers as we find it recorded in their solemn resolutions, was, that they had not been forced into the service, nor had chiefly enlisted for the sake of lucre; that they were no janizaries, but free born Englishmen, who had, of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and religion of England, and whose right and duty it was to watch over the nation they had saved."*

In Colonel Stickney's regiment, raised at the same time and for the same purpose, were:

John Gregg, in Captain Peter Clark's Company,
Samuel Houston, Corporal, in Capt. Samuel McConnell's Company,
Isaac Houston, " " " "
John Morison, " " " "

The regiments of Colonels Nichols and Stickney were in the thick of the battle. General Stark's description of the engagement is spirited and interesting, and as it describes the movements in which the Peterborough men were during the action, it is given in part herewith:

"The 16th I was joined by this State's Militia and those of Berkshire County. I divided my army into three Divisions and sent Col. Nichols with 250 men on their rear of their left wing; Col.° Hendrick in the Rear of their right with 300 men, order'd when join'd to attack the same.

"In the meantime I sent 300 men to oppose the Enemy's front, to draw their attention that way; Soon after I detach'd the Colonels Hubbart (Hobart) & Stickney on their right wing with 200 men to attack that part, all which plans had their desired effect. Col. Nichols sent me word that he stood in need of a reinforcement, which I readily granted, consisting of 100 men, at which time he commenced the attack precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, which was fol-

*Macauley's History of England, vol. I, p. 93.

lowed by all the rest. I pushed forward the remainder with all speed; *our people behaved with the greatest spirit & bravery imaginable. Had they been Alexanders or Charleses of Sweden, they could not have behaved better.* The action lasted two hours, at the expiration of which time we forced their Breastworks at the muzzles of their guns, took two pieces of Brass cannon, with a number of prisoners;—but before I could get them into proper form again. I rec[d] intelligence that there was a large reinforcement within two miles of us on their march, which occasion'd us to renew our attack. But luckily for us Col. Warner's Regiment came up, which put a stop to their career. We soon rallied, & in a few minutes the action became very warm & desperate, which lasted till night; we used their own cannon against them, which proved of great service to us. At Sunset we obliged them to retreat a second time; we pursued them till dark, when I was obliged to halt for fear of killing my own men."*

After Bennington the two regiments joined the army of General Gates at Stillwater, but it does not appear that they were in the battle of September 19th. Their term of enlistment expired on that day. They had abandoned their farms at the height of the busy season, with their crops unharvested, and they insisted on their discharge. Accordingly they were dismissed and sent home.

The withdrawal of the two months' men crippled the army, and strong efforts were made to fill the depleted ranks. Thursday, August 7th, was appointed as a day of fasting and prayer, and it was generally observed throughout the State. August 6th, General Gates wrote to the President of the Assembly for a regiment of Militia to reinforce his army.† It does not appear whether this call was answered, but on September 5th orders were issued to the Colonels of six of the militia regiments to draft one-sixth part of their respective commands, to go to Bennington and join General Stark;‡ to march September 15th, and to remain in service until the last day of November. Calls were also made for volunteers. Of the men thus raised, Colonel Daniel Moore

* N. H. State papers, vol. VIII. pp. 670-671.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 657.
‡ Collections N. H. Hist. Soc., vol. VII, p. 115. State papers, vol. VIII, p. 676.

commanded one regiment and Captain Joseph Findlay, of Londonderry, a company of volunteers. In Captain Edmund Briant's (New Ipswich) Company, of Colonel Moore's command, were:

William Blair,
William McNee, Sergeant,
John Miller,
Thomas Morison,
Samuel Robbe,
John Scott,
William Scott,
Thomas Smith,
John Swan, Jr.
William White,
John White, Sr., Corporal,

Also, Solomon Dodge, Sergeant, in Captain Peter Clark's Company; James Scott in Captain James Lewis's Company, and Daniel Mack in Captain Samuel Canfield's Company of Colonel Bellows's Regiment.

These men served until October 25th, when, Burgoyne having surrendered, they were dismissed.

In Captain Findlay's Company of Volunteers were:

Nathaniel Holmes, William McKeen.

This Company was not discharged until November 4th. This year these men enlisted for three years or during the war into the regiments of Colonel Joseph Cilley, Colonel George Reid or Colonel Alexander Scammel, of the Continental Line:

John Alexander,
Thomas Alexander,
Robert Cunningham,
Jeremiah Fairfield,
William Graham,
Joseph Henderson,
Samuel Lee,
Richard Richardson,
Thomas Scott,
John Swan,
John Taggart,
Jonathan Wheelock, Jr.,
Samuel Wier.
Titus Wilson,

David Smiley, in Captain Nath'l Gage's Company of Colonel Jacob Gerrish's (Mass.) regiment.

There also enlisted into Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment of the Continental Line, this year, and for the same period, the following Peterborough men:

Benjamin Allds,
John Blair (2d),
Joseph Babbe,
John Kanady,
Randall McAllister,
Samuel Mitchell,
Timothy Mixter,
David Scott,
John Scott,
James Stanford,
John Swan,
James Taggart.

In the battles of this year, Major Scott and James Hackley were wounded, John Taggart was killed, and Titus Wilson died of disease or wounds. Of the men in the militia, John Robbe and Jeremiah Smith were wounded. In 1777 the town furnished for the three years' regiments twenty-six men, and for the militia eighty-nine. Of the men in the militia, seventeen served two enlistments; three, three enlistments, and one, four.

Nine of the men entering the Continental Line had served one enlistment in the militia, making a total of eighty different men in the service in 1777. Many of these did not serve to the credit of Peterborough, but all were either residents of the town, or during the war served at least one term, longer or shorter, on her quota of men.

The prisoners taken at Bennington were marched to Boston, and later, those at the final capitulation of Burgoyne, also. The officers in course of a year were paroled but the men were kept at Cambridge and in neighboring towns through the winter, and in the following summer were sent to Virginia. But all did not go, and it is apparent from the town records that some of the prisoners were quartered in Peterborough for some years.

At a town meeting held on April 13, 1780, was an article in the warrant:

"To see what method the town will take in regard to Rating those men in this town belonging to General Burgoyne's Convention—" *

and it was voted: "The men belonging to General Burgoyne's Convention Residing in this town Be Taxed."

The records make no further allusion to the subject and no traditions survive as to how many of Burgoyne's men there were, how long they remained in town, their names, nor what became of them.

1778.

In 1778 the attention of the State was directed to Rhode

* Town records, vol. I, p. 59.

Island, where, at Newport, the British had established and fortified themselves. Their intent was to use the position as a base for operations against Boston, and their presence excited grave apprehensions in the New England States. As early as June 24, 1777, the Assembly had voted to raise three hundred men toward a force to dislodge them. Again in January, 1778, orders were given to recruit four companies for the same purpose. The Committee of Safety, on February 13th, voted one hundred more men, and on May 24th a draft for three hundred additional was ordered. The men were to serve until January 1st, 1779. In addition the State furnished a brigade of five regiments, all volunteers. These regiments were under the command of Colonel Moses Nichols, with nine companies; Colonel Enoch Hale, with four; Colonel Moses Kelley, with seven; Colonel Jacob Gale, with five, and Colonel Joshua Wingate with three companies each. Besides these there was a company of light horse under command of Captain John Langdon. General William Whipple commanded the brigade, and the force was designed to co-operate with the French fleet in an effort to drive the British from Rhode Island. The rolls do not describe the regiments as cavalry organizations, but each man had a horse probably for transportation, and was allowed ten pounds for its use. Soldiers were paid £5, Corporals £5 5s and Sergeants £5 10*s* per month, with 8*d* per mile for travel.

In Colonel Hale's regiment was a company of men in part from the town, commanded by Captain Samuel Cunningham. These are the Peterborough names:

Samuel Cunningham - - Captain,
William McNee - - - Sergeant,
Charles Stuart - - - - "
Charles White - - - Corporal.

Privates:

John Blair,
Samuel Caldwell,
James Cunningham,
Adam Gregg,
John Grey,
Samuel Houston,
Charles McCoy,
Thomas Smith,
Isaiah Taylor,
John Morison,

William McCoy, David White,
Joseph Miller, James White,
Michael Woodcock.

In Colonel Jacob Gale's regiment was:

John Graham, in Captain James Gilman's Company.

One of the regiments, under an earlier call for this service, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Peabody. In this command was:

Dr. John Young, Surgeon of the regiment.

In Colonel Johnson's Mass. regiment was David Smiley.

Captain Cunningham's Company consisted of one Lieutenant, three Sergeants, three Corporals, one fifer and forty-two privates, and was in service twenty-one days.

Congress continued its efforts to fill the eighty-eight battalions voted in 1776, and the State had not yet furnished its quota. The men enlisting into the Continental Service this year were:

William Blair, Abiel Parker,
William Ducannon, John Scott,
George McClourg, William Scott,
Abel Parker, Samuel Spear.

Blair, McClourg, William Scott and the two Parkers were nine months' men, and served in Massachusetts regiments. The others enlisted for three years into the New Hampshire regiments of the Continental Line. The town furnished this year thirty men for the service.

1779.

The only service of the militia this year was in Rhode Island, for which the State voted to raise three hundred men. A bounty of thirty pounds was offered, and 2*s* per mile for travel. In the regiment of Colonel Hercules Mooney were Charles Davidson and John White, Jr., both in Captain Ephraim Stone's Company; and Timothy Locke in Major Daniel Reynolds's Company. The men were in service six months.

The town also furnished two men for the Continental army. Congress had decided to raise sixteen additional battalions of three years' men.

In its efforts to fill up the New Hampshire quota of the Continental Line, the Assembly, on November 8, appointed a committee to go to headquarters and re-enlist as many of the men whose terms were about expiring as possible. The Committee were empowered to offer a bounty, beside the Continental bounty, not exceeding one hundred acres of land in this State, or such a sum of money as might be given in like cases by Massachusetts and other States, and that men re-enlisting for the war should have their depreciation of money made up to them as those already enlisted were entitled to be paid under a previous act.*

†A month later, the Legislature offered a bounty of three hundred dollars, to settle accounts with the men yearly and give security for all balances, to exempt both officers and men from poll taxes, and their real and personal estate from taxes levied to raise money for paying soldiers. The Legislature also voted that the State's men in the Continental Line should be allowed for depreciation of money for service in 1777, two for one; in 1778, six for one; and for 1779, twenty for one.

Congress also voted a bounty of £60 for each enlisted soldier.

The men furnished were:‡

Zaccheus Brooks, John Miller.

When this call to fill the sixteen new battalions was issued, the usual draft was made upon the town for its proportion of men. It does not appear how many were assigned as the quota of Peterborough, but a controversy at once arose as to whether the town's proportion was not already more than full. The matter was taken up by the Captain of the Militia Company of Peterborough and by the Select-

* State papers, vol. VIII, 835.

† State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 842 and 843.

‡ The companies and regiments in which they served are not given.

men, which resulted in drawing up and sending to the Committee of Safety the following statement:

"To the Hon^ble Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire:

May it Please Your Hon^rs¶

Whereas by Resolution of Congress Dated the 15th of March A. D. 1779, Ordering returnes to be made of all Officers & Soldiers inlisted into the 16 Additional Battalions and Whereas this Town hath in the Service of the United States [and inlisted for three Years and During the Warr] Twenty-four Men And Upward which is Ten More than Our Proportion of the 88 Battalions. Therefore we begg to be Credited for those Men and Considered in future, so that we may Not At Present be Obliged to make up the Proportion of Other Towns who are delinquent.

"We are & Shall be Ever ready to furnish our Proportions & Make Such Allowance to the Men returned for this Town as Shall be Ordered Or Thought Equitable.

"Permit us to Recommend the Bearer Capt. William Scott* to Your Favours and are Gen^l Most Respectfully Your most H^l Serv^t.

David Steel, Capt.
in Behalf of Malitia Off^rs
Samuel Cunningham,
in Behalf of Select Men.

Peterborough, July 23^d 1779."

This was laid before the Committee on July 29th, by Captain Scott, as appears by its records of that date.*

"Capt. William Scott of Peterboro' in this State, belonging to Col^o Henry Jackson's Reg^t in the Cont^l Service, appeared before the Com^tee & produced a list of the officers & Men belonging to this State who are now serving in s^d Reg^t; Also, a Resolve of Congress importing that these officers and men should be recon'd as a part of the Quota of this State—praying for some Relief on acc^t of the Depreciation of the Currency, etc."

On the next day, "wrote a letter," so the record runs, "to

¶ State papers, vol. XIII, p. 181.
* Capt. Scott of Col. Jackson's regiment.
* N. H. Hist. Coll., vol. VII, p. 198.

Capt. Scott & the men in Col° Jackson's Reg^t belong^g to this State, desiring them to Continue in the Service, etc."†

Probably allowance for the men in Colonel Jackson's regiment saved the town from a draft under this call.

David Smiley, in Capt. Webster's Company of Colonel Jacob Gerrish's (Mass.) regiment.

Contributions for the year were six men.

1780.

The year opened gloomily for the American Cause. The general stagnation of military operations this year was due to the utter demoralization of the currency and the consequent ruinous condition of the Colonial finances. Besides, the Continental regiments, never full, had been sorely depleted by sickness, desertions, death, and the expiration of enlistments, and Congress and General Washington made earnest appeals to the States for men and provisions for the army. New Hampshire promptly responded by voting to raise a regiment of nine hundred and forty-five men† to serve three months on the Western Frontier, i. e. at West Point; and to furnish six hundred men for the Continental army to serve till December 31, 1780.¶ The latter were by an order addressed to the Colonels of the Militia regiments to be raised by draft or otherwise.* The regiments to serve at West Point were under the command of Colonels Moses Nichols and Thomas Bartlett, and were attached to the army of General Benedict Arnold, who stationed them at the Robinson House. The men for the Continental regiments were "to be paid or made up, when their times are out, Forty shillings per month, said money to be equal to Indian Corn, at four shillings per bushel, sole leather at one shilling and six pence per pound, and grassed beef at three pence per pound; and that also when their times are out, have, in like money five pounds for finding themselves cloaths, blaukett and knapsack, and that all

† N. H. Hist. Coll. vol. VII, p. 198.
‡ State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 865-866.
¶ State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 762, 863.
* State papers, vol. VIII, pp. 862-863.

those who will engage untill the last day of December, 1781, in addition to the foregoing reward shall receive a suit of cloaths as those who have enlisted for the War; and those who will enlist until the last day of December, 1782, shall receive a suit of cloaths annually."† The officers were instructed to make up their rolls calculating at the rate of sixty-seven to one from the original wages given the Continental troops.‡

The men of Colonel Nichols's regiment served until about the middle of October, and were:

Andrew Bailey, in Captain William Barron's Company,
Thomas Davidson, in Captain Benjamin Spaulding's Company,
Robert Lakin, " " " "
Charles McClourg, " " " "
Abel Parker, " " " "

While the men in Colonel Nichols's regiment served comparatively a short term their hardships were severe. A letter from Colonel Nichols to the President of the Assembly thus describes the difficulties they encountered:¶

"I set out from Amherst on the 13th of July, arrived at Springfield on ye 18th, where I was ordered by General Stark to halt for further orders; there I remained till ye 27th, taking care of part of both Reg^{mts} as there was no field officer on the ground but myself, no forrage for my horses, Except one Night: I was oblidged some Nights to pay twenty Dollars a piece for my horses—the Dearest hole I was ever in. Gen^{l} Stark to my great joy arrived on the 26; the next day set out for Great Barrington where but few of our troops could be served with bread;—(happy for us General Stark took a Drove of Cattle around with us); here Colo Bartlett overtakes us; Colo. Bartlett and I were oblidged to contract with private Gentlemen for flower to make bread for the Rear of New Hampshire men, our expenses had been so great, on the road, that it was Impossible we could pay for the bread, therefore we convers'd with some soldiers present, for them to pay for the bread they draw'd; altho' they were

† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 863.
‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 876.
¶ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 869.

scarce of money they comply'd Rather than go without; we promised the men that the General Court of New Hampshire would Refund the money each man paid for bread. I left a serg't there to see the men were all serv'd and take an acct. who they were that Paid for bread and the No. of pounds; part of four companys of my Reg. containing 207 men got into Claverick the 17th of July. I did not overtake them till I got to Fishkiln, for one Day previous to our arrival, at Claverick, they had orders to march, the 3d Augt. I went from Fishkiln with Gen[l] Stark to Peekskiln to see his Excelency Gen[l] Washington, where he was then posted, for his orders where to go, he ordered me back to W. Point the day I arrived there. Quick after about half my Reg[t] arrived, the next day the Rear of mine & Col. Bartlett & His Reg[t] arrived; this day Gen[l] Arnold took the command of this Department & makes Robinson's house head-Quarters. It is E of the River about two miles down; the Gen[l] ordered me to march my Reg[t] over to him which I did on the 10th where I now remain. The proditious long march & such hot weather causes many of our men to be unfit for duty. I have a dozen in the Hospital & I believe upward of 30 in a low state, among them two Capt[s]; my fatigue till now has been very great x x x x. The Gen[l] tells me it is very uncertain whether officers or privates will draw any money for Rations etc., to carry us home; if we Don't I know not how we shall get home when our times are out; those that are at home Can't possibly conceive the expense we are at—beg that some money may be sent forward if possible before our times are out to bring us home."

The men for the Continental army were ordered to be drafted, and those refusing to serve were to pay five hundred dollars in lieu of service.† Their pay was to be the same as those of the other regiments. Those enlisting for six months were:*

Solomon Dodge, Thomas Green,
Jeremiah Fairfield, Timothy Locke,
Amos Spofford.

In Major Whitcomb's command, serving on the Western Frontier, were:

† See Acts of June 16, 1780.

* Companies not given in rolls. See vol. xvi, pp. 70–89

Joseph Coville and Thomas Williams; their terms of enlistment were six months.

Jonathan Wheelock, Jr., Lieut Jackson's Artillery Co. (Mass.). Enlisted for Townsend. Term was six months.

David Smiley, in Captain Ayer's Co., Colonel Nathaniel Wade's (Mass.) Regiment.

In 1780 the town furnished fourteen men for the army.

1781.

In establishing the army for 1781, Congress assigned to New Hampshire, as its quota, 1354 men; the men already in service and enlisted for three years or during the war were to be reckoned as part of the number required. On January 12th the Legislature apportioned to each town the number it was to furnish. Each town was to fill its quota from its own citizens (a provision afterward repealed) except that men might be hired from other towns whose quotas were full. A bounty of £20 was voted to each man accepted, the money to be paid in four years from date of enlistment with six percent interest.

The men entering the service under this call were:

John Barlow,	James Moore,
Robert Cunningham,	Samuel Robbe, Corporal.
Timothy Locke,	Amos Spofford,

They were all three years' men.

On a muster roll in the United States Pension Office, Samuel Robbe, James Gordin and Thomas Williams are represented as privates in Captain Othniel Thomas's Company of Colonel Reynolds's regiment,* raised for service at West Point this year.

But in claims of Town of Stoddard, Robbe is represented as a three years' man, enlisting July 20, 1781.†

On July 4, 1781,¶ the Legislature voted to raise a regiment of six hundred and fifty men to reinforce the army at

* State papers, vol. XVII, p. 428.

† State papers, vol. XVI, p. 840.

¶ See Acts of July 4, 1781.

West Point whenever called for by General Washington. Daniel Reynolds was appointed Lieutenant Colonel commanding. The men, mustered October 4, 1781, were to serve until the last day of December, 1781, but were actually discharged December 20th and 21st, and were:

Luther Adams,	John Burns.
Benjamin Allds,	John Stroud,
Jacob Baldwin,	Michael Woodcock,

In Colonel Bell's regiment of three months' men was:

James Gregg of Londonderry.

In June, Congress consolidated the three New Hampshire regiments into two. Colonel Joseph Cilley retired from service, and most of his men were transferred to the regiment of Colonel Alexander Scammel.

In 1781 the town recruited sixteen men for the service.

1782.

The Revolutionary rolls give very little information of enlistments after 1781. The Legislature voted to raise two companies of fifty men each, for defence of the Western Frontier, and probably voted other companies or regiments also, but no rolls of the men raised this year have been found. Indirectly it appears that John Robbe, claimed by Stoddard, entered the army in July.‡ Just how many men Peterborough furnished in 1782 cannot be determined. At the end of December, 1782, the town had the following men in service:†

John Barlow,	James Moore(?),
Robert Cunningham,	Jedathen Roberts,
James Hackley,	Michael Silk,
Timothy Locke,	Amos Spofford.
John Mathews,	

In Colonel Vose's (Mass.) Regiment, Captain Hunt's Company, was:

John Graham.

There were, also, Major William Scott, Captain William

‡ State papers, vol. xvi, p. 840.
† See Kidder's History, p. 165.

Scott (in the navy), and David Scott, who died this year. John, son of Major William Scott, and John, son of Captain William, were also in the army, making sixteen in all.

The rolls do not have full reports of losses of casualties in the service. The record herewith given is all that can be ascertained from them.

Killed or Died of Disease.

Joseph Taylor, August 12, 1775, from wounds.
James Richey, Jan. 12, 1776, from disease.
John Taggart, July 7, 1777, killed at Mount Independence.
Titus Wilson, July 7, 1777, died of disease or wounds.
Samuel Lee (about) March 28, 1778, died of disease.
David Scott, October 6, 1782, died of disease.
Ephraim Stevens (date unknown), probably 1781 or 1782, died of disease.
Thomas Sanderson, died probably in July, 1777, from disease.

Wounded.

Lieutenant (Captain) William Scott, June 17, 1775.
Randall McAllister, June 17, 1775.
John Graham, June 17, 1775.
David Scott, June 17, 1775.
Thomas Greene, June 17, 1775.
George McClourg, June 17, 1775.
Jeremiah Smith, August 16, 1777.
John Robbe, August 16, 1777.
Major William Scott Sept. 19, 1777.
James Hackley, Sept. 19, 1777.
Samuel Wier, Sept. 19, 1777, or Oct. 7, 1777.
Amos Spofford, ———— 1781 (?).

Total killed or died of disease, 8; wounded, 12.

CHAPTER VI.

EVILS OF THE CURRENCY.

At the beginning of the war the money in circulation was chiefly English, with a liberal mixture of the coins of other nations, of which the Spanish formed the largest portion. The Colonies had built up a large trade with the West Indies and other countries to the South and had also some commerce with France, Spain, Holland and other European nations. The money of these countries circulated freely and had a fixed ratio to the different denominations of English currency. In years previous to 1775 some of the Colonies, New Hampshire among the rest, had from time to time put forth paper money. But all New Hampshire issues had either been redeemed or withdrawn before the War for Independence opened.

With the beginning of the struggle, trade with Great Britain nearly ceased for a time, but during the last years, somewhat revived. It was then carried on indirectly with England through the free ports in the West Indies. Many English prizes were brought into the country, captured by American privateers on the high seas, through which English goods in considerable quantities, and much coin, were distributed among the people. There was, also, some trade with continental countries directly, and particularly with the islands and countries in and about the Carribean Sea. In such cases the money of the country followed the goods of that country. One fact Great Britain utterly failed to grasp in her conduct of the war, and that was the supreme importance of an effectual blockade of the American sea ports. She had the navy and could have done it. So long

as the one she feebly attempted to maintain was weak, foreign goods and foreign money came into the country, though in diminished quantities, but still enough to materially aid the Colonies in their struggle. Had the blockade been effective, as England could have made it, the final outcome of the contest must have been otherwise than what it was.

But the money in circulation was not sufficient to carry on a great war, and New Hampshire, as it had done in the wars of 1744 and 1755, fell back upon issues of paper currency. It was also resorted to by the other New England States, and in a large measure by Congress. The currency issued by Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts had free circulation in New Hampshire, and of the Cogressional issues the State had its share of what was divided among the Colonies. The inevitable resulted; and when later in the war the price of currency went down until it had practically no value, untold suffering and hardship, confusion and distress resulted among all classes, citizens and soldiers alike.

The policy was initiated by the Fourth Provincial Congress which on June 9, 1775,¶¶ ordered the Receiver General to give his notes for £10,050, redeemable £2000, Decem- 20, 1776; £3000 on December 20, 1777, and £3050 on December 20, 1778. The first £2000 was to bear interest at six per cent., and the whole was redeemable from the polls and estates. On the 6th of July following, £10,000 were issued, of which £8000 was to carry interest, to be redeemed at the same time and from the same source as the first issue,* except that the last £2000 did not become due until December 20, 1779. The interest on the £8000 was afterward reconsidered.† Again, on November 1st the Provincial Congress voted to issue £20,000 additional currency, of which £4000 was redeemable December 20, 1779; £6000 on each 20th of December in 1780 and 1781, and £4000, December 20, 1782.‡

¶¶ State papers, vol. VII, p. 510.
* State papers, vol. VII, p. 550.
† State papers, vol. VII, p. 575.
‡ State papers, vol. VII, p. 638.

January 26, 1776, the State Assembly authorized the issue of £20,008 16*s*;¶ on June 17th, £3400;** on July 5th, £20,160.†† The last was to be redeemed on the 26th days of January, 1789, 1790, 1791 and 1792, £5000 each year save the last, when the balance, £5160, was to be redeemed. In January, 1777, £30,000 in notes, to pay bounties to Continental soldiers, were issued. In September of the same year all paper currency was called in and the Treasurer was ordered to issue his notes on the "Faith and Credit" of New Hampshire in redemption thereof.* Six months later another issue of £40,000 was voted, to be in the form of notes carrying interest, and payable four years from date.† After 1777 the State did not issue currency, but did issue notes, and so continued up to the end of the war. The soldiers, after 1777, were paid in these paper promises. The whole amount of notes and currency put out was never accurately computed, but the total issued by the States and Congress has been estimated at about $450,000,000, of which Congress issued $241,000,000, part of which was divided among the States.

With a population in the State of less than seventy thousand in 1775, such an abundance of promises unsettled everything, and the action of the Assembly added confusion to the financial chaos already existing. In July (3d) 1781, the General Assembly enacted that all contracts incurred or made prior to January 31, 1777, should be considered as made in silver and gold,‡ and that all contracts "for paper money from the last day of January, 1777, to the last day of June, 1781, should be computed according to the following table."‡‡ After this, currency ceased to circulate except for purposes of speculation; $500 and $1000 selling for one dollar in gold. The State Assembly tried to prevent the depreciation, and on September 26, 1777, passed a statute

¶ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 60.
** State papers, vol. VIII, p. 169.
†† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 190.
* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 691.
† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 779.
‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 907.
‡‡ For table, see pages 137, 138.

forbidding "the pernicious practice of selling Goods, wares, merchandise and Provisions or any other commodities for Gold & silver when the Paper currency of the United States of America or of this State shall be offered therefor & denied acceptance, and also the exchanging a larger sum in Paper money for a lesser sum in gold and silver."‡‡ Congress also attempted in vain to stem the tide, and in March, 1780, declared the ratio of depreciation to be in the rate of forty to one; and in the following year the law making the Continental Currency a legal tender for debts was repealed; all securities given since the beginning of the war, or to be given in future, were made payable in specie; and the judgments of Courts and executions issued thereon were also made payable in specie. But it was of no avail, for the decline continued and paper currency became worthless.

The result was financial anarchy, which bred confusion, uncertainty, controversy and anger, as well as heavy loss. Prices mounted skyward. Samuel Adams paid $2000 for a coat and hat, and tea, upon which the Colonists had refused to pay a duty of 3*d* per pound, sold for $90 a pound. In Boston corn brought $15 a bushel, butter $12 a pound, beef $10 per pound, corn $100 a bushel and flour $1575 per barrel. People in those times, being farmers or small mechanics, had little money and business was done on credit. In very few transactions, comparatively, was cash paid on the spot either for labor, goods or land purchased. The buyer gave his note, and the notes, varying for sums from one dollar upward, remained long unpaid, owing to the general poverty. Contracts made prior to January 31, 1777, were reckoned on a silver basis. When currency came into circulation naturally the debtor wanted to settle in paper money, and as naturally the creditor objected. After 1776 the value of currency day by day went down, and one would not know what a paper dollar of today would be worth tomorrow,

‡‡ State papers, vol. VIII, p. 696.
* State papers, vol. VIII. p. 905.

only that it would be worth less; so that a creditor, unless the transaction was cash, could never tell what he would receive for his labor or goods sold. The outcome was heavy individual loss and often bankruptcy. Late in 1776, Captain William Scott came home on furlough, sold his farm and took a note in payment. When the note was paid he did not realize enough on it to pay for a horse† and he was thus stripped of all his property. As the value of currency depreciated, the worth of accounts and debts declined, and so distress and discouragement increased. The frequent calls for men and supplies for the army, coming seemingly more and more often, added to the grievous burdens the people were bearing until the load became almost intolerable. The only allusion to this condition, even indirectly, upon the Town Records, is in 1780, when the town voted to pay £1 per hour to men for labor on the highway, and fifteen shillings for a pair of oxen. It is to be deeply regretted that the appropriation of the town during these years, and the tax rate, are not recorded. But the people felt the pressure and suffered the losses incident to the economic conditions the same as did those of the other towns of the State.

Hard as the situation was upon the people, it was equally hard upon the men in the field, and they complained loudly and bitterly. The soldiers in the Continental Line, a majority at least, had entered service when currency was at par with silver, and their wages had been fixed upon a basis of equality of value. But as the gulf between the two widened sharp dissatisfaction arose. The feelings of the men are frankly and pathetically stated in the petition here given, of the officers in the New Hampshire regiments of the line, addressed to the State Asembly in 1779. Among the signatures to it are those of Major William Scott and Lieutenant Josiah Munroe, both in the list of Peterborough soldiers:*

† See sketch of Capt. William Scott, infra.

* State papers, vol xvi, p. 49.

"To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of New Hampshire,

"The humble Petition and Representation of the Subscribers Officers in the Continental Line of the Army in behalf of themselves and Soldiers under their Command,—Sheweth—

"That most of them have Families which they left with their Friends in the Country, and in Defence of their Rights have exposed themselves to the Hazard and Fatigue of a Milatary Life in Neglect of their Families to whom they could not pay that Attention which those near Connections demanded, their Situation rendering a personal Discharge of those Duties impossible—That they have patiently endured the Loss of Domestic Happiness and the Pleasures of social Life neglecting their own private Interest in Expectation and fervent Hope the Period would soon arrive when that Peace Liberty and Safety the best Inheritance of our Children, would be transmitted and secured to Generations yet unborn—With these Views they have endured Losses, Sickness and every Species of Hardship with some degree of Patience, and as they have invariably desired so they most ardently wish to consider themselves as part of the free Citizens of a free Country and not as a separate People with separate and clashing Interests which hereafter may become the Source of Contention more detremental to our Rights than the present Usurpation of the british Parliament—to this Assembly therefore, the Guardian of our Liberties would we look up for Relief, in whose Justice and Humanity we fully confide—We have, may it Please your Honours, had publick Assurances we should receive a Reward adequate to our Services; this Reward is fixed and determined —we ask not for an Enlargement, being willing to bear the Burthen & share Misfortunes and public Losses with our Brethren; but with great Concern we observe that for more than twelve Months last past our Brethren have departed from that Line of virtuous Conduct which before guided their Actions, and we find ourselves injured insuperably so without your Honours Interposition—Our Pay once liberal is become of little Value our Families starving, our Money refused and publick Supplies denied our Families; when we find Gentlemen of Rank in the United States publickly refusing the Currency of the Continent, and all Ranks of People who would be thought virtuous honest and religious

openly fixing a Depreciation and avowing the Right of Selling Six for one compared with Silver Money, and secretly promoting a further Depreciation—We are alarmed Justly and greatly alarmed—Many of us disposed of our Interest for Paper Money at a low Rate to enter the Service free from Embarrassment, this is expended on our Families, or if not, of little Value—To be compelled to sacrifice our all, beggar our Families, ruin our Constitutions, and hasten old Age upon ourselves without Prospects of future Support or some Assurances of Satisfaction for our past Losses by the Depreciation of the Currency, and the publick Assurance of its future Credit are sacrifices too great for us to make—

"To beg we are ashamed—to steal Honor and Virtue forbid—we therefore think it our Duty to present this Memorial to your Consideration, begging our Fears may be calmed by some publick Act of yours in which we will confide,—that we may be assured the Assembly will make good our past Wages depreciated in Value,—That some effectual Measure be taken to supply our Familes with the Neces-saries of Life and that the Unmarried be entitled to similar Benefits—

"We most sincerely assure your Honours—we still have the greatest Attachment to the Cause of the Country, and are still willing to remain in our present Services—before Independancy was declared we looked on ourselves bound by the natural Law of self Preservation to militate with our Enemies at the Expense of our Private Interest and every Enjoyment, but since the Declaration and its Confirmation by our Allies, a Military Life ought to become an Occupation worthy of Attention & we should stand morally condemned any longer to pursue a War almost finished in Neglect of Ourselves and those dear Connections God has given us, and feed on Promises and Anticipation—Honor Ambition Love for the best of Men our Commander-in-Chief and consequently our Country have hitherto contented us—but Poverty will soon reduce to the doleful Alternative of a disgraceful Appearance of forsaking him without your Interposition.

"Altho' we have the highest Veneration for Congress and a personal Attachment to such Members as we know and have addressed them on the Subject, yet the Object of their Concern is so great that they are unable to extend their Beneficence to every Part of the Army so as to give seasonable Relief.

"We beg Leave to assure your Honours we bear on our Minds the most grateful Sense of the supplies sent us by the Board of War, asking for a Continuance with full Confidence that the Equity, which will distinguish the United States will finally be manifest in doing equal Justice to every State."

This memorial was signed by forty-two New Hampshire officers of the Continental Line.*

The Assembly heeeded the cry, and on April 27, 1780, established the following rates of depreciation for making up the pay of the soldiers to January 1, 1780. Articles, the price of which was stipulated in 1777, were to be charged at the prices then fixed; "and the wages received from the Continent, for which they are to be charged for the one-half part in 1777, one-sixth part in 1778, and one-twentieth part in 1779, equal to good money."†

TABLE.

	Year 1777		Year 1778		Year 1779	
	Silver	Currency	Silver	Currency	Silver	Currency
January	£100.	is £100.	£31. 0. 0.	=£100.	£9. 13. 0.	=£100.
February	91.	" "	28. 0. 0.	" "	8. 15. 0.	" "
March	82. 10. 0.	" "	25. 10. 0.	" "	8. 0. 0.	" "
April	74. 15. 0.	" "	23. 5. 0	" "	7. 5. 0.	" "
May	68.	" "	21.	" "	6. 11. 0.	" "
June	61. 10. 0.	" "	19. 0. 0.	" "	5. 19. 0.	" "
July	55. 15. 0.	" "	17. 5. 0.	" "	5. 8. 0.	" "
August	50. 10. 0.	" "	15. 15. 0	" "	4. 19. 0.	" "
September	45. 15. 0.	" "	14. 5. 0.	" "	4. 10. 0.	" "
October	41. 15. 0.	" "	13. 0. 0.	" "	4. 1. 0.	" "
November	38.	" "	11. 15. 0.	" "	3. 13. 0.	" "
December	34. 10. 0.	" "	10. 15. 0.	" "	3. 6. 0.	" "
	£744. 0. 0.		£230. 10. 0.		£72. 0. 0.	

When it came to adjusting the depreciation for service in 1780 by act of July 3, 1781, the Assembly made a different scale. The discrepancy for the first three years is accounted for by the fact that during 1780 the value of currency had depreciated still further and this required a re-adjustment.

* State papers, vol. XVI, p. 49.

† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 858.

TABLE OF 1781.*

	1777		1778		1779		1780		1781	
	Silver-Paper		Silver-Paper		Silver-Paper		Silver-Paper		Silver-Paper	
January			£100	£325	£100	£742	£100	£2934	£100	£7500
February	£100	£104	100	350	100	868	100	3322	100	7500
March	"	106	"	375	"	1000	"	3736	"	7500
April	"	110	"	400	"	1104	"	4000	"	7500
May	"	114	"	400	"	1215	"	4800	"	7500
June	"	120	"	400	"	1342	"	5700	"	7500
July	"	125	"	425	"	1477	"	6000		
August	"	150	"	450	"	1630	"	6300		
September	"	175	"	475	"	1800	"	6500		
October	"	275	"	500	"	2030	"	6700		
November	"	300	"	545	"	2308	"	7000		
December	"	310	"	634	"	2393	"	7300		

In 1782 this act was repealed, and for service in 1780 and 1781 the soldiers' balances were to be settled with notes, to bear interest for service in 1780, from January 1, 1781; and for service in 1781, from January 1, 1782.†

Such wholesale issues of paper currency were alone sufficient to cause the depreciation which ensued. But the decline in value was hastened by another incident accompanying it. The question of finance in any war is quite as important as that of men, for when credit is good and the money in circulation passes at par, or nearly so, a nation can keep its men in the field. The officers of the British army quickly recognized this weak spot in the Colonial economic situation, and when the States and Congress began the issues of currency, the enemy set about impairing public confidence in its value by systematic and extensive counterfeiting. In this nefarious business they were actively aided by the Tories, some of whom were to be found in almost every town throughout the thirteen States. Large quantities of the counterfeit bills were made in England and sent to the British army in and about New York City, which was the headquarters of the work of distribution, and from which the principal supply was drawn. There was a line of Tory posts, beginning at Londonderry, New Hampshire, as one terminus, and running thence down

* State papers, vol. VIII, p. 907.

† State papers, vol. VIII, p. 937.

through Hollis, Groton, Mass., thence to Shrewsbury,‡ Mass., on to Newfane, Vt., and from there down the Hudson to New York.* Starting from Londonderry the Tories would travel by this route to headquarters, receive their supply either of spurious bills or counterfeiting tools, and returning over the same route distribute judiciously their goods to trusty friends along the way, and make Londonderry the centre of delivery for what they had brought. Governor Wentworth, while with the army in New York, openly aided and actively assisted in carrying on the traffic. A large amount of counterfeit money was thus put in circulation. The officers of Burgoyne's army entered zealously into the business, and had the co-operation and help of the Tories in the New Hampshire Grants and Northern New York. It was not so much a hope of gain nor a criminal disposition that the Tories embarked in the enterprise; it was one of the weapons by which they hoped to crush the military spirit and power of resistance of the Colonies. They were not successful in their ultimate aim, still it did tend to undermine public confidence in the currency, and added to the burdens under which the people staggered. Nor was this all. The issue ordered by the State, of January 9, 1776, was printed by one Robert Fowle. While so engaged, and unknown to the Committee of Safety, he struck off, in addition to the amount ordered, a large quantity of bills for himself and Tory friends, who put them into circulation. Bearing the same signatures and in all other respects like the legal notes, detection was impossible, and the State was flooded with them. The notes were so plenty that at last suspicion was aroused and the issue was called in and another ordered.

‡ The tory station in Shrewsbury was a hotel, the site of which is now within the limits of the town of Boylston. It was kept by one Jotham Bush. Bush was an active tory, and was afterwards indicted for uttering large sums of counterfeit money. He fled the state. It is a tradition in Boylston that he died on a voyage to Nova Scotia, but relatives have claimed that he died of small-pox in Boston Harbor and was buried in the old Grannary burying ground in Boston, where it is claimed a stone marks his grave.

* Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser (Boston), Oct. 9, 1777.

Fowle's Tory sympathies were not suspected when the work was given him. But he was never given opportunity to print any more currency.

The Colonies well understood this general purpose, and met it as best they could. Statute after statute was passed levelled at counterfeiting, and the penalties, from time to time, were heavily increased. Local Committees were spurred to watchfulness, and were swift to report all persons suspected of holding or circulating the counterfeits, or aiding in their manufacture. But the currency bills were easily imitated, and British sympathizers too numerous and widespread to make suppression possible. Their conduct added to the irritation of the loyal people, and explains in part the bitterness and hate with which the Tories were treated during the War. In March, 1780, Congress tried a new plan. It called upon the States to pay into the National Treasury, $15,000,000 per month. Forty dollars of the Continental currency were to be equal to one dollar in silver, and all former issues were to be gathered in and destroyed. The new bills were to be issued on the funds of the individual States, and guaranteed by the whole country. Each State was to share in the new issue in proportion to its national tax, and its share was to be placed in a loan office, from which it could be drawn for circulation in the proportion of twenty dollars of the old tenor for one of the new. New Hampshire had its portion of these new bills, which were called the "new emission." This new issue was not cordially received, and before the end of 1781, the bills had declined so that it took four dollars of the new to equal one in silver. The triumph at Yorktown checked further decline, however, and in 1786 the new emission was redeemed.

The notes isued by New Hampshire after 1775 were never fully redeemed until 1794, when the Legislature passed an act for the redemption of all issue of paper money. All State notes and orders were to be redeemed at the rate of fifteen shillings for a pound, bills of the "new emission" at the rate of four shillings for one pound, and all copper plate

notes, and any other bills issued by the State, in the ratio of five shillings for one hundred dollars. The law was promptly carried into effect, and the war currency, with all its attendant evils, came to an end. *Potter's History, Manchester, 485-7.*

While this wholesale counterfeiting of paper currency wrought such injury, the cause of the collapse was that its issue was in defiance of an economic law which is more powerful than individuals or States. The Colonies in an eight years' war could defeat the most powerful military nation in Europe, but they were helpless against that rule of safe finance in violation of which it was issued, to which law no exception is ever sustained.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION, 1775-1783.

"Human History," says Ferrero, "like all other phenomena of life and motion, is the unconscious product of an infinity of small and unconscious efforts. Its work is done spasmodically and in disorder by single individuals or groups of individuals acting generally from immediate motives; and the province of the historian," he says, "is to find the clue to the immediate and transitory motives which have pricked on the men of the past to their labors; to describe their vicissitudes and anxieties, their struggles and illusions as they pursued their work; and why through this work the men of one generation have often effected some lasting transformation in the life of their society."

The social habits of the people, their amusements, and opinions,their industrial condition, their wealth and poverty, the problems they had to face, and their way of meeting them, are a part of the history of Peterborough between 1775 and 1783.

In Chapters VI and VIII of his history of the town, Dr. Smith has described at some length the amusements and social life of the people, and in a general way, their economic circumstances. The narrative relates to the year preceding 1775, still it applies to the period of the war, except as their industrial and economic situation was modified by the exigencies of military events. Economic conditions are always radically affected by the distress and sacrifices necessary to sustain a long and hard-contested military struggle; but otherwise the life of the people, their social customs and

habits, are little changed, and so it was in the Revolutionary War.

Any account of the burdens borne by the people of Peterborough during the war for independence must be considered in the light of certain facts of their situation. When the struggle began the town had been settled only twenty-six years.

The industries have already been described. The people were poor—land poor—and had no surplus capital to draw upon. Their whole time and effort had been given to clearing the forests, the construction of their first rude dwellings, and supplying themselves with the implements of husbandry and furnishings for their houses. The cultivation of flax, and its manufacture into thread and cloth, all done by hand, were the only industries which brought returns in money. The product was marketed in Portsmouth and Boston, both towns sixty miles away, the roads to which were hardly more than passable. It was carried to market on horseback, and if goods were received in payment they were brought back by the same conveyance. The houses were furnished with the bare necessities of comfort and convenience, made in the little shops of the town. The farms produced the food, fuel, medicines and clothing, and all materials for their buildings, tools and furniture excepting some of the hardware. The store conducted by Major Scott was probably kept open, but by whom there is now no information. The settlers were beginning to replace their primitive houses with frame dwellings, and two of the inhabitants —Hugh Wilson and Thomas Morison, had already built large, two-story houses. The third two-story house in town was erected by William Smith in 1777. There was little money in circulation; there was no surplus labor; and the farmers disposed of their residuum of crops by way of barter, taking such things in return as they could use in their families and on their lands.

They were sober and self-restrained in all their habits and customs, having familiar knowledge of the small world

in which they lived, and were honest, loyal and self-contained. Custom, experience and reverence for religion and civil liberty were their supremest powers of wisdom and were held in the highest honor. Their education was limited, their speech was blunt and often rude, and their manners rough and awkward. In habits they were frugal; their industry was unceasing, and they were compelled to practice the most rigid economy to win a bare living. It was under such conditions that the war came.

The amusements and social habits of the people through the eight years continued much as before, though curtailed at some periods by the number of men absent in the army. They were a homogeneous folk, fond of associating together, and felt keenly the loneliness and isolation of their situation. They visited back and forth at each other's houses as in former times. The issues and progress of the war and the welfare of the men in the field were the absorbing topics of conversation. But all the while their log rollings, their raisings, wrestling matches and huskings, apple parings and quiltings went on much as before. The militia trainings, held more frequently, were theatres of discussion upon the overshadowing questions of the time. That form of co-operation they had so often exemplified—of voluntary labor for persons in sickness and misfortune, was more frequently employed, in behalf of the families whose male members were absent with the army. But their church was kept open and religious services were regularly maintained. After the departure of Rev. John Morrison in 1772, the Society was without a permanent minister until 1778, when Rev. David Annan was settled.

In 1774 the town had voted to erect a new church, though it was not until 1777, the most trying and critical period of the war, that the building was actively begun. It was not completed until 1784. All through the war the people clung to their church with a steadfast loyalty, supported it, and contributed of their time and means toward the erection of the new edifice to the utmost of their ability.

The actual loss of life to the town caused by the war, fortunately, was not large, being but one, or at the most two, more than fell on a single day in that disastrous battle of March 13, 1758. While twelve were wounded, none of them, except Major Scott, were premanently disabled. But the town suffered severely in other ways through the absence of men in the service. In 1775 it had a population of one hundred and twenty-five men over sixteen years of age, including the superannuated and those otherwise disqualified for military duty. And yet it had sixty-nine men at Cambridge, the most of whom were absent the whole season. This was more than one-half of the productive male labor of the town taken completely away from the earning power of the people. There was hardly a family unrepresented in the army, and many had two or three members in the ranks. The absentees were not surplus population but strong, able-bodied men, and were so many withdrawn from the productive ability of the inhabitants where all were necessary for a living existence. The same was true again in 1777, when the town furnished 80 different men for the service. Some of them, it is true, served short enlistments, but many were away the whole season. The regiment of Colonel Nichols, raised for the Bennington Campaign, was organized on July 19th, for two months. In it and in others raised about the same time or a little later, were large contingents of Peterborough men. They abandoned their farms at the height of the busy season, with their crops all ready to harvest, and there were not enough men left at home to gather them.

When Major Robert Wilson came on to Boston with the Bennington prisoners he was compelled to go home to save his own. On being called to account for his absence without leave, he replied that he was obliged to go home to save his crops from ruin and not enough help could be found to harvest them. His case was an illustration of the general situation.

This dearth of farm labor was supplied, in a limited degree by the women of the household. In the earlier years

many of them had been accustomd to assist in the planting and harvesting of the crops. It was a habit brought from the old country, and was continued in Peterborough as occasion called, but the occasions were much more frequent and more imperative during the Revolution than in the previous years of the settlement. There are many allusions to this practice in the family traditions of the people, but it is impossible to state the extent that it was followed between 1775 and 1783. It must have been very considerable owing to the large number of absent men.

The mothers and daughters felt the stress of the war in other ways quite as severely as the sterner sex, as is always true in long conflicts. In addition to the usual labors of the house and farm they made the clothing of the family. They took the wool from the sheep's back and the flax as it came from the swingling block and knife, prepared them, spun them into threads or yarn, wove them on the hand loom, and cut and made the cloth into garments. With the large families of those days it was a long, laborious task, and during the war it was far greater than before. The clothing for the army was made in the homes of the people for there is no allusion to any being imported, except in limited quantities from France, in 1777, and in succeeding years. The soldier could furnish his own outfit if he desired and receive a small allowance for it, but whether supplied by the recruit or by the State there were no mills to manufacture the cloth, and the clothing of the army was made and furnished from the homes of the citizens. We have a hint of the labors of the mothers and daughters of the household in the story of the way Nathaniel Holmes was equipped for the army by the family of William Moore.

The following incident sheds further light upon the life of the people as it was affected by the war. It was told by an aged lady whose name has not been preserved, and occurred in a neighboring town:*

"In 1777 a call came for fifteen men. The train band

* History New Ipswich, p. 89.

was called out and my brother John was drafted for one of them. He did not return until late at night when we were all in bed. When I arose the next morning I found my mother in tears and she said that John was to march the day after to-morrow morning at sunrise. She said he had a supply of summer clothes but needed winter garments. I asked what he wanted and she said a pair of pantaloons. 'Oh,' I replied, 'if that is all we can spin and weave them before he goes.' 'But,' said my mother, 'the wool is on the sheeps' backs and the sheep are in the pasture.' I told my younger brother to take a salt dish and call the sheep into the yard. My mother still objected that there were no sheep shears within three and a half miles, that there was no time to spin and weave it and there was a long web of linen in the loom. But I insisted that I could find shears and a loom and that it could be done. I went to the yard with my brother, caught a white sheep and with my loom shears cut enough wool for half a web. A black sheep was then secured and enough was cut from it for the filling and half a web. The wool thus obtained was spun, washed, sized and dyed. A loom was found, the web 'got in' and woven, the cloth prepared and cut and made two or three hours before my brother's time of departure without help from any modern improvements. The aged patriot closed by saying, 'I felt no weariness, I wept not, I was serving my Country. But the garment finished I retired and wept till my overcharged and bursting heart was relieved.'"

There was no regular mail between the army and the towns of the different states. Letters and communications were carried back and forth by visiting friends and returning soldiers, but they came at irregular and often at long intervals. As during the Civil War, the families made up and sent to their representatives at the front boxes of clothing and family supplies, carried to the soldier in the field by some friend or messenger going to camp. At some periods of the war, as in 1775 and 1777, the anxiety of the people over impending military events and for the safety of their absent friends was intense. At such times they were accustomed to assemble on the top of the high hill just north of the Sharon line and over which the "Street road" then ran, and watch for the expected courier bearing the tidings of

victory or defeat from the seat of war. This solicitude did not add to the labors or to the expenses of the conflict, but it made heavy drafts upon the courage and fortitude of the inhabitants and made their other burdens doubly hard to bear.

The evils of the currency affected every business transaction and the efforts of the State and Congress to relieve the confusion added fuel to a fire which soon destroyed confidence in the value of the paper money in circulation. The farmer tried to avoid the trouble by exchanging his surplus crops for such things as he could use in his family or on his farm; or, he took his pay in a promissory note, the value of which declined day by day. The hired man was paid for his labor in the same way. If he received his wages in produce he got rid of it as best he could; and if in a written promise to pay, if the promise was ever redeemed, he took his chance of payment in a currency the net value of which was far less than the terms of the note called for—in either case suffering heavy loss. The experience of Captain Scott in the sale of his Peterborough farm is a pathetic illustration of the final results of such methods of settlement.

The people cut down their living expenses and gave up the use of many things they could do without. Salt and iron were scarce; the use of tea was abandoned and a drink made from herbs substituted. The consumption of "West India and other foreign goods" was lessened, in part because of the general poverty and in part because they were difficult to procure, especially in the first years of the war. Sugar and molasses were made from the syrup of the maple, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the demand for sweets. Molasses was also made from vinegar and sometimes extracted from corn stalks. Of things that could be grown or raised on the farms there was enough, for the land was fertile and so there was no famine.

There were no "war meetings," which were so marked a feature of municipal life in the Civil War, for the encourage-

ment of enlistments under the different calls for men; no ladies' aid or benevolent societies to work for the relief of the men in the field and stimulate the fortitude of the people at home, and no lectures or concerts as a recreation to bring them together. They went to church on Sunday, met at the Wilson Tavern on evenings and rainy days for inter-change of opinions, and visited back and forth at neighbors' firesides. The town meetings considered local business affairs and debated ways and means to fill the demands of the military service. The loyalty of the people was born of deep convictions and was kept alive by family discussion at the domestic hearthstone and not by the influence of numbers stirred by oratory at public meetings. These were the opportunities and the methods by which public opinion was created and directed, and the patriotism of the people kept to the fighting point.

There are no records to show how many of the men furnished by the town were volunteers nor how many were drafted. But soldiers were obtained in other ways. In the neighboring towns it was a frequent practice for public-spirited men, whether over or within military age, to hire recruits to represent them in the military service. Sometimes two or three would unite in hiring a soldier. They paid him a bounty, often promising additional pay to the established wages. The substitute was accredited to the town where his employers resided. In the end these men were reimbursed for the money so expended, but at the time of hiring there was no such expectation. While there are no specific instances on record where this was done in Peterborough it was undoubtedly the fact, for the custom was quite general in the surrounding towns.

In the last years of the Revolution, after 1778, just as in the last years of the Civil War, the town hired its soldiers whenever they could be found, paying such bounties as were necessary to secure the men. Some of them were from Peterborough, but many were from other places. The ages of the men enlisting varied all the way from ten years (John

Scott, son of Captain William Scott) to 69 years (John Scott, great-uncle of his youthful namesake). In 1777 all ages were represented in the same companies, but during the last years of the conflict the men furnished were young in years, much more so, as a general rule, than in earlier periods of the war.

The increase in taxation was heavy and severely felt, and it continued for some years after the war closed. In 1775 the Province tax assessed by the State was £7 5*s* on each thousand pounds of the State levy, which in that year was four thousand pounds. This was in addition to the amount levied by the town for local purposes. But in succeeding years State taxes mounted upward by leaps and bounds. In 1777 the State assessed £40,000 on the towns; in 1778, £80,000; in 1779, £250,000 and £500,000 for continental money; in 1780, £2,160,000; in 1780, £100,000 and £5000 in specie; in 1782, £110,000; and in 1783 it was £55,000. The town rate in 1777 was £7 16*s* 4*d* on every thousand pounds of the State tax, and in 1780 it was £7 15*s* 5*d*. In 1780 the State tax upon the town was more than £15,000, where three years before it had been a little over £28. Allowing the depreciation of the currency in 1780 to have been in the ratio of forty to one, it would still be an increase from £28 to £375, more than thirteen fold.

The increase of local taxation must have been in like proportion for the local war expenses were heavy and hard to meet. During the war there was no expectation they would be refunded, and reimbursement did not come until some years later. There is nothing to indicate what the increase was for no assessors' nor other records relating to local taxation prior to 1796 are now in existence, but some idea may be had from the experience of other places, where records have been much better preserved. In 1787 Peterborough voted to make up an account of its war expenses, as requested by the State, and the duty was assigned to the Selectmen. This account cannot be found. Neighboring municipalities gave aid to solders' families as was done in

1861-'05. They paid for property lost, for the men's travel and attendance at Cambridge, Bennington, Saratoga, and Royalton, if not in other cases, and offered bounties in addition to those given by the State and Congress. We get a dim glimpse of what the towns did in some of these particulars in the records for 1779 and subsequent years, but it is only a glimpse. For time and travel of its men to Cambridge in 1775, and to Bennington and Ticonderoga in 1777, Jaffrey presented a bill to the State for £83 3*s* 10*d*.* The bill of Rindge for bounties paid during the war was £3515, and that of New Ipswich was £4179 19*s*. The town of Temple paid the families of five of its soldiers, in State aid, the sum of £292 9*s* 2*d*† This increase of taxation came when the ability of the people to pay was seriously diminished.

The tax gatherer was often at the door. The impoverished patriot often saw his last cow, and the harvests of his field taken to satisfy the collector whose demands could not be evaded. Up to 1779, Samuel Cunningham, the collector for 1777, had sold more than a dozen estates for taxes, and Robert Morison, the collector for the next year, sold nearly as many. Some of these estates were those of non-residents, still it was a symptom of the general poverty and distress, which rested heavily upon the people of the town.

Such were some of the trials which the people of Peterborough endured to win our independence. The difficulties can be but hinted at—the details must be supplied by the imagination. It is a story of hardship, of laborious toil, of suffering and self-denial. But there was no wavering, and the people's courage and fortitude held out until the triumphant close. Let us believe that long as the contest was there were no regrets at the sacrifices required to win the victory. In the Civil War the people had surplus capital in the Savings Bank to draw upon; when the burdens of the

* State papers, vol. XVI, p. 534.
† State papers, vol. XVI, p. 858.

Rebellion bore down heaviest the mills of the town were in ful operation and monthly distributed large sums of money in the community. The money in circulation was good and labor and employment were abundant; the farmer could sell his produce for cash, and the women of the household were relieved of the necessity of manufacturing the cloth and making the clothing of the family and the army. The farms were under a high state of cultivation and supplied with the best tools and implements of husbandry. It is impossible to estimate the difference these facts made in the economic conditions of the people from what they were in the Revolution. And then the war for Independence was twice as long. We may well wonder that the fathers of 1776 could sustain an eight years' contest with the mighty empire of Great Britain under such adverse conditions. That they did so entitles them no less to our admiration than to our gratitude. The least that we, who enjoy the fruit of their fortitude and sacrifice, can do is to hold their memories in grateful, reverent remembrance, and guard with eternal vigilance the precious heritage they won and transmitted to us.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The pension policy of the government was entered upon gradually, and the foundations of it were laid early in the war. A resolution of the Continental Congress, on August 26, 1776, provided that every officer and soldier losing a limb in any engagement, or being so disabled as to render him incapable thereafter from getting a livelihood, should receive during his life or the continuance of such disability one-half pay from the date of such disability; and whoever was wounded in an engagement and thereby disabled from further service in the army or navy, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, should receive such monthly sum as should be deemed adequate by the Assembly, or other representative body of the State, provided the amount does not exceed his half-pay.*

This act was made effective by necessary legislation in New Hampshire, and under it claimants filed their applications with the Assembly which were referred to a Committee and reported upon. If the report was favorable, the Assembly adopted it and the soldier's name entered upon the pension roll. Among the Peterborough soldiers were placed on the roll under this legislation:

Thomas Green, from January 1, 1776, for one year and subsequently continued.

John Robbe, Sergeant, from May 23, 1778, continued till pensioned by Congress.

The second section of the statute provided that if any

* Resolution of Congress, Aug. 26. 1776,

town refused to make such provision then the Selectmen were to do it, and to exhibit to the Legislature "an account of the Surplus of the Costs for the Necessaries of Life by them supplied with a reasonable Sum for their Trouble and Expenses and the Monies paid on such Accounts shall be annexed to the then next Taxes of those Towns." It was further enacted that a like provision should be made for families living in town of any soldiers who were returned as having enlisted for any town as part of their quota of the Continental Army.

This law remained in force during the war, and was repealed June 20, 1783, when the Council voted to stop Selectmen from supplying soldiers at the expense of the State.*

There is nothing on the records showing any action by the Town under this statute, nor the amount of relief afforded. The number of families aided cannot be stated.

The policy of Congress, entered upon with the organization of the general government in 1789, was conservative, and was at first restricted to the continuance of pensions for definite terms, but at the expiration of the period to renew them. The first national pension act, September 29, 1789, simply continued the pensions allowed by the State and which were assumed by the general government, for one year. It was limited to those who were wounded or disabled in the service. Four years later (February 28, 1793), the law provided that applications should be made to a Justice of the United States Circuit Court, or to a Committee appointed for the purpose. Up to March 3, 1803, the full pension was one-half of the soldier's pay, but by the statute of that year was increased to five dollars per month for non-commissioned officers and privates. Three years later (April 10, 1806), the scope of the law was enlarged so as to include not only those disabled by wounds received in service but also those who since the war had become disabled as result

* Council records, vol. VIII, p. 445.

of wounds, so as to render them unable to earn their subsistance by manual labor. After this there was no substantial change until the act of March 18, 1818, when it was provided that whoever served in the army through the war, or for nine months or longer, "on the Continental Establishment," and "who was or hereafter may become by reason of his reduced circumstances in need of assistance from his Country," and shall have substantiated his claim—if an officer, twenty dollars per month; if a non-commissioned officer or private, eight dollars per month, could make his application to any United States Court or State Court of record, and if the application was established by evidence, the result, with the application and evidence, were to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, who was authorized to place the applicant on the pension roll at the rate of—if an officer, twenty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, at the rate of eight dollars per month.

A year later this act was amended by requiring, that in all applications for the payment of pensions, the pensioner must file with his application the affidavit of two physicians certifying to the continuance of the disability and the degree thereof. Applicants under the law of 1818 were exempt from this requirement.

In 1820, May 7th, another law introduced an important modification. It enacted that those pensioned under the law of 1818 should not receive pensions further until they had exhibited to some Court of Record a schedule of their entire estate and the amount of their income, subscribed and sworn to, certifying that they had no property or income, directly or indirectly, except as stated in their schedule. And the act gave to the Secretary of War authority to strike from the rolls the name of any person whose schedule or certificate showed that he was not in such indigent circumstances as to need assistance from the country.

Under this last statute the following Peterborough soldiers were dropped from the rolls:

John Scott. Restored to rolls, December 18, 1830.
Samuel Spear.
William Blair. Restored to rolls, December 27, 1832.
David Smiley. Restored to rolls, 1823. (?)

The pension laws were still further extended by the act of June 7, 1832, by which it was provided that officers and soldiers who served in the Continental Line or militia for two years or more should receive a pension equal to their pay, for life; and those serving six months or more should receive such proportion of their pay annually as the whole period of their service bore to two years.

The first statute relating to widows was enacted July 4, 1836, which pensioned all widows of soldiers who had died before that date at half-rate. The law in regard to widows, provided they had not re-married, was extended from time to time and finally included all widows of Revolutionary soldiers whose husbands served fourteen days in the army or were in any battle, and after the Civil War the rate was raised from eight to twelve dollars per month. The statute also covered the children, under certain limitations, whose fathers or mothers had established their right to pension.

The following Peterborough men were granted pensions. The list is not, probably, complete, but includes all contained in records accessible at the Pension Office, Washington:

John Robbe. Pensioned under act of 1785
William Scott (Captain). Placed on roll 1794
Thomas Green March 4, 1795
James Moore April 20, 1796
William Scott (Major) 1807
James Hackley September 13, 1808
Randall McAllister. Placed on roll, September 13, 1808.
William Dimond. Application dated April 13, 1818
John Swan June 30, 1818
Isaac Mitchell September 22, 1818
Amos Spofford September 30, 1818
Richard Richardson. Date of application, December 28, 1818
John Blair. Placed on roll January 19, 1819

John Scott (Son of Major Scott)	January 23, 1819
Benjamin Alld	March 23, 1819
John Matthews	March 23, 1819
Joseph Henderson	April 20, 1819
James Taggart (Lieutenant)	April 21, 1819
¶William Blair	May 18, 1819
Samuel Caldwell	May 22, 1819
*John Scott (Son of Captain Scott)	May 25, 1819
Jonathan Wheelock, Jr.,	May 25, 1819
Samuel Robbe, 2d	July 15, 1819
Christopher Thayer	September 7, 1819
†David Smiley	February 11, 1820
Samuel Spear	May 26, 1820
Ebenezer Perkins	June 13, 1820
Charles White	February 5, 1827
Samuel Morrison. Date of application,	August 25, 1828
Richard Gilchrist. Placed on roll	January 7, 1832
Abner Haggett. Placed on roll	August 30, 1832
Isaac Houston	October 20, 1832
John Taggart (Ensign)	March 8, 1833
John Todd	March 15, 1833
Jacob Baldwin	April 15, 1833
James Porter	April 24, 1833
Samuel Robbe, 1st	January 14, 1834

The census of 1840 contained an enumeration of the pensioners then living in the different towns, their ages, and the names of the heads of families with whom they resided. The Peterborough list was:‡

Todd, John	aged	83	years,	residing	with	John Todd
Morrison, Samuel	"	79	"	"	"	Samuel Morrison
Mathews, Sarah	"	79	"	"	"	Thomas Mathews
Dimond, Rebecca	"	78	"	"	"	John Dimond
Smiley, David	"	80	"	"	"	David Smiley
Porter, James,	"	85	"	"	"	Samuel Maynard
Haggett, Abner	"	81	"	"	"	Peter Twiss
Blair, Elizabeth	"	84	"	"	"	James Swan
Hadley, Phoebe	"	85	"	"	"	Thomas Hadley

Provision was also made for assistance to the families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Continental

¶ Suspended under act of 1820: restored December 18, 1830.
* Suspended under act of 1820; restored April 23, 1823.
† Suspended under act of 1820;.
‡ N. H. State papers, vol. xxx, p. 423.

service. The act was passed by the State Legislature, November 26, 1777. The first section was as follows:

Whereas the very exorbitant prices at which the necessaries of life are sold at the present day renders it fit and reasonable, that effectual provision should be made for supplying at reasonable Rates the Families of such Non-Commissioned Officers and private Soldiers as have engaged or shall engage in the Continental Army for three Years or During the war.

Be it therefore Resolved that the Selectmen of the several Towns within this State or the major part of them who have not already made sufficient Provision for this purpose be and they are hereby directed immediately upon the Receipt of this Resolve, to call Meetings of the Freeholders and other qualified Voters within their Towns respectively; which Towns thus assembled are hereby impowered and directed, to make effectual Provision that Families of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates in their respective Towns as have engaged or shall engage in the Continental Service as aforesaid shall be supplied from and after the Tenth day of December next with such Necessaries of Life as their Circumstances may or shall require to the Amount of such sums as shall be lodged by such Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers with such Committee as hath been or shall be appointed by the several Towns for this purpose not exceeding the one-half part of their Wages respectively (the other half doubtless the Non-Commissioned Officer & Soldier hath been or will be supplied with in Camp by the State Commissary) they paying for the same at the Rates set and limited in "An Act to prevent Monopoly & Oppression" or at the Rates they have been set at in such Town in pursuance of said Act; Provided Nevertheless the said Committee shall refrain from supplying the Families of such Men as have received Bounties (either from the Town for which they enlisted of from Individuals in Consideration of their entering into the Continental Army) for so long a Time as the said Committees shall judge the Bounties they respectively received would have answered the extra Expense of supplying their respective Families with Necessaries.

PERSONAL and MILITARY SKETCHES

OF

Peterborough's Revolutionary Soldiers

"Brave men and worthy patriots,
Dear to God and famous to all ages."

MILTON.

INTRODUCTION

The following list includes: First, soldiers who were residents of Peterborough either before or during the Revolution, whether serving to the credit of the town or not. Second, residents of other towns who served one or more enlistments during the war to the credit of Peterborough. Third, all those who are accredited to Peterborough on any printed military roll of New Hampshire or Massachusetts, or to Peterborough *and* some other town. To these are added the names of soldiers who served to the credit of Massachusetts and came to Peterborough after 1783, and who after that date lived in town and died there. The entire military record of each soldier is given as it is found, with the volume and page where the same may be verified. In every instance where there is any question as to the town for which the soldier served all the facts known have been stated and the reader can draw his own inferences whether the man should be accredited to Peterborough or to another place. By taking this course no injustice is done and the interests of historical accuracy are conserved.

It would be a gratification to the author if he could say that all the statements in these sketches are correct in detail. But no claim of the kind is made. The impossibility of perfect accuracy is apparent when the difficulties attaining it are considered.

The printed military rolls, which are full and correct copies of the originals, are very incomplete. Many of the originals have never been found. For instance, some rolls of men serving in 1776 are missing, and only two or three,

and those of companies, of the men in service after 1781, have been discovered. There are no company rolls in existence of the men answering the Royalton Alarm in 1780. And yet it is claimed by high authority that New England had more soldiers under arms at that time than at any other period of the war. In this Royalton raid the town of Stoddard had twenty-one men. In the same proportion Peterborough must have sent sixty. But there is no record or roll showing that it or any other town but Stoddard furnished a man, except what appears in the Town Claims to reimbursement for money paid out for men furnished. *See XVI, 215, 530, 531, 538, 540, 542, 840, 869.*

In only a few of the New Hampshire rolls is the residence of the soldier, or the town he served for, given. Two or three contain the soldiers' descriptive lists. The rolls of the New Hampshire Militia, both before and during the war, except that of the Peterborough Company of January, 1776, are missing. In many cases the statements of different rolls do not agree with each other and are confusing. In other instances there were two, and sometimes three and even more, men of the same name in the army, and often at the same time. With nothing on the rolls to identify one from the other it is often impossible to say which one was the Peterborough soldier with any certainty. Very many of the men were young, belonging to families whose genealogy and family history have never been written or gathered. Some of them, at the time of enlistment, had been residents of Peterborough for only a brief period—a few months, or perhaps a year or two—and who, after, or soon after, their discharge went elsewhere and never returned to town, leaving no trace of their movements behind. Their names cannot be found on any record or document outside the military rolls. Many were recruits hired from other places, but from what towns the rolls are in most cases silent, and the men probably never saw Peterborough. The public records, both during and after the war, and for many years following, contain few vital statistics, and, sad to say, many

a Revolutionary hero sleeps in an unknown and unmarked grave. Where his last resting place is found in a majority of cases the tablet is silent as to the military service of the patriot who sleeps beneath.

It is one hundred and twenty-seven years since the war ended. The actors in the struggle, and their children, had little appreciation of their duty to preserve the facts relating to those who bore the heat and burden of the battle; and the historian, in a large majority of cases, is left to the public records, incomplete and imperfect, for his materials.

All that is claimed for these sketches is that they correctly reproduce what the military and pension rolls show, supplemented by such other facts as the writer has been able to gather, after exhausting every source of information known to him or to those with whom he has consulted in their preparation.

The difficulty is greater because no roll of the men serving for the town was ever preserved. The town records contain the names of three Peterborough soldiers, but no more. From the State Papers, outside the Revolutionary Rolls, (Vols. XIV, XV, XVI, XVII), a dozen more can be identified. The list found in the History of Peterborough, pages 150-158, is not reliable. It contains names not found on any existing military roll, and omits others there found and certified as Peterborough soldiers. The military service of the men there given does not, in many cases, agree with the official records. Admitting Dr. Smith's surmise as to the authorship of the roll to be true, still the list was made up several years after the war ended, and in the absence of any official basis, could not otherwise than contain many errors, for the Revolutionary rolls were not accessible to him. It is obvious, in view of all these circumstances, that no correct roll of the men serving for the town in the Revolution, or who should be accredited to it, can now be made, and the impossible task is not attempted. It can be safely said that the number is much larger than is stated in the History of Peterborough, for the town filled all its quotas and discharged to the limit its patriotic obligations.

In the Massachusetts printed rolls, it is stated of the men in Captain William Scott's company in 1775, that they served three months and sixteen days. This means that they had served that time up to August 1, 1775, the date of the roll from which the statement is taken. The men in the Massachusetts regiments of that year were enlisted to serve until December 31st, and did so serve, unless it is otherwise stated.

In Smith's History of Peterborough, see page 157, are the names of David Allat as serving at Cambridge in 1775; Dudley Taggart (page 158), and Thomas Temple, as also being in the same campaign. The same authority also gives the names of James Richey, as at Cambridge in 1775, and at the Walpole Alarm in 1777; and also William Houston in 1777, as at the Walpole Alarm. But the names of none of these men can be found on any roll either of New Hampshire or Massachusetts, except that of James Richey, which should be John Richey.

The same History speaks of Samuel Gregg as in service at the Lexington (1775) and Walpole (1777) Alarms,—page 151. But his name is not found on any military roll for either enlistment. In the Genealogies,—see page 99—he is represented as a Major in the Continental service, but no record of it has been discovered. He was appointed Major of the Twelfth Regiment of Militia, March 25, 1785. *XX, 282, 285.* The Samuel Gregg in Captain Findlay's company in 1777, *see XV, 394, 428,* was from Londonderry.

The military record, as stated by the applicants for pensions, often differs from the record found in the rolls. But the soldiers filed their claims nearly 40 years after the war, made their statements from recollection, and it is not surprising that their memories often failed them. The references in the sketches are to the volume and pages of the New Hampshire State Papers (not to the volumes of Revolutionary Rolls, I, II, III and IV), unless otherwise stated. In case of every man serving any enlistment for Peterborough, where the soldier afterward received a United States pen-

sion, the pension rolls at Washington have been searched, and copies of the application and other papers there on file are inserted.

Luther Adams. Was born in New Ipswich, N. H., about 1760, and was the son of Stephen and Rebecca Adams. Soon after the Revolution he went to Dublin where he married Fanny Stanford, October 2, 1792. He removed from Dublin to Vermont in 1802, and died of exposure from cold in 1810. His widow died in Lunenburg, Vt., in 1842, January 12th.

October 4, 1781, he was mustered into a regiment of 650 men commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Reynolds, under an act approved June 26, 1781, *VIII, 904,* raised to reinforce the army in New York, at West Point. Discharged December 21, 1781. Length of service two months, eighteen days. Pay, 40*s* per month; total pay, £5 4*s*. Place of abode, Peterborough; town enlisted for, Peterborough. *XVI, 247 and 254.*

John Alexander. Little can be learned of this man beyond his military service. His name nowhere occurs on any record or document relating to the town, outside of the military rolls. He may have been the son of William and Elizabeth Alexander, and if so was born in Lunenburg, Mass., August 14, 1744. A John Alexander went from Peterborough to Dublin about 1760, but left there prior to 1771, and may have removed from there to Antrim, where he died in 1812. This man was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His name is not attached to the Association Test, either of Dublin or Peterborough, nor is he on the roll of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776. There was a John Alexander in Winchester, N. H., during and after the Revolution, *XIII, 690;* another in Windham in 1769, *XIII, 698,* and still another in Westmorland in 1750,

XIII, 652. But none of these men can be identified as the Peterborough soldier.

A John Alexander was a private in Captain John Houghton's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment in 1776, raised to reinforce the army in New York. The regiment was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. Mustered September 22, 1776, discharged early in the following December. Paid a bounty of £6 and £1 13*s* 4*d* for travel. *XIV, 426.*

One of the men returned for Peterborough by Colonel Enoch Hale under an order issued by the Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men for three years out of his regiment of militia for the Continental army. Assigned to Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* His name does not appear on any roll of the company, though the names of the other men then recruited do so appear. The name of James Alexander is on the roll of the same company and regiment, made up to equalize the pay of soldiers for service prior to January 1, 1780, on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $30. *XV, 711.* This may be the same man. The return of Enoch Hale is the only mention of this John Alexander on the military rolls, beside his service in the regiment of Colonel Baldwin.

(A Lieutenant John Alexander, of Winchester, was an officer in Captain Elisha Whitcomb's company of Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment in 1777. *XVI, 927,* and a James Alexander was a private in Captain Duncan's company of Colonel Kelley's regiment (service five days) in 1777, *XV, 116,* and same man in Captain McConnell's company of General Stark's brigade (service two months, eight days), the same year, *XV, 175*; also a James Alexander in Captain McConnell's company in 1776. *XIV, 425*).

See New England Historical Genealogical Register, Vol. 32, page 276; same, Vol. 37, page 296; same, Vol. 38, page 287; same, Vol. 39, page 233.

Thomas Alexander. What was said of John Alexander in regard to his personal history can be affirmed of Thomas Alexander. His name does not appear on any town document or record, and nothing can be learned of him except what is here given. Whether he was of the same family as John Alexander is unknown.

He is on a return made by Abiel Abbott, Muster Master, dated December 17, 1777, as one of ten men recruited for the Continental army and serving in Captain William Scott's company to the credit of Peterborough. Was paid a bounty of £20 and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. *XIV, 612.* This is the only appearance of the name on any military roll of the State,—and all further definite information of him is wanting. A man by this name was living in Winchester after the Revolution. *XIII, 694.*

Benjamin Allds (or Alld). Son of William and Lettuce Alld. William was a native of Ireland, and came to Peterborough from Merrimack, N. H., in 1778. Benjamin was born September 18, 1759, in Merrimack. Married Nancy White, daughter of John and Molly (Wallace) White. Died in Peterborough, November 4, 1823, aged 64 years. The place of his birth and home of his parents up to 1778 accounts for his residence being given "Merrimack" on some of the rolls. *See XV, 616. See XV, 753,* where the date of his enlistment into Colonel Jackson's (Mass.) regiment is given as May 30, 1777.

A private in Captain Philip Putnam's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, raised by vote of the Council and Committee of Safety, September 14, 1776, to reinforce the army in New York. The regiment was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. Mustered September 22d, discharged December 5th. Was paid a bounty of £6, and £2 1*s* 8*d* for travel. Length of service about three months. *XIV, 417.* Private in Captain Thomas Hunt's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment. Enlisted July

24, 1777 (*see above*) for three years. Residence, Peterborough, credited to Cohasset, Mass. His name appears on a roll of Continental pay accounts from May 30, 1777, to December 31, 1779; on a pay roll of Captain James Jones's company, same regiment; on a pay roll for February, 1778, dated at Guelph, Pa.; on a pay roll of same regiment for August, 1778, dated at Providence, R. I.; on pay rolls for September, 1778, and February, 1779, dated at Pawtuxet, R. I.; on a muster roll for April, 1779, dated at Pawtuxet; reported on command at Newtown, Mass.; on a pay roll for five days' service from October 26, 1779, to November 1, 1779. Reported as deserter May 15, 1779; returned to service October 26, 1779. On roll of Continental pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780, to October 27, 1780. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. I, page 133, and see XV, 616, 752.* Under the name of Benjamin Alld on same roll (see page 132) he is on a return dated February 16, 1778, and is in Captain Obadiah Beal's company. Served three years. Was discharged July, 1780. He is on a muster roll of men raised by New Hampshire under act approved June 26, 1781, *see VIII, 904,* Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Reynolds commanding, to fill up the Continental Army. Mustered October 4, 1781; discharged December 20, 1781. Served at West Point. Pay, 40*s* per month. Total wages, £5 2*s* 8*d*. Length of service, two months, 17 days, *XVI, 247 and 254.* Total service, three years, ten months. He was a United States pensioner. In his application, executed April 9, 1818, he says he was born in Merrimack, N. H., that he enlisted in September , 1776, in Captain Putnam's company of Colonel Baldwin's regiment, and served three months. Enlisted for three years in June, 1777, and served as a private under Captains Jones and Hunt, in Colonel Henry Jackson's Continental regiment, until October, 1780, when he was discharged at West Point. About 1816 he fell into financial straits and was supported by the town for a time. In that year his support as a pauper was auctioned off for ninety-six cents a week. *History of Peterborough, 178.* In 1784 the State allowed him

£5 2*s* 11*d* as depreciation money for his service in 1781. *XX, 247.*

David Ames. Born in 1752, but place unknown, and was the son of Stephen and Jane Ames. Was a resident of Peterborough in 1775 and 1776. Signed the Association Test, and was a private in Captain Alexander Robbe's Peterborough Company of militia in 1776. Removed to Dublin in 1782, but afterward returned to Peterborough, where he died September 24, 1834, aged 82 years.

Enlisted as a private in Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment of militia which went to join the Northern Army at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777; discharged June 18th. Service, one month, twelve days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month; total pay and travel, £8, 6*s*. *XV, 18.* Enlisted to the credit of Peterborough into Captain Alexander Robbe's Company in Lieutenant Colonel Heald's detachment, which answered the Ticonderoga alarm in June, 1777. Date of enlistment, June 29, 1777; discharge, July 3; service, five days. Pay (at the rate of £4 10*s* per month) and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* The regiment marched as far as Charlestown (No. 4) when it was ordered back by an express from Colonel Bellows announcing the fall of Ticonderoga. The regiment returned to Rindge July 3d, and the men sent home.

(There was another David Ames from Hollis, who served several enlistments. The rolls show that this man was serving in other companies and regiments at the time the Peterborough David was serving in Chase's regiment and Captain Alexander Robbe's company. *See XIV, 32, 346, 572, 590, 609; XV, 510, 613, 743; XVI, 51, 53; XVII, 61, 464.*

Joseph Babb (or Babbe or Babe). Was a resident of Peterborough in 1775 and 1776, and a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia. The place and date of his death are not certainly known. Probably born in Tewksbury, Mass. Parentage and date of birth have not been discovered. In Hurd's history of Middlesex County his

name is on the list of Revolutionary soldiers from that town. When he came to Peterborough cannot be ascertained.

Mustered by Colonel Enoch Hale out of his regiment of militia into Captain Joseph Parker's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, July 18, 1776. Joined the American army at Ticonderoga; discharged the first of following December. Length of service five and one-half months. Paid a bounty of £6 and one month's pay, £3 18*s*, and travel, in advance, 4*s*; total, £10 2*s*. The regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Haverhill on the Connecticut River. *XIV, 333.* A member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga alarm. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3; service five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.*

Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Henley's (Mass.) regiment, afterward Colonel Jackson's, for three years. Reported as mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master, Boston, August 17, 1777. His name is on a pay-roll of Captain Trescott's company, same regiment; on pay roll for April, 1778, dated at Providence, R. I.; reported sick but present; on roll of Captain William Scott's company, same regiment; on pay roll for November, 1778; and on roll of Continental pay accounts from July 9, 1777 (probably the date of his enlistment) to May 29, 1779. Enlistment, for three years. Reported as deserted. Also on muster roll for April, 1779, dated Pawtuxet, R. I. Reported on command at Newtown, *Mass. Rolls, Vol. I, page 365.* On Massachusetts rolls he is named as of Tewksbury and also of Peterborough. In 1777, Massachusetts attempted to raise three regiments, the men to be drawn from all the States. Colonel Henley's regiment was one of these. The attempt failed, and Colonel Henley's regiment never full, was, in 1779, consolidated with Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment and placed under the latter's command.

His name disappears from all records with this entry on the roll of "desertion," and his subsequent movements are unknown.

Retire Bacon. Was the son of Michael and Margaret (Shattuck) Bacon, and was born in Salem, Mass., baptized April 17, 1720. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War in 1759. Married in Boxford, Mass., to Mary Hale, April 14, 1741. She died in 1763. For second wife he married Margaret Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass., August 27, 1764. He lived in Ipswich in 1765. In 1766 he moved to Sharon, N. H., where he made large purchases of land. Subsequently he removed to New Ipswich, N. H., where he afterward died on a date not recorded. It does not appear that he was ever a resident of Peterborough, though the rolls so state.

He enlisted May 16, 1775, into Lieutenant Ephraim Corey's company of Colonel William Prescott's (Mass.) regiment; served until December 31, 1775; term, seven months and 16 days. Residence, Peterborough. On a pay roll dated August 1, 1775, and was paid £5 14*s* 7*d*. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. I, page 422.* In State Papers (N. H.) *Vol. XV, page 750,* he is on a roll of Captain Moses Harvey's company, Colonel Jonathan Brewer's (Mass.) regiment, dated October 6, 1775, and his residence given Peterborough. *See also Vol. XXX, 174.*

Andrew Bailey (or Bayley). He was a resident of Peterborough at the beginning of the war. Place and date of birth unknown. He married Ruth Emery in Cambridge, in 1775 or 1776, probably while in the army. In 1779 he was chosen Fence Viewer, Town Records, Vol. 1, page 56. He lived in Peterborough in 1783, *XIII, 184,* and was a citizen in town in 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, and paid taxes for those years. After 1800 his name disappears from the records and, he either died or removed from town in that year. The exact date of his death is not found.

Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775; rank, Corporal. Discharged, April 23d. Corporal in Captain Wil-

liam Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, enlisted April 23, 1775; discharged December 31st; term eight months, seven days. On muster roll of same company, August 1, 1775, and also on return dated October 6th. *Mass. Rols, Vol I, 441, 463, 828. State Papers, N. H., XV, 739.* Mustered into Captain William Harper's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised to reinforce army in Canada, July 16, 1776; discharged December 1; service, four months, fifteen days; was paid a bounty of £6 and one months' pay (£3), and travel £3 18*s*, in advance, *XIV, 312.* The regiment rendezvoused at Haverhill on the Connecticut River. Enlisted into Captain William Barron's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, raised by the State for defense of the United States, July 6, 1780; discharged October 22, 1780. Term, three months, 16 days. Wages, £134 per month. Total wages, travel and rations, £562 1*s*. *See N. E. Hist. Gen. Regr., Vol. 27, page 387. XVI, 145.* Total service, one year.

(One Andrew Bayley, of Hollis, served eight months in Captain Spaulding's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment in 1775. *XIV, 87, 200;* and eight months in Captain Frye's company in the Continental Line in 1777. *XIV, 573, 640; XVI, 26.* Another of that name, probably the same man, was in Captain Timothy Clements's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, in 1776. *XIV, 301, 303.*)

Jacob Baldwin. Was born in Townsend, Mass., in 1760, and was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lewis) Baldwin. He afterward went to Dunstable, Mass., where he was living in 1775. In 1781 he was residing in Peterborough. After the war he removed to Jaffrey, N. H., where he remained until his death. He married Sally Turner, of Jaffrey, in January, 1789, and died in that town, October 13, 1844, aged 84 years.

Enlisted into Captain Hewett Root's company of Colonel John Ashley's regiment, July 8, 1777; discharged at Fort

Edward, N. Y., July 21, 1777. Term, 13 days. On the same day he enlisted into Captain Ephraim Fitch's company of the same Colonel Ashley's regiment; discharged August 14, 1777. Term, 25 days. There is no existing military roll showing his service in the Saratoga Campaign. October 23, 1779, he enlisted as a private into Captain Solomon Pollard's company of Colonel Samuel Denny's regiment, and was discharged at Clavernack, N. Y., December 4, 1779. Service, one month, ten days. Enlisted for three months. His company was detached to join the Continental Army. Roll dated at Billerica, Mass. He is on a descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of six months, in 1780. Age, 20 years; stature, five feet, nine inches; complexion, freckled; residence, Dunstable. Arrived in Springfield, July 3, 1780; marched to camp, July 3, 1780, under command of Lieutenant Daniel Fry, of the artificers; also on pay roll for six months' men raised by the Town of Dunstable for service in the Continental Army during 1780. Marched, June 28, 1780; discharged, December 9, 1780. Term, five months, 22 days. Also private in Captain Matthew Chambers's company Sixth (Mass.) regiment. Pay roll for service from August 1, 1780, to December 4, 1780—four months, nine days. *Mass. Rolls., Vol. 1, page 518.*

He was mustered, October 4, 1781, into a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Reynolds, for service at West Point, in the Continental Army. Discharged, December 21st; service, two months, 18 days. Amount of wages at 40*s* per month, £5 4*s*. *XVI, 247, 254.* For this service the State paid him £5 4*s* depreciation money, December 10, 1784. *XX, 248.* This service was to the credit of Peterborough; the others to Massachusetts. In his application for pension he says:

"1.—That in the month of September, 1777, he enlisted in the company of Captain John Ford, marched from Dunstable, now Tyngsboro, Mass. Marched to Bennington, Vt. Was then ordered to Stillwater, but before arriving there

was ordered to Saratoga; encamped, as he thinks, at a place called Batterskill. Was then ordered to Fort Edward, and thence in a few days marched back to Saratoga on the east side of the river, and was there at the time of General Burgoyne's surrender, and after went to Stillwater, where I was dismissed after thirty days' service.

"2.—That about the first of August, 1779, he enlisted as private in Massachusetts Militia. Company of ———— Pollard, John Lewis, Lieutenant, and Benjamin Needham, Orderly Sergeant. That he engaged for three months, and soon after marched by way of Springfield and Albany to a place called New City, now Lansingburg, N. Y. The Captain Pollard's company was stationed at said New City, and I do not know what for nor do I recollect that any other troops were there. He was dismissed after serving as near as I can recollect, two months, though he had engaged for three. Most of the company were dismissed at the same time.

"3.—That in June, 1780, I enlisted in the Continental Army for six months in Captain Chambers's company, Colonel Nixon's regiment, General Nixon's brigade. Passed muster at Concord, Mass., marched through Worcester, Springfield and Litchfield to West Point; from there marched to various places in New Jersey, and returned to West Point in the fall of the year, where he stayed till December, and was then discharged.

"4.—That in September, 1781, I enlisted for three months in the Continental Army; went from Peterboro, N. H., where he then was to Amherst, N. H., and passed muster there. From there went to Worcester and Springfield, Mass., then to Litchfield and Danbury, Conn., then to Fishkill on North River, where we went on aboard a sloop, and up the river to Albany. Lay there as near as he can recollect, three weeks. Was then marched to Saratoga, where he was stationed till about the last of December, when, having served his time, he was discharged. Belonged to company of Captain Benjamin Ellis, as he was told, and a regiment at that commanded by Major William Scott. Captain Ellis never joined the company. But few troops there. Had mostly gone to Southward as he understood.

"I was born in Billerica, Mass., 1760. Have no record of my age, but suppose there is one in Billerica or Townsend where I moved when quite young. Lived in Dunstable when called to the service, except the last time, and then I

lived in Peterboro, N. H. Have lived since the war in Jaffrey aforesaid. He volunteered every time. I was stationed on the east side of the river at Saratoga, where there were but few troops. Don't recollect what Officers or Regiments were there. Second time does not recollect that any other troops were there. Supposes he was stationed there as guard. In the six months' service in New York he recollects a General Howe, and Baron Steuben. Passed muster before the last. He also recollects Captain Spurr. Last time he was out, recollects Adjutant Bill of the Second Regiment, and Adjutant Mills or Forest(?) of the First Regiment.

"I received a discharge from the service when I served six months, but have lost it, and do not recollect by whom it was given. I also had one for the last time, and gave to Judge Smith of Exeter to draw my wages, but some person had forged an order and got the wages, and I never got the discharge back. The Rev. Galen Timsworth(?) (Laban Ainsworth) and Deacon David Gillmore live near me in said Jaffrey and can testify as to my character and veracity, and belief in my services as a soldier of the Revolution.

(Signed) Jacob (his mark) Baldwin."

John Barlow. Nothing is known of him, except that he settled in Danby, Vt., was taxed there from 1780 to 1790, and married Deborah Wilder, aside from his military service. His name first appears on a roll dated September 8, 1778, of Captain Robert Campbell's company of Colonel Moses Hazen's regiment. Enlisted for the war. *XVII, 306.*

John Barlow, the Peterborough soldier, is on the rolls of the Sixth Company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, in 1781. Paid £19 10*s*. *XVI, 269.* Enlisted October 6, 1781; discharged, December, 1781. *Kidder's History, First N. H. Regiment.* Ordered placed on the rolls to the credit of Peterborough by Committee of Safety, July 12, 1782. By this order it appears that he was serving in the army to the credit of the town in 1782, and if Kidder's statement is correct he re-enlisted after the expiration of his service in 1781, but no rolls of this service have been found. N. H. Historical Collections, *Vol. VIII, page 291. See XVI, 517.* He died at some time prior to 1833.

Jonathan Barnett (or Barnard). He was a resident of Society Land (now Hancock and Antrim) in 1776, and on August 29th signed a petition for the incorporation of the town of Antrim. *XI, 107.* He afterwards removed to Peterborough, where he resided until 1791, when he returned to Hancock. Afterwards he came back to Peterborough, where he died about 1807. *History of Hancock, pages 5 and 334.*

He was a private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Re-enlisted into Captain Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23d; discharged, December 31, 1775; term, eight months and seven days. On pay roll of August 1, 1775, and was paid ————; on return dated October 6, 1775, and receipted for bounty coat, November 14, 1775. *See Mass Rolls, Vol. 1, page 633.* His residence is there given as Peterborough and Society Land. In *State Papers, Vol. XV, 740,* which is the same service, he is accredited to Society Land. Place and date of birth undiscovered.

John Blair, Sr. There are two of this name on the military rolls of New Hampshire, and several on the Massachusetts rolls. John Blair, Sr., was born about 1717. He came to Peterborough from Groton, Mass., after October, 1754. His first wife's name was Nancy (or Agnes as it was sometimes written) Brown, whom he married in Boston, September 10, 1744. His second wife was Mary Freeman. His three oldest children, viz: Esther (born February 26, 1746, died April 26, 1751); Mary and William (See Dr. Smith's Genealogies, page 18), were born in Groton, the others in Peterborough. He died in Peterborough, March 9, 1780, aged 63 years. The following is taken from the Boston Evening Post of October 7, 1754:

"Ran away from John Blair of Groton, an Irish stout and lusty Servant Man about twenty-one Years of Age, named

John Casey, a Cooper by Trade: Had on when he went away a light Bearskin Coat with Brass Buttons, a striped Jacket, a pair of brown Cloth Breeches, with Mohair Buttons, and a pair of ribbed Stockings. Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and bring him to his Master in Groton, or to Mr. William Hall, of Boston, Leather-Dresser, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and all necessary charges paid.

"All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby required not to conceal or carry off said Servant as they would answer it in the Law."

John Blair was a private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Discharged April 23d; service, three days. April 23, 1775, he re-enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment for eight months. On pay roll dated August 1st and on a return of the company dated October 6, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. II, pages 117, 166. XV, 739.* In August, 1775, he enlisted into Captain William Kendrick's company, in General Arnold's expedition to Quebec. Was in the battle of December 31st, under the walls of Quebec, and taken prisoner. Those captured were confined in the French Convent, and were put on rations of bread and a jill of rum a day. Was paroled and sent home August 7, 1776. *N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, Vol. VI, pages 128-134.* Order for bounty coat dated Boston, November 14, 1775.

Enlisted as a private in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, July 19, 1777, and took part in the campaigns at Bennington and Stillwater; discharged, September 20, 1777; service, two months, two days; wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £10 14*s* 8*d*. *XV, 221.* Also a private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment in the Rhode Island Campaign of 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th; service, 21 days. Two days extra were allowed for travel home. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.*

The History of New Boston says that a John Blair of

that town was a Revolutionary soldier, but existing rolls do not show it. The rolls do show that John Blair, Sr., of Peterborough, rendered the above services, and his son, John Blair, 2d, served the enlistment described under his name. See next sketch.

John Blair, 2d. Was the son of John Blair of the preceding sketch. Born in 1763, in Peterborough. After the war he removed to Newburgh, New York, where he died, January 26, 1824.

Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment, July 24, 1777, for three years or during the war. On list of men mustered in Suffolk County, Mass., August 31, 1777. On roll of Captain Lemuel Trescott's company, Colonel David Henley's regiment. Enlistment, three years or during the war; also private in Captain Fox's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment. Also, on roll of Continental pay accounts for service from July 24, 1777, to December 31, 1779, as drummer in Captain Joseph Fox's company, same regiment; reported reduced to the ranks, November 1, 1778; also on roll of Captain William Scott's company, Colonel David Henley's (Mass.) regiment for November, 1778, and on muster roll for April, 1779, dated at Pawtuxet, R. I.; reported on command at Newtown, Mass. Enlisted January 7, 1780, by Colonel Jackson; enlistment for the war returned by Major Lemuel Trescott of Ninth Massachusetts regiment.

He is on the roll of Continental pay accounts from January 1, 1780, to December 31, 1780, and on the pay roll for June and July, 1780; reported sick and absent on a descriptive list of enlisted men dated at Hutt's, near West Point, January 28, 1781, as follows: Age, 16 years; stature, five feet, four inches; complexion, fair; hair, light; occupation, yeoman; residence, "Pittsborough," Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. Enlistment, January 1, 1780, for the war. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. II, 119, 166.*

On the rolls of New Hampshire men serving in Colonel Jackson's regiment, his residence is given—Peterborough. *XVI, 47 and 54. See also XVI, 101* (where he was paid £15), *also 213, 303, 517, 794,* and *XV, 427.* He is on the pay roll of the Ninth Company of Colonel Alexander Scammell's regiment, along with other Peterborough soldiers serving in Colonel Jackson's regiment for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $161. *XV, 733.* Is on a simlar roll of the Tenth Company of same regiment for service in 1780, and was paid $80. *XVI, 213.* Also on a roll of the Ninth Company of same regiment for 1781, and was paid $80. *XVI, 279.* When the town finally settled with the soldiers in 1786, there was found to be due him for one year and two months' service, £11 13*s* 4*d*. *Town Records Vol. I, 125.* Date of his discharge not given. Whole service, over seven years. A copy of his application for pension is given herewith:

"That in the month of July, the year 1777, he enlisted in a Company commanded by Captain William Scott, 16th Mass. Regt, at that time commanded by Colonel Henley. That about 18 months afterwards, this Regt was Reduced to the 9th, commanded by Colonel Henry Jackson, and he, the said John, was attached to Captain Joseph Fox's Company, and that he Served in this same Regt. until the month of June, 1783, when he was Discharged at New Windsor in the State of N. Y. That he belonged to Capt. Haskins' Co. at the time of the Discharge. That his Discharge was Honorable, and signed by General Washington. That he since gave this Discharge to Jonathan Fisk, then a member of Congress, to procure a Grant of land. But he could never learn that any applicaton had been made in his behalf, nor has he since been able to procure his Discharge. That he is now 55 years of age, and by reason of Reduced Circumstances is in need of the Assistance of his Country for Support.

(Signed) John Blair."

Under the law of 1820 he filed the following statement in regard to his circumstances:

"He solemnly swears that he has no income other than contained in the following inventory, by me subscribed.

SCHEDULE.

No Real Estate.

Personal Estate—One Cow, worth $20.00
One Hog, worth 8.00

And a few articles of kitchen furniture.

He has no occupation and is unable to work. His family consists of a Wife, aged 43 years.—One Girl named Lydia, able to work. One Boy, aged 16, named Annanias, in ill health, and two other Boys, named Samuel and George, about 12 years of age.

(Signed) John (his mark) Blair."

CLAIM of Samuel Blair, Son of John, Pensioner.

Dept. of War, State of New York, Orange Co.

"I, Samuel Blair, Son and Heir-at-Law of John Blair, do upon oath declare * * * that I have never received the Warrant for Bounty Land, promised to said John Blair on the part of the United States."

LETTER to George W. Howell, Goshen, N. Y.

"I therefore herewith send Land Warrant, No. 1,842, for 100 acres, issued in their names."

(Samuel Blair—Son,
Lydia Blair
Mary Miller
Elizabeth Goodman) Daughters
Heirs at law of John Blair,
Pensioner."

(Signed) William Gordon.

Warrant for Land Bounty for Revolutionary Service, granted to the Children of John Blair."

William Blair. Son of John Blair, Sr. (see ante), brother of John Blair, preceding, and was born in Groton, Mass., May 21, 1751. Married Elizabeth Little, daughter of Thomas Little, December 2, 1787. He was a resident of the town all his life, and died October 13, 1825, aged 75 years, 4 months and 23 days. Was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776.

Enlisted into Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm, June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d; service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Enlisted into Captain Stephen Parker's company, Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, July 19, 1777; discharged, September 20th; terms, two months, two days. Paid as wages and travel, £10 18*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.* Enlisted into Captain Edmund Briant's (New Ipswich) company, Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25; service, 28 days. Total pay and travel, £6 19*s*. *XV, 356.* While in Colonel Nichols's regiment he took part in the battle of Bennington.

Monday, April 15, 1778.

"To see if the town will allow Captain John Taggart £10 10*s* paid by him to William Blair in July last, in order to hire him to go into the war."

Records of Town of Sharon.

June 19, 1778, he enlisted to the credit of Townsend, Mass., into Captain Rob's company of Colonel Haill's regiment. On roll of Captain Josiah Smith's company of Colonel Thomas Marshall's (Mass.) regiment for the term of nine months, from the date of arrival at Fishkill, N. Y. Discharged March 19, 1779. Descriptive list: Age, 24 years; stature, five feet, eight inches; residence, Peterborough. On the rolls his residence is given as Peterborough and Townsend, Mass., and enlisted June 19, 1778. *Mass Rolls, Vol. II, 122.* Enlisted April 28, 1778. *N. H. State Papers, XV, 754.* In his application for pension he says he enlisted in March, 1776, into Captain Pope's company of Colonel Sargent's regiment, and served one year and six months, but no such record can be found on any printed roll either of New Hampshire or Massachusetts. His application also says he enlisted in May, 1778, in Captain Flower's company of Colonel Greaton's regiment, served a month or more, and on June 19, 1778, joined Captain Smith's company of Colonel Marshall's regiment.

Zaccheus Brooks. Nothing is known of him beyond his military service, and the fact that he served on the quota of the town. He was not a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of Peterborough militia.

Probably a hired recruit. Mustered to the credit of Peterborough for the war out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, June 15, 1779, to fill up the Continental army that year. *XV, 630, 646.* Was paid a bounty by the State of £90 and by Congress of £60. *XVI, 792.* Was assigned to one of the three New Hampshire regiments in the Continental service. On a return of men serving for the war in the Continental Line in 1780, for the town of Peterborough, he is described as a "Transhant." *XVI, 794.* He is on a list of men raised by the State whose term and time of enlistment are not specified, and dated 1780. *XVI, 102.* A record of town returns, *see XVI, 517,* says he "never joined," but this is an error. He served three years, and then disappears from view.

John Burns. Was the son of John Burns of New Boston, and was born in that town, August 17, 1755. He continued to live in New Boston after the war until 1804, or a year or two before, when he removed to Whitefield, N. H. He was a Major in the militia and served in the War of 1812. He died in Whitefield, N. H., May 6, 1852, aged 96 years, nine months. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was present at the dedication of the monument, June 17, 1843. At his death he was supposed to be the oldest survivor of those actually in the fight.

He enlisted into Captain Gordon Hutchins's company of Colonel Stark's regiment, May 4, 1775. On a pay roll of August 1, 1775, and was paid for wages, coat and blanket and travel, £8 8*s* 2*d*. *XIV, 64, 186. XVII, 4.* He enlisted out of Captain Hutchins's company into Captain Henry Dearborn's company which went, in the fall of 1775, to Quebec. Residence, New Boston; age, 20 years; occupation, a joiner. *XIV, 210.* He was taken prisoner at the battle

of Quebec, December 31. *N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, Vol. VI, page 133.* In February (7th) 1776, John Burns, at Winter Hill, receipted for milk money due him from October 4 to December 24, 1775, certifying that he was then a member of Captain Gordon Hutchins's company. *XVI, 926.* He was also a private in Captain William Barron's company, of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised to reinforce the army in Canada, in 1776. Mustered and paid July 16, 1776. Bounty, £6; one month's pay and travel, £3 18*s*. *XIV, 337, 690. XVII, 64.* Discharged, October 26, 1776. *XIV, 699.* He also enlisted into Captain William Boyce's company of Colonel William Kelley's regiment for service in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 7, discharged August 27th; service, 23 days. Total pay and travel, £11 19*s* 4*d*. *XV, 553.*

The only military service rendered for Peterborough with which he is directly accredited is as private in Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Reynolds's regiment, raised to fill up the Continental Army in 1781. Mustered, October 4; discharged, December 21; service, two months, 18 days; wages, 40*s* per month. Total pay, £5 4*s*. Residence, Peterborough. *XVI, 247 and 254.*

In his application for a pension he says he enlisted into Captain Daniel Wilkins's company, Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment, February 8, 1776, and served till January 8, 1777. The printed rolls of Captain Wilkins's company do not show any such man. *See Vol. XIV, 266, 267, 288, 292.* The rolls do show him in Captain Barron's company of Colonel Wyman's regiment. as above. See list of Captain Barron's company and diary of Lieutenant Jonathan Burton in *XIV, 690.* The service of Wyman's and Bedel's regiments was in Canada.

(A John "Bearns" (Burns) of Bedford, N. H., enlisted into Captain Jonas Kidder's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1780. On service at West Point. Entered service, July 5th, discharged October 23d. Time, three months, twenty days. Pay per month, £134. Total

pay, travel and rations, £577 5*s*. *XVI, 141, 161.* He was born in Milford (?), N. H., March 28, 1732.

There was also a John Burns, of Milford or Amherst, in Captain Moses Hart's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, at the siege of Boston in 1775. This man was born in Bedford, N. H., September 20, 1759).

John Butler. John Butler was the son of John and Elizabeth (Howe) Butler, and was born in Hopkinton, Mass., March 28, 1729. His parents subsequently lived in Framingham, Mass. The son was a soldier in the French and Indian War in 1759. In 1758, or thereabouts, he sold his real estate in Framingham to Jonathan Gibbs and Jonathan Brewer, and moved to Peterborough. He married Hannah, daughter of Micah and Abigail (Eames) Drury in Framingham, about 1761. In 1775 he was a resident of Peterborough, where he signed the Association Test in 1776, and was on the "Alarm List" of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia that year. He died March 10, 1795, probably in Cavendish, Vt., as his family removed from that town to Framingham after his death. There is no record of his death in Peterborough.

Was Adjutant of Colonel Jonathan Brewer's (Mass.) regiment in 1775. Commissioned April 24, 1775—discharged December 31st; service, eight months, six days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. II, page 949. N. H. S. Papers, XXV, 176.* Is also on a roll of the field and staff officers of that regiment dated August 1, 1775. The further service of Adjutant Butler, if any, is not discovered.

(A John Butler served in Captain Daniel Carlisle's company of Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 264,* and was taken prisoner at the "Cedars" in Canada, May 21, 1776. *XXV, 449.* Another, from Berwick, Me., was in Captain Caleb Hodgdon's company, Colonel Pierce Long's regiment, same year. *XIV, 368, 375.* Probably the same man in Captain Abraham Perkins's company, Colonel Long's regiment, in 1776, 1777. *XIV, 483, 498, 502, 511, 518.* Also

a John Butler from Dunstable among the absentees from Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, in 1778. Enlisted for three years. *XIV, 573, 600.* Reported missing, July 7, 1777. *XV, 437,* in Captain Emerson's company. Enlisted April 1, 1777. *XV, 615.* On depreciation roll for service up to January 1, 1780, allowed £8. *XV, 715.* None of these three men are identical with John Butler of Peterborough.)

Samuel Caldwell. Was the son of James and Margaret Caldwell, and was born in Windham, N. H., March 12, 1751. Whether he ever lived in Peterborough cannot be definitely ascertained. Probably he visited there some of the time between 1775 and 1783, but it is uncertain. The place and date of his death have not been discovered.

He enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, at the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775. Discharged, April 23d. Service, three days. Re-enlisted into the same company and regiment at Cambridge, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Term, eight months, eight days. Rolls say from Windham. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. III, page 19. N. H. Rolls, Vol. XV, 740.*

A member of Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment for service in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10th; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV. 539.*

(There were several of the name in the army. Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Caldwell, born in 1756, lived in Weare, Antrim, and again in Weare, where he died in 1831. Private in Captain John Moore's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment, in 1775, serving eight months. *XIV, 58, 183.* Enlisted into Captain Nathaniel Hutchins's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment for three years. Rank, Sergeant. Enlisted, July 3, 1777; discharged in July, 1780. *XV, 653, 717. XVI, 202, 872, 873. XXX, 498, 501, 504, 507, 509, 510, 512, 513, 515, 516, 519.* He was a United States pensioner. A Samuel Caldwell of New Boston served in

Captain Boyce's company in Colonel Kelley's regiment in Rhode Island, in 1778. *XV, 552. XVII, 259,* and in the same regiment in 1779. *XV, 622, 634, 644,* and also in Captain Livermore's company, Colonel Alexander Scammel's regiment, in 1779. *XVI, 32, 34, 187, 210, 277, 753, 754.* A Samuel Caldwell, probably the father of the man serving in 1775 in Captain William Scott's company, was in Captain Aaron Quimby's company, in Colonel Kelley's regiment (service in Rhode Island) in 1778. *XV, 550;* and in Captain Peter Clark's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment in 1777. *XV, 350, 352.* There was a Samuel Caldwell in Captain McConnell's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 537.* Whether this man was from Hudson, or was the Peterborough soldier cannot be determined. The Hudson Samuel Caldwell enlisted into Captain Daniel Emerson's company of Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment in 1776, and served about five months. *XIV, 346. See also XIV, 459, and XVII, 18, 19 and 60.*)

William Cochran. Was the son either of Hobart and Abigail Cochran, and born January 9, 1736, or the son of William and Janet Cochran, and born December 28, 1740. He was a resident of the town before the war, and in 1771 was chosen tithing man, and was resident there in 1773. He probably went to Stoddard soon after the Revolution. Born in Londonderry. Place and date of death unknown. He was a blacksmith by trade, and one of the earliest mechanics in town.

He was a member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Commissioned Second Lieutenant. On muster roll of same company and regiment dated August 1, 1775. On return of same company dated October 6, 1775, but his name is crossed off. It cannot be stated, from the entry on

this return, how long he served. The company was in service until December 31st. Residence, Peterborough and Stoddard. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. III, page 698. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 740.* Is claimed by Stoddard for this enlistment. *XVI, 839.*

Joseph Covell.* He was a resident of the town in 1775, and his name is on the roll of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776, but is not attached to the Association Test. Date and place of birth, also of death, unknown. He was living in Peterborough in 1790, and the town abated his taxes for the year 1788. He is one of the many Peterborough soldiers who disappeared from view soon after the war closed. A hired recruit. He died in Vermont, perhaps in the town of Springfield, though the history of that town does not refer to him.

Enlisted into Captain Ephraim Stone's company under command of Major Benjamin Whitcomb for service on the Western Frontier in 1780, to serve six months. Enlisted, July 9th; discharged, November 27th. Service, four months, 17 days. Was paid a balance of £650 17*s* (ratio of 67 to 1). Equal in good money to £9 14*s* 3*d*. *XVI, 167.* The town presented a claim for £75 paid him for travel to Haverhill for this service. *XVI, 793.* In 1781 he served four months in a battalion of rangers commanded by Captain Peter Page, of Charlestown, N. H. For this service he was paid by the State of Vermont.

James Cunningham. Son of Thomas Cunningham by his first wife. Was born in Townsend, Mass., in 1744. He married Elizabeth Nay, daughter of Deacon William and Mary E. B. McNee (Nay.) In 1775 was one of the Selectmen of Peterborough, tithing man in 1774, 1780 and 1783. One of the Committee of Safety in 1779. He died in Peterborough, October 29, 1826, aged 82 years.

* Probably same man as Charles Cowall. See ante page 27.

His only military service was as private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, in 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th; term, 21 days (two days extra being allowed for travel.) Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s* *XV, 538.* His name is not found on any other roll.

Robert Cunningham, (Jr.). Born in 1759, either in Derryfield or Londonderry. He was not of the branch of that family which settled in Peterborough, but was, perhaps, related to it. Enlisted into Captain James Gray's company of Colonel Thomas Marshall's (Mass.) regiment, May 30, 1776; discharged, November 1, 1776; term, five months, two days. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. IV, page 232.* Accredited to Peterborough in N. H. *State Papers, Vol. XV, 753.* Probably a resident of Derryfield. Enlisted into Captain Wait's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, April 18, 1777, for three years; town, Derryfield. Enlisted for Derryfield, *XV, 612.* By another roll he is given as from Amherst, and was paid a bounty of £25, enlisting April 27. *XIV, 603.* On depreciation rolls for service prior to 1780, and was paid $170.80. *XV, 712.* On a similar roll for service in 1780, and was paid $24.40. *XVI, 199.* Re-enlisted into the Continental service, March 20, 1781, to the credit of Peterborough, for three years, and was paid a bounty of £20. *XVI, 236.* Discharged, probably, at the close of the war. In Kidder's History of First New Hampshire Regiment, his residence is stated to be Amherst. Date and place of death unknown. Total service, nearly seven years.

(A Robert Cunningham enlisted into Captain Isaac Baldwin's, afterward Captain Hale's, company of John Stark's regiment, April 23, 1775; served eight months, *XIV, 51.* Receipted for money in lieu of bounty coat, October 4, 1775. *XIV, 185.* A Robert Cunningham was in Captain Hendrick's company and was with General Arnold at Quebec,

and was taken prisoner. Released the following July. Robert Cunningham, the Peterborough soldier, may have been this man's son. *See New England Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. VI, pages 129-134.* May have been the same man enlisting into Captain Richard's company of Colonel Cilley's regiment for three years, April 27, 1777. Residence, Derryfield. *XIV, 572.* Probably the same man (second R. C. on roll) on roll in *XIV, 603,* whose residence is given Amherst. Was on roll of absentees from Colonel Cilley's regiment, dated Valley Forge, January 10, 1778.

Descriptive list—Residence, Merrimack; age, 49 years; height, five feet, seven inches; hair, grey; eyes, gray; complexion, light. *XV, 435.* On depreciation rolls for service prior to 1780, and was paid $84.51. *XV, 712.* On rolls for service in 1781, and was paid $62.20. *XVI, 268.* A Robert Cunningham was a recruit in the Continental Army in 1780; served five months, 21 days. *XVI, 85.* Residence given, Derryfield. Also one of same name on roll for new levies for Continental Army. Mustered by Captain William Scott in 1779, age 22 years; residence, Dunbarton. *XVI, 100.* Also same name on roll of Captain Frye's company, Third New Hampshire Regiment. Enlisted July 1, 1780; discharged December 6, 1780. *XVI, 195, 199.* A Robert Cunningham, claimed by town of Litchfield, enlisting March 20, 1781. Paid a bounty of £20. *XVI, 236, 268, 511, 716.*

The identity of these Robert Cunninghams has not been traced. There were three or four by the name in service, and it is impossible to distinguish them from any existing data. The record of the one who served to the credit of Peterborough is, however, tolerably clear.)

Samuel Cunningham. Was born in Lunenburg, Mass., July, 1738. A brother of James Cunningham, ante. Was in the French and Indian War. For his services there, see ante, page 6. For many years he was a prominent man in town, and active in its public affairs. Town Clerk in 1783,

1784, 1785 and 1786; Selectman in 1768, 1776, 1779 and 1781; a member of the Legislature in 1786. In 1775 he was a member of the Third Provincial Congress, which met at Exeter, April 21st of that year, but did not take his seat until April 25. He married Susannah M. Carter of Hollis. About the year 1800 he removed with nine of his thirteen children from Peterborough to Belfast, Maine, where he died, March 16, 1829, aged 91 years. *Williamson's History of Belfast.* He was a staunch patriot, an able business man, and a useful, public-spirited citizen, of pure life and candid temper.

Sergeant in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 29th, discharged July 3d. Service, five days. Wages and travel, £1 17*s* 2*d*. *XV, 101.* First Lieutenant in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26th. Service, two months, eight days. Wages per month, £8 2*s*. Total pay and travel, £18 7*s* 2*d*. *XV, 219 and 197.*

He was in the battle of Bennington, and subseqeuntly went with his regiment to Saratoga. Rev. Elijah Dunbar, in his description of the fight, relates this incident: In course of the action, Captain Parker's company, in which Lieutenant Cunningham was an officer, when several miles from the main army, fell into an ambuscade of Tories. (This was probably the ambuscade in which Sergeant John Robbe was wounded. See sketch of John Robbe). Cunningham's coolness and consummate address supplied the want of numbers. With the noise of a lion, he called on an officer to bring up a body of 500 men to flank the Enemy. The Tories fled, leaving behind them their baggage and plunder, and an open, unmolested road to the Army. *N. H. Historical Collections, Vol. 1, page* ——

He was Captain of a company in Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment raised for the defence of Rhode Island in 1778. Commissioned, August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages, £12 per month. Total pay, travel

and subsistence. £20 4s. *XV, 538.* The company was allowed for 52 horses at £10 each. *XV, 540.*

Charles Davidson (or Davison). Was the son of Thomas and Anna (Wright) Davidson, and was born in Peterborough, September 10, 1760. He lived in town all his life. Married Abigail Evans in June, 1785, and died in Peterborough, December 31, 1831, aged 71 years. He was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in 1776.

July 9, 1779, he enlisted into Captain Ephraim Stone's company of Colonel Hercules Mooney's regiment raised for the defence of Rhode Island. Discharged, December 26th; Term, five months, 18 days. Pay per month, £12; bounty, $30; allowed £10 for travel to Rhode Island (XVI, *792*). Total pay, travel and subsistence, £135 2*s*. *XV, 680, 664, 665, 671.* His bounty and travel to Providence were paid to his father—Hhomas Davidson. *XIV, 792.* The following were his terms of enlistment for this service:

"We, the Subscribers do hereby Enlist ourSelves as Soldiers Too Serve Six months in the State of Rhode Island form the time they joine the Army and do Promise obedience to the officers appointed by the General Assembly of said state to be set over us and to be subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Army." *XV, 665.*

Thomas Davidson. Was a brother of Charles Davidson and son of Thomas and Ann (Wright) Davidson. He was born in Peterborough, December 20, 1758. Married Betsey Pierce of Dublin.

Enlisted May 8, 1777, into Captain Josiah Brown's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, which marched to the defence of Ticonderoga; service, 47 days. Wages, £3 per month. Was allowed for 200 miles' travel at 2*d* per mile. Total pay and travel, £6 19*s* 4*d*. *XV, 21.* A private in Captain Benjamin Spaulding's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, in 1780. Enlisted July 7, 1780; discharged, October 21st; term, three months, 15 days. The

regiment was raised to reinforce the army at West Point. Wages per month, £134 (ratio of 67 to 1). Amount of pay and travel, £610 6*s*. *XVI, 159.* He lived in Jaffrey after the war, and died there April 1, 1832, aged 70 years.

Solomon Dodge. Was the son of Robert and Lydia (Dodge) Dodge. Born in Beverly, Mass., November 8, 1759. He, probably with his parents, was a resident of Peterborough during the latter part of the Revolution. Married Nancy Taggart, a daughter of the James Taggart who was private in Captain Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment, in Peterborough, March 10, 1787. In the spring of 1788 he went to Montpelier, Vt., with John Templeton, his brother-in-law, and his family followed him there in 1789. He died in Montpelier, Vt., August 8, 1831, aged 71 years. His first wife died in the same town in 1826, and his second wife also died there in 1833. He had eleven children by his first wife.

Enlisted into Captain Peter Clark's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, which marched from Lyndeborough in 1777 to join the American army at Saratoga, September 30, 1777; discharged, October 27th; service, 28 days. Rank, Sergeant; pay per month, £4 18*s*. Total pay and travel, £7 12*s* 3*d*. *XV, 350, 352.* Was a recruit in the Continental Army for service at West Point in 1780. Enlisted June 28th; discharged, December 6, 1780. Age, 20 years. Service, five months, 18 days. Amount of wages, £750 8*s*; allowance for blanket, £335; travel, £58 16*s*. Ratio was 67 to 1. Total, £1144 4*s*. *XVI, 82, 92, 106.*

William Ducannon (or Decannon) (or D Cannon). He was from Londonderry. So far as known he was never a resident of Peterborough, at least his name nowhere appears on any record or paper. Date and place of birth and death unknown.

A private in the Fourth Company of Colonel George Reid's regiment. On the pay roll of same made up to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation

of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $34.75. *XV, 722.* On a similar roll for service in 1780, and was paid $80. *XVI, 205.* On a pay roll of same company for service in 1781 and was paid $80. *XVI, 273.* On a list of soldiers made up by the town of Londonderry and accredited to Peterborough. *XVI, 510.* On Peterborough list of soldiers in 1781. Enlisted for the war. *XVI, 794, 517.* Claimed as one of the Londonderry men by that town. *XVI, 725.* Service, three years. Date of enlistment and discharge not given.

John Elliot. Was the son of John and Sarah (Williams) Elliot, and was born in Bradford, Mass., July 7, 1745. The father removed from Bradford to Mason sometime before 1775. The son, John, lived in Mason, then in Sharon, where he was residing in 1777, when he signed a petition of the residents of Sharon for the annexation of that town to Peterborough. *XIII, 506.* He was also a member of the Committee of Safety for Sharon in the same year, and was a tax-payer there in 1778. He subsequently removed to Dublin, N. H. He died March 4, 1827, probably in Hillsborough, N. H. His widow was granted a pension, June 15, 1838. The soldier was never pensioned. A brother, David Elliot, was also a soldier in the same company and regiment with John. Whether the soldier was ever a resident of Peterborough is very doubtful.

Enlisted into Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment, May 18, 1775. Descriptive list: Born in Bradford (Mass.); residence, Peterborough; age, 29 years; height, five feet, four inches; complexion, fair; eyes, gray. *Vol. XVI, Mass. Archives, page 52½, Revolutionary Soldiers.* On pay roll dated August 1, 1775, and on a return dated October, 1775, wages 40*s* per month. Paid to August 1st, £7 8*s* 7*d*. *XIV, 90. See Mass. Printed Rolls, Vol. V, page 273.* Discharged, December 31, 1775. *See also XIV, 201.* Service, seven months, 12 days.

The following letter from David Elliot, the brother, addressed to his father at Mason, N. H., filed in the Pension Office in the application of the widow of John for a pension, is of general interest:

"June ye 21, 1775.

"I think it my Dutey to inform you of the fight that we have had with the Troops. the 17 Day of June we began to intrench on bunkers hill which the enemy perceiving they began to fire from * * * the Shipping with their gret guns from about Daylight * * * of the Klock then the troops laying on the hill we were all called to meet them. Then we marched up the hill and the balls like hot hail untell the mi'le of the afternoon then we began with small arms, and it continued about one hour and a half then we retreated and are now on Winter Hill fortifying.

"I desire to remember my Dutey to you and my mother and my love to all friends not knowing that I Shall ever See any of you again. I desire all of your Prayers for me that God would help me in the Hour of Trobble. I desire that you would bless God with me for his goodness to me in Priserving my life and limes when others fell by my Side in the Day of battle.

"I would let you know that John and I are well at present and have not heard from you since I came aweay.

(Signed) David Eliot."

(There were many John Elliots in the army, and it is impossible to distinguish them in all cases. A John Elliot enlisted April 26, 1775, into Captain Gordon Hutchins's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment, *XVII, 4*, and served eight months, and then enlisted into Captain Isaac Sherman's company, Colonel ——— Baldwin's (Mass.) regiment, and served till March, 1777, when he was discharged at Morristown, New Jersey. Rank, Corporal. He served, also, in Captain Caleb Robinson's company, same regiment. *Pension Rolls, file No. 16114.* The rolls of Captain Hutchins's company do not show any such man. *See XIV, 63. But see XIV, 186.* He was also a drummer in Captain Stephen Dearborn's (or Derbin) company of Colonel Stickney's regiment, enlisting July 20, 1777, and discharged September 28, serving two months, eight days.

XV, 170. He was a United States pensioner. Another John Elliot was a private in Captain Joshua Abbott's company (he says it was in Captain Hale's) of John Stark's regiment. Enlisted May 8, 1775, for eight months. *XIV, 61, 182.* He then re-enlisted and served six weeks more. He was a sergeant in Captain Daniel Reynolds's company of Colonel Peabody's regiment, in 1777, and claims to have served one year. *XV, 464, 466, 504.* Enlisted January 26, 1778; discharged January 4, 1779. *XV, 477.* He further enlisted in the regiment of Colonel Hercules Mooney, July 17, 1779; discharged January 9, 1780; was Sergeant Major of the regiment. This was the same man that is stated in some of the rolls as enlisting into Colonel Gale's regiment the same year. *XV, 658, 667, 678, 691. XVI, 771.* He was born in Chester, N. H., and died in Manchester, Indiana. He was a United States pensioner.

There was also a John Elliot in Captain Thomas Salter's company of Artillery in 1775. *XIV, 227, 257, 258; XVII, 30;* and another of the same name in Captain John Hills's company at Seavey Island at the same time. *XIV, 235. And see XIV, 589.* A John Elliot was in Captain Amos Morrill's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment. Enlisted for three years, February 6, 1777. *XIV, 602. XV, 712.*

A John Elliot was in Captain John House's company, in Colonel Cilley's regiment. This man was from Thetford, Vt. *XIV, 607, 608; XV, 425, 714, and see XV, 619,* regarding a John Elliot from Barrington, N. H. There was also a John Elliot in Captain William Barron's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, in 1780. *XVI, 144.* Whether any of these enlistments were of the Peterborough soldier cannot be determined.)

Richard (or Richardson) Emery. Was the son of Humphrey and Sarah (Heath) Emery, and was born probably in Haverhill, Mass., March 10, 1763. In his childhood, his parents removed from Haverhill to Dunbarton, N. H. He married Jane Swan, and for a second wife, a widow by

the name of Winchester, of Plattsburg, N. Y. When he came to Peterborough is unknown, but he was a citizen there in 1775, and was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in 1776. After the war he went to Topsam, Vt., and subsequently to Peru, N. Y., where he probably died—date unknown. He was a farmer by occupation. By his first wife he had nine children.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same dated August 1st, and on return of same dated October 6th. Served till December 31st; term, eight months, seven days. *Mass Rolls, Vol. V, page 359, 372. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739.* A member of Captain Abijah Smith's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, raised to reinforce the army in New York in 1776. Mustered September 21st; discharged early in the following December. Term, about three months. Was paid a bounty of £6, and £1 18*s* 4*d* for travel. The regiment was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. *XIV, 421.*

Jeremiah Fairfield. On the list of Revolutionary soldiers in History of Peterborough (page 151), his name is stated as "Fairchild." It should be "Fairfield," and is so given on all military rolls. Probably from Londonderry. After the war he removed to Vassalboro, Me., where he died on a date unknown.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Discharged April 23d. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of same company, August 1st. On return of same dated October 6th; reported sick and absent. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. V, page 472; XV, 739.*

Enlisted out of Colonel Thornton's regiment of militia into Captain Daniel Livermore's company of Colonel Alexander Scammel's (Third) N. H. regiment, April 8, 1777, for three years. *XIV, 579; XV, 452, 454; XVII, 319; XVI, 31, 33 and 59.* Residence, Londonderry. Was paid a bounty of £20. *XIV, 653.* Discharged March 8, 1780. *XVI, 187.* According to this return he was mustered in March, 1777. On rolls to equalize pay of soldiers on account of depreciation of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $171.80. *XV, 729.* On a similar roll of same company and regiment for service in 1780, and was paid $17.70. *XVI, 210.* Enlisted for Londonderry, June 30, 1780. Discharged, December 18, 1780. Allowed for 95 miles' travel to Worcester. *XVI, 65, 73.* Service, six months. Paid wages, £804. Allowed for blanket, etc., £335; travel, £57; total, £1196. *XVI, 73.* The act under which this enlistment was served was passed June 16, 1780. The act apportions the men to be raised (600) among the different regiments of militia, with orders to the Captains to draft them; each man drafted and refusing to go to pay $500. Pay, 40 shillings per month in money equal to Indian corn at 4*s* per bushel; £5 for clothing, 12*d* per mile for travel, and billeting. *See XVI, 70, 59 and 65.* Enlisted February 16, 1781, for three years, in the Fourth, Captain Livermore's, company of Colonel Alexander Scammel's New Hampshire regiment. Was paid a bounty of £20, to be paid in money equal to Indian corn at 4*s* per bushel, and interest from the date of muster. *XVI, 235, 238.* On rolls for service in 1781 and was paid $70. *XVI, 277.* He was on the list of Londonderry men for 1781. *XVI, 511.* For his enlistment in 1777, the town of Londonderry paid him a bounty of £30. *XVI, 723-4.* His entire service covered about seven years.

(A Jeremiah Fairfield served in the town of Lowden, N. H., in the Continental Line in 1777. *XVI, 100.* For his service in 1780 the State paid him £17 13*s* 7*d* depreciation money in 1784. *XX, 230.* In October, 1783, he is on the list of wagon masters' returns as soldier waggoner, at New-

burgh, N. Y. Enlisted as such May 14, 1783, with General Washington's baggage. *N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, Vol. 51, pages 39-41.*)

Oliver Felt. Was the son of Jonathan Felt, and was born in Dedham, Mass., December 3, 1758. Married Mary Dunlap, in Peterborough, August 14, 1788, and died in Peterborough, December 19, 1829, aged 71 years. He came to Peterborough with his father in 1781, and was a blacksmith by trade. *Hist. Peterborough, Genealogies, page 70.*

He enlisted into Captain George Gould's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, June 20, 1775. Is on the muster roll of the company dated August 1st, and on the company returns dated October. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, six months, 11 days. He was also a private in Captain William Bullard's company from the South Parish of Dedham, in Colonel William McIntosh's regiment, on the alarm of March 4, 1776, and served four days. Enlisted into Captain Ebenezer Battle's company of Colonel William McIntosh's regiment, December 11, 1776; discharged, December 30th. Service, 19 days. He was also a private in Captain John Boyd's company of Colonel John Daggett's regiment. Enlisted August 24, 1778; discharged September 3d. Service, 11 days, in Rhode Island. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. V, page 603.*

Henry Ferguson. Was the son of John Ferguson, and born September 18, 1736. He was a man of high character, a staunch patriot, influential and active in the affairs of the town for many years, being Moderator in 1792; Selectman, ten years, in 1764, 1771, '77, '78, '85, '88, '89, '90, '91 and '92. Tithing man in 1783 and 1786. One of Committee of Safety, 1775.

For service in French and Indian War, see ante page 7. An interesting and extended sketch of him is found in Smith's History (genealogies) page 75. He was First Lieutenant in Captain Eleazer Cummings's company of

Colonel Jonathan Burnham's regiment, which served at Cambridge in the winter of 1775 and 1776. Service from December 8(?), 1775, to January 15, 1776; term, 39(?) days. (History of Peterborough said 44 days). This regiment was raised to take the place of the Connecticut troops which refused to remain with the army after December 6, 1775, their term having expired. *See XIV, 240-241, and 242.* He died April 1, 1812, aged 75 years.

Richard Gilchrist. Was the son of William and Elizabeth (White) Gilchrist, and was born in Lunenburg, Mass., February 22, 1753. He married: First wife, Mary Swan; second wife, Margaret Moore; third wife, Eleanor Gray. Both the latter were of Peterborough. Margaret, his second wife, died August 7, 1818, and was buried in the old cemetery on the hill, in Peterborough. See "Inscriptions on Headstones," Peterborough, page 53. The soldier died, probably in Dublin, June 19, 1833. *See XXX, 310.* He was a resident of Dublin at the beginning of the war, and paid a poll tax there in 1775; signed the Association Test in 1776. Is claimed by Dublin. *See Town History, page 149, "Derby's Early Dublin," page 16.* Whether he was ever a resident of Peterborough is uncertain.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same company and regiment, August 1st, and on return of same dated October 6th. Signed order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VI, page 425.* See original Rolls, Mass. Archives, Vol. 16, Roll 40; Vol. 13, Roll 104. He was a United States pensioner. In his application, dated August 10, 1832, he declares:

"That he was in the service of the United States in the Revolutionary War, as follows: In the year 1775, immedi-

ately after the alarm from Lexington and Concord, he went to Cambridge, Mass., remained there for a few days, and enlisted for 8 months into the Co. commanded by Captain William Scott, of Peterborough, N. H., in the Regt. commanded by Colonel John Stark, and served in said Company through the eight months, but was part of the time in Colonel Sargent's regiment. Was stationed in the vicinity of Boston, he thinks the latter part of the time at Winter Hill. Was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and brought a man off of the hill by the name of Thomas Green, who was wounded in the battle. He was dismissed about the fifth of January, 1776. Was in Service about 8 months and 10 days. He went from Dublin, N. H., where he then resided.

(Signed) Richard Gilchrist."

There are no rolls of his service in the New Hampshire militia.

James Gordon (or Gordin). Absolutely no trace of this man can be found, except what is stated in the military rolls, for the period either before or after the war. Enlisted into Captain Othniel Thomas's company of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Reynolds's regiment, September 21, 1781. Discharged, December 31st. Served for the town of "Petersbrook." *XVII, 428.*

(There were two and perhaps three James Gordons in the army. One from Epping, in Captain James Norris's company of Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment, in 1775. *XIV, 116, 129, 189, 309.* Same man, also in Colonel Long's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 369, 377, 492, 503, 515.* Same man in Captain Beale's company for three years in Third New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Army. *XIV, 564, 647.* Deserted, February, 1779. *XVI, 31, 33.*

Also a James Gordon in Captain Zebulon Gilman's company of Colonel Stephen Evans's regiment in 1777. *XV, 283, 287.* This man deserted after one month and 29 days' service. A James Gordon from Poplin (Fremont) in 1779. *XV, 629, 648.* One of the same name in the Sixth Company of Second New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Line, service prior to Jan. 1, 1780. *XV, 723; XVI, 206, 227, 241; XVI,*

274, 517, 657. This may be the man from Poplin. A James Gordon, a recruit in the Third New Hampshire Regiment in 1780. *XVI, 59. See XVI, 286,* for a James Gordon serving for Bedford. *XVI, 500. Also XVI, 644,* of a James Gordon serving for Epping during the war; this may be the Poplin man above referred to. A James Gordon was in Captain Peter Coffin's company in December, 1775. *XVII, 27.* Also same name served for Exeter in 1776. *XVII, 57.* Whether either of these were from Epping or Poplin is unknown).

John Graham. Was a resident of the town before the war, *XIII, 176,* but whether there in 1775 cannot be determined from any existing record. If so, he was not a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in 1776. He signed the Association Test in the town of Hillsborough, N. H., in 1776. *XXX, 65,* and was taxed there from 1776 to 1781, when his name disappeared from the records. When he removed from Peterborough to Hillsborough is not known. It was about the first of 1776. He probably joined Captain Scott's company at Peterborough.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same company, August 1st, and on return of same company dated October 6th. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, *XIV, 42,* and was remarkable for his skill in throwning stones. After exhausting his ammunition, "he seized stones, and began hurling them at the enemy, and not without effect."—*Morison's Centennial Address, in History of Peterborough, page 292.* Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VI, page 710. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739.* A private in Captain Joseph Parker's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regi-

ment in 1776. Mustered July 18, and paid a bounty of £6, and one month's pay and travel, £4 2*s*. Discharged, December 1, 1776. Service, four months and thirteen days. The regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Haverhill on the Connecticut River, *XIV, 333.* Enlisted to the credit of the town of Hillsborough into Captain James Gilmore's company of Colonel Jacob Gale's regiment for service in Rhode Island, August 6, 1778. Discharged, August 28th; service, 25 days. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £12 16*s* 8*d*. *XV, 566.* For this service the town of Hillsborough paid him a bounty of £10. *XV, 582; XVII, 259.* Place and date of birth and death unknown.

William Graham. Nothing can be found of this man outside the military rolls. Possibly he was a brother of John Graham, but this is open to doubt. He was a resident of Peterborough in 1775, which accounts for his being a member of Captain Scott's company that year. His movements after the war, if he survived, cannot be traced. A private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm in 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same company, August 1st, and on return of same dated October 6th. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VI, pages 711, 784. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* Residence, Peterborough. One of the men returned by Colonel Enoch Hale under an order issued by the Committee of Safety in April, 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men from the Continental Army for three years, out of his regiment of militia. A member of Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* (There is no William Graham on any printed rolls of Colonel Cilley's regiment.) Mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk County, Mass., February 2, 1777, for three years. Resi-

dence, Peterborough. In Captain Hunt's company of Colonel John Patterson's (Mass.) regiment. Enlisted January 25, 1777. Corporal in Captain John Mill's company of Colonel Joseph Vose's (Mass.) regiment; on rolls for January-December, 1780, dated Garrison at West Point; enlisted for the war; on muster roll for May and August, 1781, sworn to in camp at Peekskill; reported on command at West Point; on muster rolls for September, October and November, 1781, dated Hutt's; reported reduced to the ranks November 20, 1781. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VI, pages 711, 784.* The probability is that when he was drafted by Colonel Hale in 1777, he was already a member of one of the Mass. regiments last mentioned. Under the name of William Graham his descriptive list is: Stature, six feet; complexion, dark; hair, dark; age, 24 years; occupation, blacksmith; residence, Peterborough; birthplace, Peterborough. (A William Graham was enlisted November 24, 1779, at Newcastle, by Captain Mills, for the war. Rank, Corporal in Captain Mills's company of Colonel Vose's regiment. On muster rolls for January and February, 1782. *Mass. Rolls, VI, 784.*)

John Gray. Was the son of Matthew and Jane (Kelso) Gray, and was born in Worcester, Mass., July 1, 1756. He was a brother of Kelso Gray of Peterborough, and came to town about 1767 or 1768. His name does not appear upon the town records prior to the war. He was a Selectman in 1787, and was living in town in 1790, and was taxed there in 1801. Probably died in town, but this is not certain and date unknown; and if so, his grave is not marked in the old cemetery.

A private in Colonel Jonathan Chace's regiment of militia which marched, May 7, 1777, to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga. Enlisted May 6th; discharged, June 13th. Service, one month, seven days. Pay, (£4 10*s* per month) and travel, £7 6*s* 10*d*. *XV, 18.* Private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment

in 1778, for service in Rhode Island. Enlisted August 10th; discharged, August 28, 1778. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 per month; total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.*

(A John Gray was a private in Captain Titus Salter's Artillery company at Fort Washington, Portsmouth Harbor, in 1775. *XIV, 227, 257.* Also a John Gray, possibly the same man, a recruit in the Continental Army in 1781, from Barrington and serving for Dover. *XVI, 237, 244.* Assigned to Fifth Company in Colonel George Reid's regiment. *XVI, 274.* Claimed by Dover, *XVI, 504, 624, 628.* He is probably the pensioner living in Rochester in 1840. *XXX, 424*).

Joseph Green. From Swanzey. Date and place of birth and death not found. Married Betsey Bigelow, April 2, 1778.

A private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775; service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of August 1, and on return of company dated October 6th, same year. Receipted for bounty coat, November 14, 1775. Residence, Peterborough and Swanzey. *Mass. Rolls, VI, 821. In N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 740,* residence given Swanzey. Discharged December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days.

Enlisted into Captain Samuel Wright's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, July 23, 1777; discharged, September 24th. Term, two months, two days. Paid £10 16*s*. *XV, 204.*

February 23, 1778, the town of Swanzey voted to pay him £43 6*s* 8*d* for one year and eight months' service. The history of Swanzey says he enlisted to serve through the winter of 1775 and 1776. But no rolls of such service can be found.

(A Joseph Greene of Stratham, N. H., enlisted into Captain Richard Ware's company of Colonel Alex. Scammel's regiment for three years, March 20, 1778. *XIV, 642.*

See also XV, 597, 733. Same man in Captain Isaac Fry's company, Colonel Scammel's regiment. *XVI, 19, 41;* on these rolls the date of his enlistment is given as January 1, 1778. *see XVI, 194,* where he is reported to have enlisted for the war on December 31, 1780; on depreciation rolls for service in 1780 and was paid £80. *XVI, 213. See also same volume, 220, 279.* Claimed by Stratham, *XVI, 520, 668, 845. XVII, 235, 236.* He was in service in 1783 in Captain Isaac Frye's company. *XXX, 488, 490, 492.* This man was living in Stratham in 1840, at the age of 79 years. *XXX, 428.*)

Thomas Green. From Swanzey, N. H. Born about 1750 or 1752, but place of birth and also place and date of death uncertain. Married Lydia Foster, March 2, 1780. A private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775; discharged, April 23d. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31st; term, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of same company, August 1, 1775, and on return of same dated October 6th that year, where he is reported absent, wounded; order for bounty coat, November 14. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VI, page 835.* Residence given, Peterborough and Swanzey. *In N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 740,* his residence is given Swanzey. Wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17th, *XIV, 42,* in the shoulder by a musket ball, and was saved by his friend, Richard Gilchrist, who carried him on his back, in a fainting and critical condition, from the battlefield to Medford. A recruit in the Continental Army to the credit of Peterborough. Enlisted for Peterborough, June 28, 1780; discharged, December 4th; term, five months, seven days. Total wages, £741 9*s.* Allowance for blanket, £335. Total pay, blanket and travel, £1134 1*s.* (Ratio was 67 to 1). On this roll his age is given as 27 years. *XVI, 82, 92.* On service at West Point. For his wound at

Bunker Hill he was, by order of the General Court, placed on the pension roll for one year beginning January 1, 1776. The amount for one year in currency was £36. *XVI, 322.* In 1787 he was on the State pension roll, for wound in the shoulder, and as being unfit for military duty and unable to earn his living by manual labor. *XVI, 322, 327, 329, 331, 335, 342* and *345*. In 1778 he filed the following petition to the Legislature:

"Swanzey, March 21, 1778.

"*To the Honorable the House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire:*

"The Petition of Thomas Green of Swanzey in said state, Humbly Sheweth: That your petitioner being in the American Service in the year 1775, in Col. Stark's Regiment, being called into Battle at Bunkers Hill on the 17th of June. Did then and there Receive a bad Wound from the Enemy by a Musket Ball which passed quite through the shoulder, thereby making a Compound Fracture of the Scapula and socket of the Humerus, by means of which your Petitioner was long confined and Disenabled from doing any Manner of Business for getting a Livelihood (and put to great Expence in order for completing a cure) for more than 12 Months, and yet Remains unsound & unable to do but little

"Your Petitioner therefore Humbly prays that this Honorable House would take into your consideration the Case of your Petitioner above Mentioned and grant such Relief as in your Wisdom you shall think proper—and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray, etc.

Thomas Green."

To this petition is appended a certificate of the Surgeon of Colonel Stark's regiment—Dr. Calvin Frink, affirming the facts stated in the petition, and a recommendation by the Selectmen of Swanzey. Also the following endorsement by General Stark:

"Petersborrough, Jan. 16, 1778.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to Recommend to y^r^ Notice the Bearer M^r^. Thomas Green of my Reg^t^ who was wounded at Bunker Hill & rendered for a long time uncapable of getting his Support as He was a good Soldier & one who always behaved genteely I think it my Duty to use the freedom of

addressing y^r^ Hon^rs^ in his behalf, I am, Gentlemen with Due resepct Y^r^

Most Obedient H^m^ Ser^vt^.
John Stark, B. G."

XVI, 388, 389.

The claim was allowed. On June 15, 1785, a committee of the Legislature appointed to consider the petitions of sick and wounded soldiers, reported as their opinion "That Thomas Green have and receive the sum of Eighteen Shillings per month beginning at the time when his pay as invalid ceases, and to be continued till the further order of the General Court." *XVI, 389.* The act raising the men under the call for 1780, apportions the men to the different militia regiments, orders the Captains to draft them; each man refusing to go was to pay $500. The pay was 40 shillings per month in money equal to Indian corn at four shillings per bushel; £5 was allowed for clothing, and 12*d* per mile for travel, billeting, etc., until regular rations were drawn. *XVI, 70.* On February 23, 1778, the town of Swanzey voted to pay him for one year and eight months' service, £43 6*s* 8*d*. The history of Swanzey says he re-enlisted in 1775, to serve through the winter of 1775 and 1776, but no roll of this service has been found.

After the war he removed to Washington County, Vt., where he died. He was a United States pensioner under the act of 1789. The papers in his case were destroyed in 1814, when the British raided Washington.

Adam Gregg (or Gragg). Was the son of Hugh and Jean Gregg; born, probably, in Londonderry, September 23, 1745. Date of his arrival in Peterborough unknown. He was Highway Surveyor in 1772, and a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's militia company in January, 1776. Place and date of death unknown.

A member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged July 3d. Service, five days. Was paid wages

and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.* He was a resident of the town in 1783, but his name does not appear in the United States census list of heads of families in 1790 .

Hugh Gregg (or Gragg). Son of Hugh and Jean Gragg, and a brother of Adam Gregg. Was born in Londonderry(?), September 5, 1754. He was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776.

A private in Captain Philip Thomas's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment. Enlisted April 30, 1775; discharged December 31st. Service, eight months, one day. Wages, forty shillings per month. On pay roll of company dated August 1, 1775, and was paid for wages, travel, blanket and coat, £8 14s 8d. *XIV, 99.* October 15th, receipted for bounty coat promised by State of New Hampshire. *XIV, 205.*

On roll of Captain Joseph Parker's company in Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, and joined the army at Ticonderoga. Mustered, and paid, July 18, 1776, in advance, a bounty of £6, and one month's pay and travel, £4 2*s*. Total, £10 2*s*. Served till December 1st. Term, about four and one-half months. *XIV, 334.* Private in Captain John Taggart's (of Sharon) company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm. Enlisted June 30, 1777; discharged July 3d. Service, four days. Total pay and travel, £1 12*s* 10*d*. *XV, 104.* Was residing in Peterborough in 1790. There was also a man of same name in Sharon, in 1792. Place and date of death unknown.

Jacob Gregg (or Gragg). Was the son of Hugh and Jean Gregg; born in Londonderry or Peterborough, March 19, 1757. Was a brother of Adam and Hugh Gregg, before

named. He belonged to Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776, which fixes his residence in Peterborough that year.

Private in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment. Enlisted June 13, 1775. On muster roll of same company dated August 1, 1775; on return of same dated October 6th. Order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, December 28th, and discharged December 31, 1775. Service, six months, 17 days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VI, 707. N. H. State Papers, 739.* Whether he lived in town after the Revolution cannot be determined. His name is not in the census roll of Peterborough of 1790. He was a resident of Sharon in 1778. Place and date of death unknown.

James Gregg (or Gragg). From Londonderry. There is nothing to show that he was ever a resident of Peterborough, but is on the list of town soldiers given in History of Peterborough, page 151. He was living in Londonderry in 1790, and perhaps died there.

In Captain Thomas McLaughlin's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment in 1775, but his name is not on the company roll dated August 1, 1775, found in *XIV, 57, 58, 59.* Receipted for four dollars in lieu of bounty coat, October 10th. *XIV, 183.* Discharged, December 31, 1775. On a return of Colonel John Bell, of men raised for three months' service in the Continental Army in 1781, under an order of the Committee of Safety dated September 11, 1781. Service, about three months. *XVI, 263.* Served in Colonel Daniel Reynolds's regiment, and to the credit of Londonderry. *XVI, 725.*

John Gregg (or Gragg). A native of Londonderry. Whether he was a resident of the town before the war is doubtful. A John Gregg of Peterborough, married Rachel Stewart, also of Peterborough, in Amherst, N. H., May 12,

1784. *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 61, page 237.* He is claimed as a Peterborough soldier in History of the Town. *See page 151.* Men by the name of John Gregg and John Gregg, Jr., were living in town in 1790. *See also Peterborough Genealogies, page 100.*

A private in Captain John Moore's and Thomas McLaughlin's companies of Colonel John Stark's regiment in 1775. Enlisted April 24th; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, six days. On pay roll of August 1, 1775, and paid to that date, £9 2*s* 5*d*. *XIV, 58.* Receipted for $4 in lieu of bounty coat, October 10th. *XIV, 183.* On muster roll of Captain Samuel McConnell's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment. Mustered, and paid a bounty of £6, and for travel, £2 5*s*. *XIV, 425.* Discharged, December 31st. Service, four months. Is claimed by New Boston for this service. *XVI, 753.*

A private in Captain Peter Clark's company of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, which marched from Lyndeborough, July, 1777, to join the American army at Saratoga. Enlisted July 20th; discharged, September 25, 1777. Service, two months, five days. Paid wages and travel, £11 15*s* 5*d*. *XV, 189.* There is nothing on any military roll to identify his service with the town of Peterborough, and it is very doubtful if he can be claimed as a town soldier, but Peterborough is given the benefit of the doubt by inserting his name here on the authority of the History of the Town.

James Hackley (or Hawkley, or Hockley). Was born in Cartage, England, in 1746. Date of arrival in this country unknown. Probably a resident of Peterborough at the beginning of the war, as he was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's militia company in January, 1776. He was married to Betsey Farwell, of Peterborough, by William Smith, Esq., January 27, 1784. He had probably had a military experience prior to his entering the American

army, and it is possible that, like Randall McAllister, he was a deserter from the British army.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775. Enlisted April 19; rank, Sergeant;* discharged, April 23d. Re-enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 27, 1775; rank, Sergeant. On pay roll of same company dated August 1st. On return of same dated October 6. Gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14th; discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VII, page 560. See State Papers, XV, 739.* On a roll of First N. H. Regiment, Continental Line, enlisted for Peterborough for the war, dated 1776. *XIV, 471* On list of Peterborough men in Captain Isaac Farwell's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, and was one of the twelve men raised by order of the Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, addressed to Colonel Enoch Hale, for 119 men out of his regiment of militia for the Continental Army. *XIV, 577.* His name is on a size roll of absentees from Colonel Cilley's regiment, dated Valley Forge, January 10, 1778. Descriptive list: Residence, Peterborough; age, thirty-two years; stature, five feet, seven inches; complexion, light; hair and eyes, light; reported on furlough and wounded. *XV, 439.* On a return of the same company and regiment, dated February 14, 1781, residence and enlisted for Peterborough. *XVI, 218.* On a size roll of same company and regiment, date not given; age, 30 years; stature, five feet, four and one-half inches; born in Catridge, England. Enlisted at Peterborough, March 1, 1777, for the war. *XVI, 934.* Discharged, December 1, 1781. *Kidder's History First N. H. Regiment.* On a pay roll of Seventh Company, same regiment, under name of James Hawley to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation

* In the original rolls Hackley's rank is given as sergeant on the rolls of Captain Scott's company of Minute Men, April 20–23, and in the pay-roll of August 1st; but in the muster roll dated October 6, 1775, his rank is given as private.

of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $176. *XV, 716.* On a similar roll for service in 1780 in same company and regiment, and was paid $80. *XVI, 201.* On pay roll of same for service in 1781, and was paid $80. *XVI, 270.* On town's list of soldiers. *XVI, 517.* By a muster and pay roll of Captain Isaac Farwell's company, dated Walpole, February, 1778, he was paid a bounty of £20, probably for his enlistment into the Continental service, and travel amounting to 8*s* 2*d*. *XIV, 593.* See also roll of Captain Isaac Farwell's company, First N. H. Regiment, dated February 14, 1781. *XVI, 218.* On roll of Peterborough men serving for three years and certified by the Selectmen, July 23, 1781. *XVI, 794.*

When the town settled with the soldiers in 1786, under its vote of 1782, giving to each man serving in the Continental Army £10 yearly, there was found to be due him £1 13*s* 4*d*, for which the town gave security. After the war he became reduced in circumstances, and in 1786 the town voted to pay a judgment which had been obtained against him. *Town Records, Vol. I, page 130.* He was a resident of the town in 1790, and paid taxes in Sharon in 1792. He died in Walpole, N. H., June 24, 1816. The widow, in her application for a pension in 1838, says her husband was a pensioner, and that he died December 25, 1825, but the records of the Pension Office say June 24, 1816, and that he was placed on the roll September 13, 1808. The widow also says in her application for increase, dated October 23, 1850, that her husband was "of Walpole." She was living in Charlestown, N. H., in 1855, and made application for bounty land.

John Halfpenny. Place and date of birth unknown. There is no evidence to show whether he was a resident of Peterborough either before, during or after the war. He was not a member of Captain Robbe's company of militia in 1776. The place and date of his death cannot be found.

Private in Captain William Scott's company of minute-men which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Discharged, April 23d. Service, three days. Re-enlisted into same company in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On muster roll of the company dated August 1st; on company return dated October 6th; gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated December 28th; discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, eight days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VII, page 62.* Whether this was the whole military service of the soldier is not known. The following certificate tends to show that it was not. But his name cannot be found on any other roll than the above. It is not improbable that he served through 1776, as many of Captain Scott's men did, but no rolls of that service have been found.

Peterborough, 17th February, 1783.

"This may Certifie to all to Whom it may consern that John Halfpenny hath not Received any Bounty from the town of Peterborough since the Contest Began Between Grate Brittan and America.

asserted by William Smith
Samuel Gregg
Selectmen."

XIII, 182.

Abner Haggett. Was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, February 4, 1759, and was the son of Benjamin and Martha (Manning) Haggett, and came to town in 1781. Married Mary Tuttle, in Lynn, Mass., February 12, 1782, and died in Peterborough, January 12, 1844, aged 85 years. His entire service was in Massachusetts regiments and to the credit of Massachusetts towns. So far as known his first enlistment was in Captain Asa Prince's company of Colonel Danford Keyes's regiment, September 12, 1777; discharged January 3, 1778. Term, three months, 21 days. Served in Rhode Island. Roll dated Danvers, Mass. Also on a roll of the same company and regiment, dated December 31, 1777, at Providence. Under the name of Abner Hagget, he enlisted

into Captain Miles Greenwood's company of Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment, February 3, 1778; discharged, April 3, 1778. Term, two months, one day. This was for guarding Hessian prisoners taken at Saratoga. He rendered no military service to the credit of Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, VII, page 29.* Also enlisted July 10, 1779, into Captain Jeremiah Putnam's company of Colonel Nathan Tyler's regiment of (Mass.) new levies, and was discharged January 1, 1780. Term, four months, 21 days. *Mass. Rolls.*

He filed an application for pension, August 30, 1832. In it he says:

"That he enlisted for three months in the fall of 1777, into Captain Prince's Company of Mass. Militia, in, if he rightly remembers, Col. Gerrish's regiment. The name of the Lieut. of the company was Whipple. The name of the Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment he thinks, was Putnam. He went to the State of Rhode Island, and was stationed part of the time at Providence, and part of the time at North Kingston. The time of his service expired, he believes, about the first of January. Col. Crane's Regiment of Artillery was with his Regiment at North Kingston, he thinks, but is not certain. In January, 1778, he enlisted for three months and afterward served the term out in Capt. Dodge's Company of Mass. Militia. The other officers of the Company were Lieut. Baker and Ensign Brown. He doesn't know to what Regiment he belonged. He was stationed with his Company at Winter Hill to guard the Hessian prisoners from Burgoyne's army. This term of service expired in April. About the first of July, 1779, he entered the Service again under an enlistment for 6 months. Served in Capt. Putnam's company, Col. Tyler's regiment. Name of Lieut. Colonel was Putnam. He was stationed at Providence till the British Army left Rhode Island, then went to Newport, and was stationed at that place until his term was out, which was about January 1, 1780. He was born in Wenham, Mass, February 4, 1759. Has no record of his age. When called into service he lived in Beverly, Mass. Since the war has lived in the same place, and about 46 years past in Peterboro, N. H., where he now lives. He never received any written discharge from the service. Gen. John Steele and Asaph Evans, of Peterborough are persons to whom he is known in his present neighborhood, who can testify to his

character for veracity, and their belief in his Services as a Soldier of the Revolution.

(Signed) Abner Haggett."

This statement of his service differs from that found in the military rolls, as above given. On July 6, 1833, he filed another application setting forth his enlistments as found in the Massachusetts military rolls. He also says that when he entered the service he lived in Wenham, and not in Beverly; that the farm where his father lived was partly in Wenham and partly in Beverly, and that the house in which they lived stood close to the line between the two towns. His pension, at the rate of $38.64 per annum, was allowed September 28, 1833.

Joseph Henderson. Was the son of John and Jean (Turner) Henderson, and was born in Lancaster, Mass., October 25, 1751. He was baptized in the church at Lancaster, December 15, 1751, on which day his parents were admitted into full communion with the church. His family was Scotch Irish. His parents lived in Lancaster until 1752, when they removed to Lunenburg, Mass., from which place they disappear soon after 1756. Whether the parents removed to Peterborough from Lunenburg is unknown. After the war he removed to New York State, and in 1814 went to Huntington, Lucerne County, Pa., where he died early in the year 1832. Probably never a resident of Peterborough.

He was not a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776, which indicates that he was not a resident of the town at that date. He was residing in Boston in 1776, when he enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel ———— regiment, in which he served one year; rank, Sergeant; discharged at Morristown, New Jersey. (The Massachusetts rolls give no record of this service).

His name first appears on a roll of twelve men raised by the town for the Continental army, under an order from

the Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, addressed to Colonel Enoch Hale, directing him to furnish out of his regiment of militia 119 men for the regular service. *XIV, 575, 577.* Enlisted January 1, 1777, assigned to Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. Was paid a bounty of £20 and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. *XIV, 612.* He was on the depreciation rolls for service prior to January 1, 1780, made up to equalize the pay of the soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $40. *XV, 711.* He was discharged January 1, 1778, to be appointed wagoner. *XVI, 517.* His term of enlistment was for the war and was certified by the Selectmen as serving for the town. *XVI, 794.* The date of his leaving the army not given, but it was in 1781, at the expiration of his term. No record is found of any service by him in the Bennington Campaign. He was at that time (1777) serving in Colonel Cilley's regiment.

(A Joseph Henderson, probably from Exeter, was in Captain Nicholas Rawlings's company at Pierce Island, Portsmouth Harbor, in 1775. (*XIV, 231*), and in Captain Jonathan Robinson's company of Colonel William Whipple's regiment, in September, 1776, and was paid a bounty and advance wages of £6 and £2 8*s* for travel. *XIV, 403, 414.* Also in Captain Nicholas Rawlings's company, Colonel Drake's regiment, in 1777. *XV, 327.* This last man was from Exeter, N. H.)

In his application for pension, filed April 29, 1818, Joseph Henderson, of Peterborough, says: "That he enlisted near Boston, in the State of Mass., in the year 1776, for one year, in the company commanded by Capt. Scott, in the Regiment commanded by Col. ————? (Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent, probably) as Sergeant of the Mass. Line, and that he faithfully served that year, and was discharged near Morristown in the State of New Jersey. That in the year 1777, he again enlisted into the Company of Capt. William Scott, in the Regiment of Col. Joseph Cilley of the N. H. Line. That he continued to serve in said Corps and in the Service of the United States until the spring of 1781, when he was dis-

charged from Service near the English neighborhood of the State of New York. That he was at the battle of Harlem Heights, and at the battle called Hubberton with a part of the army of Burgoyne, commanded by Gen. Fraser, and in several of the Sullivan Expeditions against the Indians, Skirmishing, and that a part of the time he acted as 2nd Sergeant in Capt. Scott's Company above named. And he received a discharge from the Quartermaster General, Henry Dearborn, which is now lost. He having acted and having been taken from the Line of the Army as a Wagon-Master a part of the time by the express order of Gen. Poor. And that he is in reduced circumstances, and stands in need of the Assistance of his Country for Support. And that he has no other evidence now in his power of said Service.

Joseph Henderson."

The pension was granted. Rate, $96 per year.

When Congress, by the Act of 1820, required pensioners to file a statement of their property and income, to ascertain if they were in need of a pension, Joseph Henderson filed the following schedule. After setting forth his military service, as above given, and that he had not since his pension was allowed in any manner disposed of his property or any part thereof, and that he had not, nor any person in trust for him, "any property or securities, contracts or debts due him, nor any income, other than what is hereto annexed," makes this list of his estate:

"Real Estate——Money——One Spade, one Knife.
One debt in my favor again Jacob I. Bargardos.
One other against Almon Church.
Both amount to $12.00.

"Family consists of himself and one daughter who resides in Michigan Territory. His occupation is that of day laborer, when able to work, but he is now unable to work owing to ill health, or to support himself without aid or assistance from Government.

(Signed) Joseph Henderson."

Simpson Hogg. His name does not appear upon any record or document relating to the town, except the Assessors' records. He paid taxes in Peterborough in 1797

and 1798. His widow was taxed for property in 1800. Probably of the family of Samuel Hogg, a citizen of Peterborough before, during and after the war. The soldier may have been his son, but there is nothing to determine. Date and place of birth not found. Died in Peterborough in 1798.

A private in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1777; enlisted July 9th; discharged, September 26, 1777. Service, two months, seven days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £10 18*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.* The regiment was in the battle of Bennington. His will, which was proven July 2, 1798, was dated April 13, 1798. By it he leaves to his wife Jerutia, one cow, two sheep and all his household furniture; to his son, James, all his neat stock, sheep and farming tools and clothing, and charges him to pay £10 each to his three daughters; and to his son, Simpson, his gun. His estate inventoried £215 1*s*.

Nathaniel Holmes. Was the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Moore Holmes, and was born in Londonderry, September 5, 1759; did not come to Peterborough until about 1784. He first went to Cambridge in 1775, when sixteen years old, as waiter boy for Lieutenant Henry Ferguson, and later was waiter for Major Duncan, of Londonderry. In September, 1776, he was urged to enlist into Captain Joseph Findlay's company by his brother-in-law, William Moore, who offered to make up his wages to $10 per month, but declined on the ground that his clothes were worn out. His sister, Mrs. Moore, hearing the conversation, said to her husband. "Billy, you furnish the shoes, and I will furnish the clothes." There were only two pounds of wool in the house, but the next morning the sheep of the farm were brought to the house, and four lambs were shorn of their fleeces. Within twenty days the wool was colored, spun, woven and made into cloth, and when Captain Findlay came along on his way to Saratoga, the boy joined the army.

Hist. of Peterborough. Genealogies, page 111. The military rolls show that his first enlistment was into Captain Abijah Smith's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regimeet in 1776. Mustered and paid bounty £6, and travel, £1 18*s* 4*d*—£7 18*s* 4*d*. *XIV, 421.* Served till early in December. Term, about three months. The regiment joined the army near New York, and was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. A private in Captain Joseph Findlay's company of volunteers which marched from Londonderry, and joined the army at Saratoga in 1777. Enlisted October 1st; discharged, November 4th. Service, one month, four days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £6 16*s* 2*d*. *XV, 394.* Was paid 14*s* for billeting between Keene and Bennington. *XV, 429.*

Mr. Holmes was a prominent citizen of Peterborough from his removal there in 1784, until his death. He married Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Janet McFarland Allison, of Londonderry, about 1784, just prior to his removal to Peterborough. November 28, 1799, he was chosen Elder of the church, an office which he adorned through its successive changes from Presbyterian to Orthodox Congregational, and from Orthodox Congregational to Congregational Unitarian, and died in Peterborough, September 10, 1832, aged 73 years. *See Genealogies, page 111.*

Richard Hovey. Was born in Boxford, Mass., February 4, 1761, and came to town about 1782. Married Rebecca Roberts in 1789, and for second wife he married Asenath Baxter, widow of A. Hall, May 29, 1811. He died in Peterborough, May 10, 1842, aged 81 years. *History of Peterborough, Genealogies, page 118.*

He enlisted as a private into Captain John Robinson's company of Major Gage's regiment, October 4, 1777, and was discharged November 6th; service, 35 days. The company marched to reinforce the Northern Army. He was also a private in Captain Jonathan Ayers's company of

Colonel Nathaniel Wade's (Essex County) regiment. Enlisted July 14, 1780; discharged, October 10th. Service, three months, eight days, including twelve days' (240 miles) travel home. Company was raised to reinforce the Continental Army for three months. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VIII, page 323.* He rendered no military service for Peterborough.

Isaac Houston. His name does not appear on any record or roll of men of the town, except that of Alexander Robbe's company of militia, in 1776. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah Houston, and was born in Dunstable in 1759, and died in Hanover, N. H., March 25, 1833. He appears to have served two enlistments in the same companies with Samuel Houston, and was a resident of the town in 1775. March 18, 1792, he married Ruth Gale, of Concord, N. H., where both were then living. He subsequently removed to Hanover.

Private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm, in 1777. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3; service, five days. Was paid £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* A private in Captain Samuel McConnell's company of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment same year. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 18th; service, two months; wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £10 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 175.* In 1779, while living in Bedford, N. H., he enlisted in Massachusetts and served nine months. He is on a return dated Boxford, Mass., December 8, 1779, of men mustered by John Cushing, Muster Master for Essex County, to join the Continental Army for nine months. Engaged for the town of Salem, Mass. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VIII, page 317.* Under the name of Isaac Huston he is returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Captain James Tisdale, at Springfield, Mass., August 23, 1779, Colonel Hutchinson's regiment. Age, 19 years; stature, five feet, ten inches; complexion, light. Engaged for town of Salem. Also in Captain Moore's company of Colonel Shepard's (4th) regiment. Entered service,

August 17, 1779; discharged, May 17, 1780. Term, nine months. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VIII, page 572.*

In his claim for pension dated August 24, 1832, he says: "That he enlisted in the Army of the U. S. in 1779, and served in the 4th Regt. Mass. Line, under the following officers—Col. Shepherd, Capt. William Moore, 4th Mass. Regt. and was Discharged May 15, 1780. That he resided in the town of Bedford, Co. of Hillsboro, N. H. when he entered the Service, was Mustered at Boxford, near Salem, Mass, August 11, 1779, and marched forthwith for Springfield, Mass. Then marched to Hartford, Conn., thence to Litchfield, thence to Fishkill and West Point, N. Y. Then marched to Salem, N. Y., and joined General Glover's Brigade in Col. Shepherd's Regt. Capt. Moore's Co., Sept. 15, 1779.

"He further states that he entered the Service of the U. S. under the following officers and Served as herein stated. Under Gen. John Stark, N. H. Militia, Col. Stickney, Capt. I. McConnell, Lieut. St. John Orr. He entered the Service on or about the 20th of July, 1777, and left it at the end of the Campaign at Bennington, Vt. (He does not recollect the date). He resided in the town of Bedford, Co. of Hillsboro, N. H. Was a Volunteer. Was in the whole of the Battle of Bennington. Marched from Bedford, N. H., to Charlestown, then through Chester to Manchester, Vt., then through Arlington to Bennington, Vt. He knew no Continental Regiment, or Company, or Regular Officers at that place.

"And further he states that some time in the month of June, 1777, he being at Peterboro, N. H., Volunteered in a party of Militia to proceed to Ticonderoga (Lake Champlain), for the purpose of defending that place against the attacks of Gen. Burgoyne then on his march from Canada.

"This detachment left Peterboro, and proceeded through Keene to Charlestown, N. H. At this place he awaited the arrival of other Troops and drew provisions and ammunition, after which he proceeded toward Ticonderoga, and on meeting an Express who brought information that the Fort was given up, the party returned to Charlestown, and were Discharged.

"He received no pay for this Service. Served, he thinks, in this town about two weeks.

(Signed) Isaac Houston."

His widow, in her application, dated August 25, 1838, after setting forth her husband's service as above, further declares:

"That she was married to said Isaac Houston on the 18th day of March, 1792. That her husband aforesaid, Isaac Houston, died on the 25th day of March, 1833. That she was not married to him previous to his leaving the Service, but was married previous to January 1st, 1794, viz, at the time above stated.

(Signed) Ruth Houston."

Samuel Houston. Probably a brother of Isaac Houston, and was born in Dunstable, February 28, 1745. He was a resident of the town in 1775, and a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's militia company in January, 1776, and continued a resident of the town until after 1790. *See XIII, 184.* He came from Lyndeborough to Peterborough on a date unknown. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that calling in Peterborough after the war. Died in Peterborough, May 23, 1824, aged 79 years.

A private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777; enlisted June 29th, and discharged July 3, 1777. Service, five days. Was paid £1 25*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Corporal in Samuel McConnell's company of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, same year. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26. Service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel ,£12 18*s* 11*d*. *XV, 174.* The regiment was in the battle of Bennington. A private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment for service in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 539.* The History of Lyndeborough, see Vol. 2, page 781, claims him for this service, but he should be accredited to Peterborough.

(A Samuel Houston was a lieutenant in Captain Peter Clark's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment in

1777. *XV, 118, 119, 138.* Same man a sergeant in Captain James Aiken's company, Colonel Moses Kelley's regiment in Rhode Island in 1778. *XV, 556.* A Samuel Houston enlisted into Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dearborn's company, Colonel Alexander Scammel's regiment, July 13, 1779, for one year. *XVI, 13; XV, 733.* Also a Samuel Houston, sergeant in Captain Jonas Kidder's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1780. *XVI, 140, 161.* Possibly this may be the Peterborough man. A Samuel Houston from Bedford, enlisting for Chester, served six months at West Point in 1781. *XVI, 255, 501, 600.* A Samuel Houston, born in Londonderry in 1754, was private in Captain George Reid's company, Colonel Stark's regiment, in 1775. *XIV, 74.* Served eight months. Then re-enlisted and served one year. In January, 1777, he enlisted for three years in Colonel Washington's regiment of the United States. He died in Belfast Me., on January 9, 1835.)

Thomas Houston (or Hewston). Residence, Peterborough. Private in Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Discharged, April 23d. Service, three days. *Mass. Rolls, VII, 805.* His name is not found on any New Hampshire roll, nor is it on any record or paper of the town. If a citizen there, he may have been of the family of Samuel and Isaac Houston, and was born in Dunstable.

John Kennady (or Kanady). A resident of Peterborough in 1775, and was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776. Date of his arrival in town not found. A private in Captain John Taggart's company of Lieutenant Colonel Heald's regiment which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 30th; discharged, July 4th. Service, five days. Paid wages and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 104.* Sergeant in Captain Joseph Fox's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's

(Mass.) regiment. Enlisted June 29, 1779, for three years. Residence, Peterborough. *XV, 427.* Sergeant on roll of Seventh Company of Colonel Jackson's regiment dated March 15, 1779; residence, Peterborough. *XVI, 47.* On roll of New Hampshire men serving in independent companies and regiments, in War Office, and dated March 1, 1784. Residence given Londonderry. Rank, Sergeant. *XVI, 303.* Paid £15. *XVI, 101.* On a return certified at Camp near Morristown, April 30, 1780, of officers and men belonging to Colonel Lee's, Colonel Henley's and Colonel Jackson's regiments, and men belonging to Massachusetts in Colonel Henry Sherburne's regiment, who were incorporated into a regiment under command of Colonel Henry Jackson, agreeably to the arrangement of April 9, 1779. Captain Fox's company; rank, Sergeant. On rolls of Continental pay accounts from June 29, 1777, to August 25, 1779. Residence, Peterborough; term, three years; engaged for the town of Attleborough, (Mass.). Engaged June 29, 1777; reported deserted, August 25, 1779. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. IX, pages 4 and 113.* Whether he lived in town after the Revolution is unknown. A John Kennedy was living in New Boston in 1790, and he may have been the same man. Place and date of birth and death cannot be found.

(A John Kenady was a private in Captain Timothy Bedel's company of Rangers in 1775. Age, 28 years. Residence, Moretown, Vt. Enlisted June 19, 1775. *XV, 159, 161.* Discharged, December 15, 1775. *XIV, 164.* Was in Captain John Parker's company. *XIV, 172, 176, 177.* Same man, probably, in Captain Esterbrook's company, Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment, in 1776. *XIV, 288. See also XXX, 441.* A John Kennady was claimed by the town of Salisbury as serving to the credit of that town. Date not given. Probably refers to same man. *XIII, 387.*)

Robert Lakin. Was the son of William and Priscilla (Ames)* Lakin, and was born in Groton, January 9, 1763

* History of Hancock says his mother's name was Anna Gregg.

Went with his parents to Society Land, now the towns of Hancock and Antrim. After the war he went to Salem, Washington County, New York, and later went from there to Sandgate, Vermont, where he probably died. Date unknown.

A private in Captain Benjamin Spaulding's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, which joined the army at West Point in 1780. Enlisted July 7, 1780; discharged, October 21st; term, three months, 15 days. Wages per month, £134. (Ratio was 67 to 1). Total pay, travel and subsistence, £610 6*s*. *XVI, 159.*

Samuel Lee. Nothing can be found of him except what is contained in the military rolls. He was not a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's militia company in 1776, and his name is not found on any town record. Date and place of birth unknown.

He was one of the twelve men raised by order of the Committee of Safety, addressed to Colonel Enoch Hale, in April, 1777, directing him to furnish 119 men out of his militia regiment for the Continental Army. *XIV, 577.* Enlisted January 1, 1777, for three years, or during the war. Mustered December 17, 1777. Was paid a bounty of £20, and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. *XIV, 612.* He was a member of Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, and was on a roll of the same company and regiment, for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $56.33. *XV, 711.* Name not found on rolls of those who answered the Ticonderoga Alarm, June 29, 1777. At that date he was serving in Colonel Cilley's regiment. Supposed to have died of disease or wounds, March 28, 1778. His name is on no military roll after that date, except the depreciation roll above named, which is not inconsistent with his death in 1778.

Solomon Leonard. No data discovered relating to him except what is found in the military rolls. A Solomon Leonard was living in Plainfield, N. H., in 1790. Whether he was the Revolutionary soldier is uncertain. Date and place of birth unknown.

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same company August 1st, and on company return dated October 6, 1775. Gave order for bounty coat, November 14, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. IX, page 705. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739.*

Samuel Lewis. His parentage and the place and date of his birth cannot be found. Probably a resident of Peterborough in 1777 and 1778, and possibly earlier. He married one Mary Williams. He lived in Amherst two years, date unknown, and was residing in Dublin before 1780, and where he died in 1790.

A private in Captain Abel Walker's company of Colonel Benjamin Bellow's regiment which marched to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga in 1777. Enlisted May 7th; discharged, June 18th; service, one month 12 days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel £7 13*s* 11*d*. *XV, 10.* Private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 29th; discharged, July 3, 1777; service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101, 104.* Corporal in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26th; service, two months, seven days. Wages per month, £4 14*s*. Total pay and travel, £12 12*s* 8*d*. *XV, 219.*

Thomas Little. He was the son of Thomas Little, and came to this country about 1736 with his parents, when ten

years of age. Arrived in town about 1764, and lived alternately in Peterborough and Shirley, some of his children being born in Shirley and some in Peterborough. He married Susanna Wallace, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wallace, and died while on a visit to Shirley, June 6, 1808, aged 82 years.

Private in Captain Henry Haskell's company of Colonel William Prescott's Mass. regiment. He was on pay and abstract roll for mileage to and from headquarters, Cambridge, dated January 13, 1776. Residence, Peterborough. Date of enlistment and discharge not given. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. IX, page 872. See State Papers, N. H., Vol. XV, 753.* Enlisted into Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, July 19, 1777. Discharged, September 20th. Service, two months, two days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £10 18*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.*

Timothy Locke. Lived in Sharon, but place and date of birth and death unknown. His name is not found in the New Hampshire or Massachusetts census returns for 1790, and his movements subsequent to the war cannot be learned. He entered the army when very young.

A private in Captain Daniel Reynolds's company of Colonel Hercules Mooney's regiment for service in Rhode Island in 1779. Enlisted July 9,1779. Discharged, January 4, 1780. Term, five months, 27 days. Was paid a bounty of £30. Wages per month, £12. Total pay, travel, bounty and subsistence, £137 2*s*. *XV, 664, 665, 671, 677. XIII, page 327.* At the time of this enlistment he was an apprentice to John Swan:

"Received of the Selectmen of Peterborough Slip Thirty-nine pounds. it being the bounty and travel moneys to Providence for my apprentice Timothy Locke, he enlisted, passed muster and went.

Jn° Swan.

Peterborough Slip, July 14, 1779."

"State of New Hampshire to the Selectman of Peterborough
Slip, Dr.

"for the State Bounty paid to John Swan for his apprentice, Timothy Locke, who enlisted a soldier for six months to Rhode Island & went July 14, 1779, £30. Also paid him Travel money to Providence for s[d] apprentice £9—£39."
XVI, 835.

This service was to the credit of Sharon. Enlisted as a recruit into the Continental Line, June 28, 1780; discharged, December 31st; service, six months, three days. Allowed for blanket, £335, and for travel, £57. *XVI, 82.* On a return of new levies mustered by Major Scott for the army, age 18 years. Residence, Peterborough. *XVI, 90.* On a return of men in Captain Gilman's company in 1781. Rank, fifer; residence, "Petersborough;" went for Peterborough. *XVI, 221.* Enlisted into Captain Jeremiah Gilman's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, in January or February, 1781. Service, for the war. Rank, drummer. Was paid $88. *XVI, 268.* Accredited to, and resident of, Peterborough. *XVI, 517, 794.* He served until the end of the war in 1783.

Daniel Mack. Was the son of John and Isabel (Brown) Mack, and was born in Londonderry, N. H., about 1750. He came to Peterborough before the Revolution, and signed the Association Test in 1776. Married Nancy Holmes, sister of Nathaniel Holmes, of Peterborough, by whom he had eight children. Early in 1777 he removed to Ackworth, N. H., and later to Tompkins County, N. Y., where he probably died, on a date unknown.

The History of Peterborough says, page 154, that he answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, but no rolls of this service can be found.

A sergeant in Captain William Keyes's regiment of Colonel Benjamin Bellows's regiment, which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 28; discharged, July 9, 1777. Service, 12 days. Was paid for wages and travel,

£3 18*s* 4*d*. *XV, 33.* A private in Captain Samuel Canfield's company of Colonel Benjamin Bellows's regiment which marched to reinforce the American army at Saratoga. Enlisted, September 21, 1777; discharged, October 21st. Service, one month, one day. Wages for this (and the first) enlistment, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel second enlistment, £6 4*s* 6*d*. *XV, page 369.*

John Mathews (or Mathies). Born in England in 1752. Date of arrival in this country unknown. After the war he removed to Jaffrey, N. H., where he married Sally Wesson, daughter of Isaac and Lucy (Bean) Wesson, in May, 1784. Died in Jaffrey, June 26, 1832, aged 80 years.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775; service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll for three months and 16 days' service, dated August 1, same company. Also on a return of same dated October 6. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, 349, 355. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739, and XIV, 35,* where he is claimed as one of the Temple men. Before this term was out he enlisted (company and regiment unknown) and served one year. Enlisted into the Seventh Company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's (N. H.) regiment, January 1, 1777, for three years. *Roll in Vol. XIV, 468,* says enlistment was in 1776. On list of men returned by Colonel Enoch Hale under order of Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, to recruit 119 men out of his militia regiment for the Continental army. *XIV, 577.* On a pay roll to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $182.60. *XV, 717.* On pay roll of same company and regiment for service in 1781, and was paid $65.30. *XVI, 270.* On roll of Peterborough soldiers enlisted for the war and dated July 23, 1781. *XVI, 794.* Claimed by the town

as one of its men. *XVI, 517.* He belonged to Captain Moody Dustin's company. *XVI, 223.* Discharged, December 31, 1781. Joined the First New Hampshire regiment from desertion, March 7, 1781. *XVI, 306.* Service about eight years. In his application for pension he says he was discharged in June, 1783. In 1778, along with others, he signed the following receipt:

"We the Subscribers do acknowledge that each of us have received of Colonel Cilley the sum of Twenty pounds Lawful Money in full for our bounty from the State of New Hampshire, and that we have received no bounty from said State heretofore, and likewise do acknowledge that we have given a duplicate of this rec't.

(Signed) Jno (his mark) Mathes.

Camp Valley Forge, April 27, 1778."

XV, 653.

(A John Mathews is on the Jaffrey town accounts for fourteen days' service in 1775—18*s* 8*d*; for travel to Cambridge, 11*s* 8*d*; for property lost at Trenton, £1 4*s;* for going to Cambridge and loss on the lakes, £3 19*s* 4*d*. *XVI, 536.* Also a John Mathews enlisted into the army in 1775, and serving in 1776, is claimed to be to the credit of Temple. *XVI, 854.* On all military rolls, John Mathews is accredited to Peterborough.)

He was in service in 1782, in First New Hampshire regiment, and probably served till the end of the the war. *Kidder's First N. H. Regt. Page 165.* Was a member of Captain Isaac Frye's company. Enlisted, February, 1782, *XXX, 493.*

His application states: "I entered the Service as Private, in the Spring of the year 1775, for the term of 8 months, and served the time out. Then I enlisted, or perhaps before my 8 months was out I enlisted for the term of one year, and served that time out. About this time I entered the Service for the time of during the war, but as I was in the war during the whole of it, I cannot remember the dates of my enlistments. I served during the War in the 1st Company Commanded by Capt. Scott and 1st Regiment Commanded by Col. Silley in the N. H. Line, and at the end of said War,

I believe in the summer of 1783 I was discharged when the War men were discharged, but my discharge is lost, and that from my reduced Circumstances I need the assistance of my Country for support.

(Signed) John (his mark) Mathews."

The application is dated April 20, 1818. On June 4th, of the same year he filed another application, in which he says "that on the first day of January, 1776 (1777), he enlisted in Cambridge, State of Mass. in the Company Commanded by Capt. William Scott, 1st Regiment of Infantry N. H. Line; and that he served until June 1783, when he was discharged from the Service at Newburgh, New York. That he was in the battle of Bunker Hill, 1775, White Plains, Saratoga, with the Indians under Sullivan, Monmouth and at the taking of Cornwallis." That, etc. (same as in first application.) The claim was allowed.

Under the act of Congress requiring pensioners to exhibit a schedule of their property and their annual income, he states in a certificate dated July 5, 1820, that his "occupation is that of a farmer. Health, owing to useless arm and bodily infirmity, unable to work. Family consists of wife, Sarah, aged 60, in tolerable good health, for a person of her years, and daughter Lavina, aged 16, 'non compos.'"

Schedule of His Property.

"Whole estate (necessary Clothing and bedding excepted) of John Mathews of Jaffrey, County of Cheshire, N. H.:

Real Estate—House and land	$150.00
Personal—2 Tables	3.00
6 Chairs	2.00
Iron Ware	1.50
Cooking Ware, etc	3.00
Shovel & tongs	.25
Looking glass	.75
Umbrella	.50
Wheel & Reel	2.00
	$163.00"

After his death his widow, August 8, 1838, filed a claim for pension, which was allowed. She had difficulty in proving her marriage which was not found in the town records,

but the defect was supplied by Rev. Laban Ainsworth, pastor of the church, who made affidavit that he married them in May, 1784, and that since their marriage the record of marriages kept by him, together with his house, had been destroyed by fire. The claim was granted and she received $200 arrears of pension. At this time (1838) Mrs. Mathews was residing in New Ipswich. In 1843, while living in Peterborough, she asked for an increase of pension to $8 per month, which was granted. The place of her death is unknown. John Mathews served over eight years in the army.

Peter McAllister. Was the son of William and Janet (Cameron) McAllister, and was born in Londonderry, N. H., about 1750. Sometime before 1768 he removed to Sharon. In that year he was one of the petitioners for the separation of the inhabitants of Peterborough Slip from the people on the east side of the mountain. *XIII, 549.* He lived in Sharon until about 1785, when he removed to Chester, Vt., where he resided for several years. In 1770 his widowed mother and younger sons removed to Jaffrey, N. H. Peter McAllister was one of the first settlers of Sterling, Vt., which town was organized in 1806. He was the moderator of the first town meeting and one of the first board of Selectmen. He was married before the Revolution. Probably he died in Sterling, Vt., but date is unknown.

A private in Captain Francis Towne's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment raised to reinforce the army in New York in 1776. Enlisted, December 5th; discharged, March 5, 1777. Service, three months, eleven days. Was paid one month's wages in advance, and 20*s* per month over the stated wages, as a bounty. Advance pay was £3, and allowed for travel, £1 18*s* 4*d*. *XIV, 436.* Accredited to Peterborough in Town History. See page 154.

Randall McAllister. Was born in Scotland, September 21, 1744. Was conscripted into the British army, and

came to this country with an English regiment prior to the Revolution. He deserted a short time before the war broke out. Whether he was ever in Peterborough before his enlistment into the American army, is unknown. After the war he settled in town; married Mary, daughter of William Blair. Died in Peterborough, May 23, 1819, aged 75 years. His daughter, an only child, married William Field, and many of their descendants are still in town.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. A Sergeant of the company. On muster roll of the company dated August 1, 1775, and on return of same October 6th. Gave order for bounty coat, November 14, 1775. Wounded at battle of Bunker Hill. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, pages 411, 412, 418, 443, 552. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739; XIV, 42.*

Private in Captain John Taggart's company which marched from Peterborough Slip (Sharon) to relieve the garrison at Ticonderoga, June, 1777. Enlisted June 30, 1777; discharged, July 4th. Pay and travel £1 15*s* 10*d*. Service, five days. *XV, 104.* Private in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment. Enlisted July 29, 1777, for three years, and accredited to Peterborough. *XV, 427.* On roll of Seventh Company of Colonel Jackson's regiment, ordered by Congress, March 15, 1779. *XVI, 47.* On a roll of sundry persons certified in Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment, "for three years, Made up in the Mass^{ts} State," dated August 21, 1783. In this roll his pay in specie for three years is £58 2*s* 8*d*, and "for what they were made up in 1780," £41 6*s* 2*d*. *XVI, 55.* On this roll he is credited to Attleborough, Mass. Attached to this pay roll is the following certificate:

"This certifies the above is a true Copy of the Settlem^{t} made by the Committee for Settling with y^{e} Mass^{a} Line of

the Army with ye above persons agreeable to a Return Signed by Colo Henry Jackson.

John Deming
Thos Walley

XVI, 55. *Committee."*

He is also on the rolls as a private in Captain Joseph Fox's company, Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment, under the name of Ranby McAllister, alias Randall McAllister, of Continental pay accounts for service from July 29, 1777, to December 31, 1779, and from January 1, 1780, to June 29, 1780. Credited to the town of Attleborough, Mass. Also Captain Lemuel Trescott's company of Colonel David Henley's regiment; pay rolls for April and May, 1778, sworn to at Providence. Reported on command with Paymaster General in May, 1778. On pay roll for July, 1779. In Captain Trescott's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment, pay roll for October, 1779. Also in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel David Henley's regiment; pay roll for November, 1778. On regimental return made up to December 31, 1779. Also Captain Joseph Fox's (Seventh) company, Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment. Muster roll for April, 1779, dated Pawtuxet. Enlisted June 29, 1777, for three years, for Attleborough. Reported discharged, June 29, 1780. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, pages 411, 412, 418, 443, 552.* On a pay roll of men belonging to New Hampshire serving in Massachusetts regiments. Paid £15. *XVI, 101.* On roll of Colonel Alexander Scammel's regiment for payment of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, for service in 1781. Paid $39.70. *XVI, 213.* On a similar role of same regiment for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $163. *XV, 733.* On roll of New Hampshire men in additional regiments and independent corps of the army. Residence, Peterborough. *XVI, 303.* Order dated October, 1784, to pay his wages due for six months' service in the militia, to Lieutenant Mathew Wallace. *XIII, 183.* He was badly wounded at Bunker Hill, in the face and side of the neck,

the ball having entered the mouth, and coming out one-half in the back of the neck and the other half in the mouth. A comrade who knew the circumstances of his desertion, and the danger to him if he fell into the enemy's hands, took him on his back, and carried him across Charlestown Neck to a place of safety. Notwithstanding this peril, however, he subsequently served three years in the army. *Genealogies, page 140.* In 1784 the State paid him £11 18*s* 8*d* depreciation money for his service in 1780. *XX, 240.* He was a United States pensioner, but the papers in his case were destroyed when the British raided Washington in 1814.

George McClourge (or McClourg or McClurg). Was the son of Charles and Esther McClourge, and was born in Londonderry, N. H., May 18, 1728. He married Anna Wallis, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McClayland) Wallis. He came to Peterborough some time prior to 1764. In that year, with four other citizens, he signed a protest against the Fourth Article of a Warrant for a Town Meeting held January 3, 1764, whereby it was proposed to "Commissionate Rev. Mr. Morrow to send us a minister when he returned to Ireland, and that he should have a new beaver hat if he would accept of it." At one time he or his family owned land east of the William Wilson estate. He removed to Hancock, and died there, or in Antrim, some time after the Revolution. His two sons, George and Robert, served in the Revolution.

Answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. April 23, 1775, enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment. On pay roll dated August 1st, and on return dated October 6th. Receipted for bounty coat, and discharged December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. Was wounded at battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. *XIV, 42. Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, pages 437-441. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* On a descriptive list of men raised by the town of Ipswich, Mass., to serve in the Continental Army for nine months, as re-

turned to Colonel Jonathan Coggswell, dated Ipswich, July 4, 1778. Descriptive list as follows: Age, 48 years; stature, five feet, eleven inches; complexion, dark; residence, Peterborough, N. H. Also on a list of men returned as mustered by Henry Rutgers, Deputy Muster Master, dated Fishkill, August 1, 1778. Arrived at Fishkill July 19, 1778. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, pages 437, 441.*

For service in French and Indian War under name of George McLeod, see ante, page 8.

George McClourge (or McClourg or McClurg). Was the son of George McClourge, the preceding, and was born either in Peterborough or Londonderry, January 10, 1760. He lived in town until near the outbreak of the war, when he removed to Hancock with his father. Place and date of death unknown.

Enlisted into Captain Joseph Parker's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment. Mustered and paid July 18, 1776. Paid a bounty of £6, and one month's pay and travel, £4 2*s*, in advance. Served till December 1st. Term, four months, thirteen days. *XIV, 333.*

There is nothing in the rolls to distinguish the service of the father from that of the son, save the enlistment in 1778 referred to in the *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, 437, 441.* There is no doubt, however, but that the father should be accredited with the service in Colonel Sargent's regiment in 1775, and the son for the enlistment in Colonel Wyman's regiment in 1776.

Robert McClourge (or McClourg or McClurg). Son of George McClourge, Sr., ante. Born either in Londonderry or Peterborough, February 13, 1755. Removed to Hancock with his father just prior to the Revolution. Place and date of death unknown.

A member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company

of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same company and regiment, August 1st, and on company return dated October 6th. Receipted for bounty coat, November 14th; discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. Residence, Peterborough and Antrim. *Mass Rolls, X, 437, 441. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739,* where he is accredited to Peterborough. Enlisted into Captain Joseph Parker's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment in 1776. Mustered July 18th, and was paid a bounty of £6, and one month's pay and travel, £4 2*s*, paid in advance. Served till December 1st. Term, four months, 13 days. *XIV, 333.* Probably the same man under the name of Robert McClure, enlisting into Captain William Keyes's company of Colonel Benjamin Bellows's regiment, which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 27th; discharged, July 9th. Service, twelve days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £3 15*s* 2*d*. *XV, 33.* On this roll his name is given as McClure. The name is spelled differently on different rolls.

(A Robert McClurgh is on the depreciation rolls for service prior to 1780 in the Sixth Company of Colonel George Reid's regiment, and was paid $182.60. *XV, 723*, and on a similar roll for service in 1780, and was paid $1.50. *XVI, 206.* This man may have been from Windham).

Charles McClourg (or McClurgh). No facts can be learned of this man beyond what relate to his military service His name is on the list of town soldiers. *See History of Peterborough, page 154.*

Enlisted into Captain Benjamin Spaulding's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment for service in the Continental army at West Point, July 7, 1780. Discharged, October 21, 1780. Service, three months, fifteen days. Wages per month, £134 (ratio, 67 to 1); allowed for rations, £10 10*s*; travel, £130 6*s*. Total, £610 6*s*. In specie the pay was £2 per month, and blanket $5.00. *XVI, 159.* Residence, not given. Place and date of birth and death not found By

this roll he was allowed the same for travel that Thomas Davidson, Abiel Parker and Robert Lakin, Peterborough soldiers, were allowed, which shows that he was from the same place.

Charles McCoy. Son of William McCoy, who purchased with William Smith, of John Hill, in 1774, three lots of fifty acres each on the east side of the Street Road, beginning on the north line of Sharon. See "Home of the Smith Family," page 74. He came to town in 1752 or 1753. Charles, his son, was born February 17, 1761. He married Jane Templeton, a daughter of James Templeton. *Hist. of Peterborough, Genealogies, page 141.* He died in Peterborough, February 10, 1828.

He was a private in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, General Stark's brigade, which (company) marched from New Ipswich, in 1777, to join General Gates at Stillwater. Was in the battle of Bennington, August 16th. Enlisted, July 19, 1777; discharged, September 20th. Service, two months, two days; wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £10 18*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.* Also a private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment which joined the Continental army in Rhode Island in August, 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28. Term, 21 days. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 539.* He always resided in Peterborough, and died February 10, 1828, aged 67 years.

(A Charles McCoy was a private in Captain Samuel McConnell's company in Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment from July 19, 1777, to September 18th—two months. The regiment was in the battle of Bennington. *XV, 175.* The regiment marched from Pembroke, N. H. Also same man in Lieutenant-Colonel Connor's detachment which marched from Pembroke to Saratoga in 1777. Enlisted September 29th; discharged, October 18th. Service, twenty days. Paid £6 6*s* 8*d*. *XV, 415.* Also a Charles McCoy, residence, Sun-

cook (Allentown), was in Captain Gordon Hutchins's company of Colonel Stark's regiment in 1775; Enlisted, April 23d. On pay roll dated August 1, 1775. *XIV, 63; XVII, 3.* Receipted for milk money, February 1, 1776, from October 4th to December 24, 1775. *XVI, 926.* Receipted for blanket or its equivalent in money, September 20, 1775. *XIV, 186.* This man joined Captain Henry Dearborn's company, and was with General Arnold at siege of Quebec. *XIV, 210.* A man of same name was a recruit in the Continental service in 1780. Went for Allenstown. Enlisted June 27th; discharged, December 15th; service, six months. *XVI, 86.* Charles McCoy, of Pembroke, mustered by Major Scott into the Continental service, in 1780. Age, 23 years. *XVI, 93*).

William McCoy. Born in 1727, and came to Peterborough in 1752 or 1753. In company with William Smith he purchased three lots on the east side of the Street Road, north of the Sharon line, but later removed to the northeast part of the town. He died in Peterborough, March 4, 1794, aged 67 years. Charles McCoy, the preceding, was his son.

He enlisted into Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment for the campaign in Rhode Island in 1778, August 10th; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.* History of Peterborough says that he served in the army at Cambridge in 1775, but his name is not on any roll of men in that campaign.

(A William McCoy served in Captain Amos Gage's company of volunteers which marched from Pelham in 1777, and joined the army at Stillwater. Enlisted September 29, 1777, discharged, October 28th. Service, one month. Total pay and travel, £8 7*s* 2*d*. *XV, 359.* Whether he was the same one serving in Captain Cunningham's company is uncertain.)

James McKeen (or McKean). Was the son of John and Mary McKeen, and was born in Londonderry, June 15, 1739.

Not known when he came to Peterborough. Married Mary, daughter of Thomas Cunningham, and died in Peterborough, February 26, 1776, aged 37 years.

A private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23d. On muster roll of same company dated August 1st, and on company return dated October 6th. Gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14th. Residence, Peterborough. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, page 517. See N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.*

(A James McKeen of Amherst served in Captain Ebenezer Webster's company of rangers in 1782. *XVI, 297*).

William McKeen (or McKean). Was born in Londonderry, January 20, 1751, and was a brother of James McKeen, the preceding. He was a resident of Peterborough at the beginning of the war, and married Nancy Taylor; he was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776, and signed the Association Test in that year.

A member of Captain William Findlay's company of volunteers which marched from Londonderry in the fall of 1777, and joined the American army at Saratoga. Enlisted October 1, 1777; discharged, November 4th. Service, one month, four days. Wages per month, £4 10*s*. Total pay and travel, £6 16*s* 2*d*. *XV, 395.* Receipted for 14*s* paid for billeting between Keene and Bennington. *XV, 429.* In 1783 he removed to Maugerville, N. S., where he died in 1824, aged 73 years.

William McNee. Was the son of William McNee, one of the early settlers of Peterborough. He was born in 1740, probably in Roxbury, Mass. Married Betsey Russell and after his marriage removed to Dublin, where he resided in

1761, 1762, 1764 and 1765. Returned to Peterborough in 1766, where he resided until his death, April 13, 1810, at the age of 70 years. He was a prominent citizen of the town and active in its public affairs. Chosen Selectman in 1775, 1776 and 1779. *Hist. of Peterborough, page 141; Genealogies, page 212.* In 1778 he was elected one of the Elders of the Presbyterian Church, and held the office until 1799, when he was chosen Deacon of the same Church, which had adopted Congregational usages, and held the office until his death. He illustrated the virtues of the patriotic citizen and consistent churchman through life.

Sergeant in Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich to join the American army at Saratoga in 1777. Enlisted September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25th. Service, 28 days. Wages, £4 11*s* 5*d*. Total pay and travel, £7 6*s* 5*d*. *XV, 355.* Sergeant in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company, in Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment which went to Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages per month, £5 10*s*. Total pay and travel, £11 9*s*. *XV, 538. See XIII, 184; XVI, 792.*

James Miller. Was born in Londonderry in 1738, and was the son of Samuel Miller of that town; when he came to Peterborough cannot be determined. He was active in public affairs, serving as Selectman in 1769. Married Catharine Gregg in 1766 or 1767. He died in Peterborough, November 21, 1825, aged 87 years.

A private in Captain Joshua Abbott's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment. Enlisted April 24, 1775. On muster roll of same company and regiment dated August 1, 1775, and was paid for wages and travel, £9 1*s* 10*d*. *XIV, 61.* Receipted for four dollars in lieu of bounty coat, October 4. *XIV, 182.* Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months six days.

(There was a James Miller private in Captain David Wilkins's company of Colonel Bedel's regiment in 1776.

XIV, 266. A James Miller of Bedford was in Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Kelley's regiment, in 1779. *XV, 696*; in Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy's company in 1779. *XV, 698;* and in a Massachusetts regiment, time unknown. *XV, 754.* The identity of any of these with the Peterborough soldier is not established).

John Miller. Was the son of Samuel Miller of Londonderry, and brother of James, the preceding. Born in that town about 1742. His father had four sons (Mathew, John, William and James), for whom he purchased four hundred acres of land in the easterly part of the town. Date and place of his death unknown. *Genealogies, page 145. History of Peterborough.*

Private in Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment which marched from New Ipswich to join the American army at Saratoga in 1777. Enlisted September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25th. Service, 28 days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £6 19*s*. *XV, 356.* On the roll of New Hampshire men in the Continental army in 1779. Enlisted June 15, 1779, for the war. Residence given, Peterborough. *XV, 630, 646.* On rolls, to make good the pay of the New Hampshire men on account of the depreciation of the currency, prior to 1780, of the Second Company of the Third (Colonel Scammel's) New Hampshire regiment, and was paid $52.08. *XV, 728.* For this enlistment he was paid a Continental bounty, £90, and a State bounty of £60. *XVI, 792.* Described as never joined. *XVI, 517*, and as "transheant." *XVI, 794.*

(There was a John Miller from Portsmouth, enlisting January 21, 1777, and deserting June 1, 1779. *XVI, 14, and see XIV, 647, 650; XV, 595; XVI, 102, 169, 170, 516, 803.*)

Joseph Miller. Was the son of Samuel and grandson of Alexander Miller of Londonderry. He was born in Peterborough in 1756. He was a resident of the town in 1775, and was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company

of militia in January, 1776. Went to Sharon prior to 1780, where he resided until 1800, when he removed to Belfast, Maine, where he died, July 26, 1842, aged 86 years. The births and deaths of his children are recorded in the Sharon records. He married Ann Wier in Peterborough. She died in Belfast in 1828.

A private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777; enlisted June 29th; discharged July 3, 1777. Service, five days. Was paid for wages and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* A private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment for the defence of Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted, August 10th; discharged, August 28, 1778. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.*

Samuel Miller. Probably the son of Mathew Miller, and was born in Peterborough, February 1, 1759; died in Rockingham, Vt., February 16, 1819, aged 60 years. Date of removal from Peterborough unknown. *History of Peterborough. Genealogies, page 145.* He was living in town in May, 1783. *XIII, 184.* Possibly the Samuel Miller named in the census of 1790, which *see Genealogies, page 145.*

Was a private in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment. Enlisted, July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26th; service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £12 1*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.*

(There was a Samuel Miller in Captain Simeon Stevens's company of Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment in 1778. *XV, 587,* and in service from Portsmouth at Piscataqua Harbor, in 1779. *XV, 693.*)

John Millet. Born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1761, and died in Arundel, Maine, December 10, 1840, aged 79 years. Probably from Temple. Whether he was ever a resident of Peterborough is doubtful.

He is on a return of men in the First New Hampshire regiment, Colonel Cilley's, dated 1776. Enlistment during the war and serving to the credit of Peterborough. *XIV, 468.* A note on this roll says: "The towns they came from is very uncertain." On a roll of men returned by Colonel Enoch Hale under an order from the Committee of Safety, April, 1777, directing him to raise 119 men for the Continental army out of his regiment of militia. A member of Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. Accredited to Temple. *XIV, 575.* Enlisted, February 15, 1777, and by Colonel Hale's return is described as already being a member of Captain Scott's company. Paid a bounty of £20, and 9*s* 8*d* travel money. *XIV, 612.* On a roll of the First Company (Captain Scott's) of Colonel Cilley's regiment for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was allowed $91.31. *XV, 711.* On a return by the Selectmen of Temple, sworn to, February 14, 1780, he is claimed by that town, and was paid £27 12*s* on March 28, 1777. "Rec'd of the Town of Temple by the Committee the sum of Ninety-Two Dollars in full for enlisting into the Continental service as a soldier in part of the Quota of the Town, abovesaid, of the Three Battalions raising in the State of New Hampshire. John Millet. Temple, March 28, 1777." *XIII, 555.*

This was before Colonel Hale had received his order of April, 1777. *XVI, 858, 860, 856.*

No doubt the same man is referred to, as he appears to have had but one enlistment. On record of town returns, he is reported dead. *XVI, 521,* and thereby hangs a tale many times repeated during the Civil War.

He was so reported in one of Captain Scott's monthly returns, but it was not true. In 1818 he was residing in Arundel, Maine, and applied for a pension, and the following is taken from his declaration: "Sometime in the month of March, 1777, he enlisted under a recruiting officer belonging to the New Hampshire Troops for the term of three

years or during the War, and immediately proceeded to Ticonderoga where he was under a Captain of the name of William Scott and in the regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Cilley. x x x Sometime in December, 1778, when being sick and in a State of mental derangement he received a Furlough for Forty days and was brought home by his brother who was a Sergeant in Said Company, and not again recovering his health for a year or more he did not return to the Army." The monthly return of Captain Scott's company for November, 1778, shows that he was furloughed on the 20th of that month. His widow, who was living in Kennebunkport, Maine, in 1853, states in a paper relating to her own pension that her husband was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1761, and died December 10, 1840. Among the papers on file in his case in the Pension Office at Washington, is the following affidavit:

"I, Robert B. Wilkins of Concord in the County of Rockingham in the State of New Hampshire on oath do declare that I was a Lieut in the 2^{d} New Hampshire Regt. Commanded by Col. George Reid in the Continental Revolutionary Army, and was personally acquainted with John Millet who was a soldier in Captain William Scott's company in the first New Hampshire Regt. Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley. I became acquainted with him at the opening of the Campaign of 1777 he was in the battle at Bemis Heights on the 19th of September 1777 and in the battle on the 7th of October near the same place and in the same year, and continued faithfully to serve in said Company and Regt. which was cantooned at Valley Forge in Pennsylvania the winter of 1778, and was marched to Hartford in Connecticut, in the fall of said year and was there taken with a mental derangement which continued for a considerable time and he was furloughed and did not to my Knowledge join said Company again and I was informed by his brother Morris Millet who was a Sergeant in Said Company that John his brother was dead. But afterwards I was informed that it was a mistake and that he had recovered his health and senses, I think he was returned dead in the Weekly returns and Muster Rolls, however I am positive that he continued to serve Eighteen months in the years 1777 &

1778 and I know that John Millet of Arundel in the district of Main now in my presence is the Identical man which did the service above Stated.

Robert B. Wilkins.

Subscribed and Sworn to June 12, 1819."
XVII, 470 and 471.

Benjamin Mitchell. Was the son of Samuel Mitchell of Londonderry, who came to town in 1759. The son was born in Londonderry, January 9, 1755. He resided in Peterborough until a short time before his decease, when he removed to Temple, where he died September 24, 1840, aged 85 years. He married Martha, daughter of Captain David Steele, in 1779. One of his sons, Stephen, was a lawyer; two, David and Frederick A., were physicians. His daughter, Margaret, taught a high school for young ladies in New Ipswich, and married, first, Peter Batchelder; second husband, Deacon Stephen Holt. Benjamin Mitchell was one of the three survivors who signed the Association Test in 1776, present at the Centennial Celebration in 1839. *History of Peterborough; Genealogies, pages 162 and 163.*

On a muster and pay roll of Captain Abijah Smith's company in Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, recruited out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, for service in New York, dated September 21, 1776. Discharged, December 5th. The regiment was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. Paid by above roll a bounty of £6, and travel, £1 18*s* 4*d*. Service, about three months. *XIV, 421.* A private in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich in 1777, and joined the American army at Bennington and Stillwater. Enlisted, July 19, 1777; discharged, September 20th. Service, two months, two days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month; total pay and travel, £10 15*s* 2*d*. *XV, 221. See XIII, 184.* No record of his service in 1775 can be found.

Isaac Mitchell. Was the son of Isaac and Jemima (Gray) Mitchell, and was born in Peterborough in 1761. In his application for pension in 1818, he states his age to be 57 years, which is conclusive as to the year of his birth. His father, Isaac, was of the Worcester and not of the Londonderry group of Scotch-Irish. He (the father) came to Peterborough from Worcester on a date unknown. He (the father) married his wife, who was a sister of Kelso Gray, of Peterborough, in Worcester, February 14, 1763, according to the Worcester records. *See Hist. of Peterborough, Genealogies, page 164.* These discrepancies in regard to the soldier's birth as stated by Dr. Smith, and the date of his father's marriage as given by the Worcester records, are more than overcome by the other evidence, and by what the soldier himself says, and repeats, of his age in his pension papers. After the war he went to St. Lawrence County, New York. He married Jane Moore in Salem, New York, January 8, 1785, and died in Lisbon, New York, October 14, 1848, aged 88 years.

In 1776 the soldier served one year in Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel James Reed's New Hampshire regiment. There are no existing rolls of this service.

He is one of the men returned by Colonel Enoch Hale under an order from the Committee of Safety, dated April 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men out of his regiment of militia for the Continental army. *XIV, 577.* Enlisted, November 16, 1776. Age, 20 years; height, five feet, ten inches; born in Peterborough; residence, Peterborough. Enlisted at Ticonderoga. *XVI, 934.* In Captain Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* Paid a bounty of £20, and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. In Captain Scott's company; served for Peterborough. Mustered December 17, 1777. *XIV, 612.* On a return of men in Captain Farwell's company of Colonel Cilley's regiment for three years. *XIV, 471.* On pay roll of Seventh Company of Colonel Cilley's (First New Hampshire) regiment for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of soldiers

on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $130.80. *XV, 717.* On a roll of the same company and regiment for service in 1781, and was paid $59.50. *XVI, 270.* Is on the list of soldiers for the town in the army sent on and returned April 2, 1781. *XVI, 517.* On town roll of men enlisted for the war, dated July 23, 1781. *XVI, 794.* He was discharged at Newburgh, N. Y., November, 1783.

(An Isaac Mitchell, from Hampton, served in Captain Robinson's company, Colonel Nathan Hale's regiment, in the Continental army for two years. Enlisted, March 3, 1778. *XIV, 629; XV, 456; XXX, 476.* Also, by the following certificate there was a man by that name in Captain Scott's company enlisting for three years, but no printed roll of Captain Scott's company contains any such man.

"this may Sarteñ that I, Isaac Mitchell, not an Inhabitant of any Town is in Listed into the three years Sarves with Capt William Scott In the room and for to Do a turn for the space of three Years in Sayd Sarves, for the Reverend Mr Jonathan Sarls and Mr Nathan Wheeler and Obadiah Parker In Consideration for having had Payed me one hundred Dollars over and a Bove the Bounty given for Sad Sarves as witness my hand.

Isaac (his mark) Mitchell.

Mason, March Ye 19: 1777.

Test: Margret Spaor(?) James Moor." *XVI, 739, 740.*)

The statement of age in *XVI, 934,* is obviously a mistake. There was an Isaac Mitchell with his family in Peterborough before, during and after the war. He is accredited to the town on all military rolls except in *XIV, 629,* (which refers to the man from Hampton), and *XV, 456* (also the Hampton man), and served three years. *See XVI, 934.* There is no record on any roll of the man from Mason. He could not have been the man in the Seventh Company of Colonel Cilley's regiment. Captain Scott's company was the first company.

The Peterborough Isaac Mitchell was a pensioner, and his application reads thus:

"That said Isaac Mitchell inlested in the Town of Petersburgh, State of N. H. in the Company commanded by Capt. Townsend (Ezra Towne) Regt. of Col. James Reid (Reed), N. H. Line. That he continued to serve in said Corps for the Term of one year, which was in the year of 1776, and was Discharged by his Commanding Officer.

That in October 1776, he enlisted in the Company commanded by Capt. Isaac Farwell, Regt. of Col. Jonothan Silly (Cilley) for during the War, and continued to serve in said Corps, or in the Service of the United States till the end of the Revolutionary War, when he was Discharged from the Service in Newburgh, State of N. Y., by Capt. Henry Derburn (Dearborn), 1783.

"That he was in the Battles of the Retreat from Ticonderoga and Hubbardston, at the Battle of Stillwater and Saratoga on the Hudson River, when Gen. Burgoyne and his Army was Defeated in the year 1777.

"And that he is in Reduced Circumstances in life, and stands in need of the Assistance of his Country for Support. And that he has no other evidence in proof of said Service.

(Signed) Isaac Mitchell"

In his schedule filed under the law of 1820, he says:

"In the Regiment commanded by Col. George Reed in Capt. Townsend's Company of Infantry, N. H. Line, and elsewhere, as Stated in my Original Declaration.

"That said Isaac Mitchell made his original Declaration and Application for Pension on the 27th day of April 1818, and the Number of his Pension Certificate is 2,535, and I, the said Isaac Mitchell, do solemly Swear that I was a Resident Citizen of the United States—&c Nor have any income other than what is contained in the Schedule hereunder written, and by me subscribed: to wit:

"I hold a contract for 150 acres of land on which is a house and barn, but which contract is run out and expired and on which there is more due than my interest is worth in improvements including Principal and Interest.

"I have also the following articles of Personal Property, besides necessary bedding and clothing: to wit:,

One old Potash Kittle—One Bake-Pan—

One small Kettle—One Frying-pan—

One old Set Plough Irons—One set Drag-Teeth—One Fire-Shovel—One broken Chain—One Barn Shovel—Two Sickles—One old Sleigh—Three Pails—Three Milk-pans—

One dozen Plates—One half Dozen Knives and Forks—Two Cream Jars—One set Cups and Saucers—One table—Four Bowls—One half dozen Spoons—Two Spinning-Wheels—One set Harness—One Chain—One augur—One Chisel—One Hammer.

(Signed) Isaac Mitchell.

"I also further declare on Oath that my Occupation is a Farmer; that I am infirm, and have been unable to perform hard labor for five years, and that my infirmity Still continues. That my Wife, Jane Mitchell, is still living, and her age is 55 years. She is afflicted with Rheumatism, but is at present able to Support herself. That I have three Sons living with me, to wit: William Mitchell, aged 35 years, he has one crooked leg but is at present able to Support himself. John Mitchell, aged 33 years, who is entirely unable to Support himself, from want of Intellect. David Mitchell, aged 25 years, who is able to Support himself.

"I have also three daughters living with me; to wit: Anna Mitchell, aged 20 years, who is able to Support herself. Jane Mitchell, aged 16 years, who is entirely unable to Support herself, as well from mental inability, as from having a stiff arm; and Sally Mitchell, aged 13 years, who is able to Support herself.

(Signed), Isaac Mitchell."

After the soldier's death his widow applied for a pension. In her application she alleges:—

"That she is a Widow of Isaac Mitchell, Soldier in the Army of the United States, and Revolutionary Pensioner under the Laws of said United States. Isaac Mitchell deceased October 14, 1848 in Lisbon, N. Y. and she remains his Widow. That she was married to said Isaac Mitchell on January 8th, 1785, by Rev. Mr. Proudfit, at Salem, N. Y. and her maiden name was Jane Moore.

"Being infirm, and unable to appear in Open Court, the Declaration was taken at her house.

(Signed) Jane Mitchell.

Sworn and Subscribed before me
September 29th A. D. 1849
Edwin Dodge,
County Judge, St. Lawrence Co. Court."

Letter to Commissioner of Pensions.

"Isaac Mitchell received a Warrant for Land in 1792, for Service as Private, not as Sergeant.

"His widow is entitled to the same amount."

He served in the War of 1812. Referred to the 3d Auditor.

James Mitchell. Probably a resident of the town, though his name is not found in the genealogies in Smith's History of Peterborough. He was one of the petitioners for a fort on Ritchie Hill some time between 1760 and 1767. The Mitchell family was from Londonderry and he may also have come from there. His name is not on the roll of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in 1776, but is attached to the Association Test. Date and place of death unknown.

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, in 1775. Enlisted, April 20, 1775; discharged, April 23d. Service, three days. Re-enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of the company dated August 1st, also on return dated October 6th. Order for bounty coat, November 14th. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, page 847. N. H. State Papers, Vol XV, 739.* Private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted, June 29th; discharged, July 12th. Service fourteen days. Total pay and travel, £4 3*s* 8*d*. *XV, 101;* also private in Captain Stephen Parker's company, Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment which marched to Bennington and Stillwater same year. Enlisted, July 19, 1777; discharged, September 25th. Service, two months and seven days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £11 14*s* 8*d*. *XV, 221.* Sergeant in Captain Joshua Abbott's company of Colonel Henry

Gerrish's regiment which marched from Concord to Saratoga in 1777. Enlisted, September 28, 1777; discharged, October 26th. Service, 29 days. Wages, £4 18*s* per month; total pay and travel, £7 12*s* 6*d*. *XV, 405.*

(A James Mitchell accredited to Mason enlisted into Captain Scott's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment in the Continental Army, April 10, 1777. Term not given. *XV, 613.*)

John Mitchell. The History of Peterborough says John Mitchell served in the army in 1775, and answered to the Lexington and Walpole Alarms, in 1775 and 1777. But no such name can be found on any New Hampshire Revolutionary Roll, either as living in, or serving to the credit of, Peterborough. There was a John Mitchell in the army from Amherst, and another from Dover, but neither of the men can be identified with the town. On the *Mass. Rolls, see Vol. X, pages 835, 848, is* the name of a John Mitchell, a Sergeant, of Londonderry, who served in Captain Fox's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment for three years, but neither on that or any other Mass. Roll can he be certainly connected with Peterborough.

Samuel Mitchell. Was the son of Samuel Mitchell, of Londonderry, and a brother of Benjamin Mitchell. Ante. Born, April 22, 1753, in Londonderry, and came to Peterborough with his father in 1759. He married Peggy Swan, and some time after 1790—he was a resident of Peterborough that year—removed to Manchester, Vt., where he died.

Enlisted into Captain Ezra Towne's company, Colonel James Reed's regiment, May 18, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, seven months, twelve days. Wages, forty shillings per month. Total pay, by the pay roll of August 1st, to that date, including travel, coat and blanket, £7 9*s*.

XIV, 91. Receipted for four dollars in lieu of bounty coat, October 12th. *XIV, 201.* Descriptive list endorsed August 4, 1775: "Capt. Ezra Towne's Company, Col. James Reed's regiment. Private, age 22 years, stature, 5 feet, 8 inches, complexion brown, eyes blue, occupation farmer. Birthplace, Peterborough; residence, Peterborough. Enlisted May 18, 1775. Mustered July 11, 1775." *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, 840.* Private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d. Service, five days. Total pay and travel, £2 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Sergeant in regiment which marched from New Ipswich for Bennington and Stillwater, in same year. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26th. Service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £12 19*s* 7*d*. *XV, 219.* Enlisted October 6, 1777, into Captain William Scott's company in Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment, as appears by the following affidavit:

"Peterborough, January 16, 1781.

State of New Hampshire,
Hillsborough ss.

"Personally appeared Samuel Mitchell, & after being duly Cautioned, Made Solemn Oath that he Inlisted a Sergeant into Capt. Wm. Scotts Company in Colo Henry Jackson's Ridgt in ye Continental Army on the 6th day of Octr 1777, & Sarved as Sergeant in sd Company three years Until ye 6th day of Octr 1780, when he was Discharged—

before Francis Blood, Justice Peace."

XVII, page 415.

Sergeant on pay roll of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's regiment. Residence, Peterborough. *XV, 427. See also XVI, 47, 55 and 101.* On list of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk County, Boston, November 9, 1777. Captain Scott's company, Colonel Henley's regiment; also Sergeant in Captain Joseph Fox's (3d) company, Colonel Jackson's (16th) regiment. Enlisted June 26, 1777. Continental pay accounts for service from

June 26, 1777, to December 31, 1779, and on same from January 1, 1780, to October 6, 1780; also on return certified at Camp near Morristown April 30, 1780, of men belonging to Colonel Lee's, Henley's and Jackson's regiments, and men belonging to Massachusetts in Colonel Henry Sherburne's regiment, who were incorporated into a regiment under Colonel Henry Jackson, April, 1779, Captain Fox's company. On pay roll dated November, 1778, and on muster roll dated at Pawtuxet, April, 1779, and same roll at Providence, dated October, 1779. Residence, Peterborough, N. H. Engaged for the town of Groton, October 6, 1777, for three years. *Mass. Rolls, Vol X, 840, 853.* See also roll of New Hampshire men serving in the Independent regiments of the army, dated March 1, 1784, *XVI, 303*, where he is certified as of Colonel Jackson's regiment, and from Peterborough. By the roll of sundry persons (New Hampshire men) in Colonel Jackson's regiment, the amount of his pay in specie for three years was £83 15*s* 11*d*, and amount for 1780, £30 7*s* 5*d*. *XVI, 47, 55.* On the roll of Tenth Company of Third New Hampshire regiment for services in 1781, to make the pay of the men equivalent to the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $92. *XVI, 213.* On a similar roll of Ninth Company, Third New Hampshire regiment, for service up to January 1, 1780, and was paid $217.10. In 1785 the State paid him £18 8*s* depreciation money for service in 1780. *XX, 273. XV, 733.*

"Boston, Jan'y 20, 1778.

"Received of Oliver Prescott, Esq., sixty pounds cash, as a bounty for the town of Groton, and promise to serve in the Continental Army as a Soldier for the town of Groton, aforesaid for three years.

Samuel Mitchell."

"This may certify that Sergeant Samuel Mitchell of the 16th Massachusetts Regiment is Return'd to the Board of War in Philadelphia as one of the Quota for the State of New Hampshire he being an Inhabitant of s^{d} State.

Whom it may Concern

H. Jackson Col'
16 Massachusetts Regt."

XVII, 354.

(There was a Samuel Mitchell, private in Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment. Enlisted, September 28, 1777, and discharged, October 25th. *XV, 357.* He could not have been the man serving in Colonel Jackson's regiment, for the latter enlisted October 6th, same year, unless he enlisted out of Captain Briant's company directly into the Massachusetts regiment, which nowhere appears from the rolls.)

William Mitchell. Nothing can be discovered relating to him outside of his army service. A man by that name signed a petition to Governor Benning Wentworth some time between 1760 and 1767, for the construction of a fort on Ritchie Hill. He may have been the Revolutionary soldier; but no such name is attached to the Association Test, nor to the roll of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia. Information as to the date and place of his birth and death is wanting. His name is not in the census of the town in 1790.

A private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of company dated August 1st, and on a return of same dated October 9th; receipted for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, December 28, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, pages 842, 855. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739.* The History of Peterborough says he served in the army in 1776—a one year's man. But no such record can be found on any printed roll.

(A William Mitchell, residence not given, was in Captain Nicholas Rawlings's company of Colonel Abraham Drake's regiment in 1777. Enlisted September 8, 1777; discharged, October 29, 1777. *XV, 326.* A William Mitchell, of Concord, N. H., was in Stark's regiment in 1775, and was killed

at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. *XIV, 42, 61. See also XVII, 22 and 34* for the record of a William Mitchell at Fort Sullivan, Portsmouth Harbor, in 1775. This man was a United States pensioner.)

Timothy Mixter (or Mixer). Was the son of Major Joseph and Mary (Ball) Mixter, and was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., July 17, 1738. Married Mary Eames, of Framingham, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Butler) Eames, born December 16, 1750, in 1769. He lived a short time in Framingham where his two children were born, and then removed to Peterborough in 1772, where he was living in 1775, and signed the Association Test in 1776. He died before 1790, as his name is not in the census of any New England State of that year.

A member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776. After the war he disappears and no trace of him is found. His family went to Coleraine, Mass., sometime while he was in service. There is absolutely no knowledge of him, except what is contained in the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Rolls, otherwise than stated; place and date of death are unknown.

Private in Captain William Scott's company, which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 20, 1775; discharged, April 23. Re-enlisted into Captain Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23d. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. Wages, 40*s* per month. On pay roll of same company dated August 1st. On company return dated October 6, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, 858-9. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* Private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered to the Ticonderoga Alarm in June, 1777. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d. Served five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Enlisted for the war July 25, 1777, into Captain William Scott's (Ninth) Company of Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment. XV,

427. On return, as private, of officers and men belonging to the State of New Hampshire, dated March 15, 1779, of same company and regiment. Residence, Peterborough. *XVI, 47.* July 29, 1779 (same company), receipted for £15. *XVI, 101;* on a return of New Hampshire men serving in additional regiments and independent commands filed in the War Office, March 1, 1784. *XVI, 303.* On town roll of soldiers. *XVI, 517 and 794.* On roll of Continental pay accounts from July 24, 1777, to December 31, 1779. Private in Captain Fox's (Seventh) company, Colonel Jackson's regiment; on muster roll dated Pawtucket, April, 1779; on similar roll dated Providence, October, 1779; on same, December 31, 1779; on a return certified at Morristown, dated April 30, 1780, of men in Colonel Lee's, Henley's and Jackson's regiments, incorporated with Colonel Henry Sherburne's regiment into Colonel Jackson's regiment, April 9,1779. Engaged July 24, 1777, for the war. Reported deserted, February 1, 1778; returned or re-taken, February 12, 1779; deserted, November 8, 1779. Family reported as at Coleraine, Mass. Engaged by and served for the town of Groton, Mass. Residence given on rolls, Peterborough, N. H. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, pages 858-859. XVI, 517, 794.*

"January 29th, 1778.

"Received of Oliver Prescott, Esq., sixty pounds cash as a bounty from the town of Groton, and promise to serve as a soldier in the Continental Army, for the town of Groton, three years.

Timothy Mixter."

James Moore. Was the son of David and Margaret (Taggart) Moore. Born in Londonderry, August 26, 1754. Married Margaret Mitchell, of Peterborough, at New Ipswich, March 21, 1777. He died in Sharon, N. H., December 5, 1831, aged 76 years. The family removed from Londonderry to Sharon in 1759. His father gave him (James) the south part of his farm, on which the son always lived.

A private in Captain William Scott's company which

answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On pay roll of same company and regiment August 1st, and on return dated October 6th. Gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14, 1775. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, page 922. See N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739.* On a return of men raised under an order issued by the Committee of Safety, in April, 1777, addressed to Colonel Enoch Hale, to recruit 119 men for the Continental Army. *XIV, 577.* On this return Colonel Hale states he is to be accredited to Sharon. Entered Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. By the return of Abiel Abbott, Mustering Officer, for this enlistment, he is stated to be from Peterborough. *XIV, 612.* Was paid a bounty of £20 and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. On a roll of men in First New Hampshire regiment enlisted for the war. *XIV, 468.* On a roll of Captain Moody Dustin's company, First New Hampshire regiment, dated February 13, 1781. Residence given Peterborough. *XVI, 223.* On list of Sharon men. *XVI, 518.* On a roll of the same company and regiment to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $177.60. *XV, 711.* On a similar roll of Captain Scott's company for service in 1780, and was paid $80. *XVI, 198.* Enlisted February 15, 1777; discharged, December 31, 1781. On pay roll of same company and regiment for service in 1781, and was paid $80. *XVI, 267.*

"April 28ht 1777.

"Received of Capt. John Taggart Thirty pounds as a hire or bounty for engaging to serve in the Continental Army for three years in Captain William Scott's Company and Col. Joseph Cilley's Regiment.

James Moor."

—*From Sharon Town Records.*

"1782. Town of Sharon voted to give James Moore, 25 bushels of rye for service done in the war. *From Sharon Town Records.*

He was the James Moore enlisting into Captain Abijah Smith's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment. Mustered September 21, 1776. Paid a bounty of £6, and £1 18*s* 4*d* for travel. Discharged the following December. *XIV, 420.* He enlisted as volunteer into the detachment that went with Arnold to Quebec. When on the march thither, at "the great carrying place," on the Kennebec River, in September, 1775, he sustained injuries, while unloading freight, by a barrel of flour falling upon his right leg which disabled him and he was sent home and discharged February 14, 1776. A roll of his enlistment in Colonel Cilely's regiment, for August, September and October, 1780, shows him sick in the hospital at Proberson's Farm. His last appearance on the roll is February 13, 1780. His abode on the rolls is sometimes given Mason, N. H. He was pensioned by Congress in 1794.

(There were several by this name in service during the war. One in Captain John Moore's company, Colonel Stark's regiment, in 1775. *XIV, 59.* Served in the artillery. *XIV, 156, 157.* Another in Captain Daniel Moore's company, same regiment, at same time. *XIV, 70, 179.* Another in Captain George Reid's company, same regiment at same time. *XIV, 75.* Also one in Captain Joshua Abbott's company, same regiment, in 1776. *XIV, 304, 305.* A James Moore was in Captain Runnells's company of Colonel Nichols's regiment, in 1777. *XV, 200,* serving for Mason. *613.* Also in Colonel Gridley's regiment in 1775, serving for Merrimack. *XV, 751. Mass. Rolls. X, 922, 940. Also see XV, 754.* Also a James Moore from Bow in 1782. *XVI, 499,* who enlisted July 1, 1782, and paid a bounty of £20; company and regiment not given. *XVI, 286.* One of same name in John Duncan's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley's regiment, five days, in 1777. *XV, 115.* Another was in Captain Marston's com-

pany, Colonel Senter's regiment, in 1777. Served in Rhode Island. *XV, 267, 269, 272*).

(A James Moore enlisted for three years or during the war, May 23, 1781, into Colonel Alexander Scammel's regiment, and was paid a bounty of £20, to be paid equal to Indian corn at 4*s* per bushel, and with interest from the date of muster. *XVI, 238.* Discharged at the close of the war. He is accredited to Peterborough for this enlistment. See Kidder's History, First New Hampshire Regiment, but is claimed by Francestown. *XVI, 506*).

There was a James Moore in Captain Nesmith's company of Colonel Wingate's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 348.* The identity of these men has not been certainly traced.

John Moore (or Moor). History of Peterborough says he answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, but his name is not found on any printed roll of New Hampshire or Massachusetts for such service. The Peterborough man of that name was a son of Margaret Morison and Samuel Moore, and was born November 5, 1753. Married Margaret Stuart. He was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in 1776, and a resident of the town in 1790. Died in Cambridge, Vt., July 7, 1800, aged 46 years.

There were several of the name in the army. John Moore, of Derryfield, was Captain in John Stark's regiment in 1775. Commissioned Captain, April 24th. *XIV, 57, 59, 153, 156*; promoted Major, June 18, 1775. *XIV, 48; XVI, 733.* John Moore, of Deerfield, "afterward of Pembroke," was Second Lieutenant (commissioned May 1st) in Captain Daniel Moore's company of Colonel Stark's regiment, in 1775. *XIV, 70;* same man First Lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Frye's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment in 1776. Commissioned November 7th. *XIV, 552, 605; XV, 710; XVI, 3; XVII, 266.*

John Moore, of Bow, was a private in Captain James Osgood's company of rangers, Colonel Bedel's regiment, in

1775-76. *XIV, 167, 169, 274.* Same man in Captain Benjamin Sias's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, service 26 days, in 1778, in Rhode Island. *XV, 513,; XVI, 579*; was also private in Captain Daniel Reynolds's company of Colonel Mooney's regiment for six months in 1779; service in Rhode Island. *XV, 622, 663, 669; XVI, 786.* Served for Pembroke. *XV, 669, 677, 689.*

John Moore, of Kittery, was private in Captain Ebenezer Deering's company for the defence of Portsmouth Harbor in 1776. *XIV, 260; XVII, 46.*

John Moore, residence unknown, was a private in Captain Joshua Abbott's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 305.*

John Moore, residence unknown, was a private in Captain Stephen Dearborn's company of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment in the Saratoga Campaign of 1777; died August 21, 1777. *XV, 170.*

Another John Moore was a private in Captain Samuel McConnell's company of Colonel Stickney's regiment, same year. Enlisted July 19th; discharged, September 18, 1777. *XV, 175.* Possibly he was the same man in Captain Joseph Findlay's company of volunteers. Enlisted October 1st; discharged, November 4, 1777. *XV, 394, 428.*

John Moore, of Chester, serving for Raymond, was a private in Captain Amos Morrill's (Second) company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment in 1779. Date of enlistment and discharge not given. *XIV, 469; XV, 635, 639; XVI, 199, 518, 807, 808.*

A John Moore, of Candia, or enlisted for Candia, into the Continental Army, July 5, 1782. *XVI, 286, 500.*

There was also a John Moore, private in Captain McLaughlin's company in 1777. Discharged, July 3d. Service, four days. *XV, 111;* and another in Captain Duncan's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley's regiment in the same year; discharged, July 4th. Service, four days. *XV, 116.* There was also a John Moore, a private in Captain James Gilmore's company of Colonel Jacob Gale's regiment, in 1778. Service in Rhode Island, for 25 days. *XV, 566.*

The service of none of these men is accredited to Peterborough on any military roll. It is possible, however, that some of the enlistments may have been by the Peterborough John Moore.

Samuel Moore, Jr. Son of Samuel Moore, before named, who came to Peterborough in 1751 or '52. Born in Peterborough, June 10, 1756. Married Jenny Thompson, daughter of Deacon Robert Thompson, in Londonderry, July 24, 1784; died in Peterborough, February 5, 1844, aged 87 years.

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Discharged April 23d; service, three days. Enlisted into Captain John Moore's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment, April 24, 1775; discharged June 7th; service, one month, 17 days. Wages, 40 shillings per month. Total pay and travel £5 4*s* 7*d*. *XIV, 59.* Private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Name given on rolls as "Samuel Morse." Enlisted June 29, 1777, discharged July 3d; service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* He answered the Lexington Alarm, which explains his enlistment at Cambridge, April 24, 1775. But there is no record of the fact.

(There was a Samuel Moore of Candia in Colonel Laommi Baldwin's (Mass.) regiment in 1775. *XV, 748.* A Samuel Moore, surgeon's mate, in Colonel Wingate's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 339.* Possibly from Pembroke. *XVII, 69.* Also a Samuel Moore, private in Captain Stephen Dearborn's company, Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, from July 17 to September 28, 1777. *XV, 169.* A "Captain" Samuel Moore, Quartermaster in Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, from September 29 to October 25, 1777. *XV, 345.* A Samuel Moore was in Captain John Duncan's company of Colonel Kelly's regiment from July 1 to July 4, 1777. *XV, 116,* and in same Captain Duncan's company, Colonel Moore's regiment, from September 29 to October 25,

1777. *XV, 362.* There was also a Samuel Moore, from Candia, in Captain Thomas Coggswell's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment in 1775. *XV, 748,* and another from Chester. *XV, 749.*)

William Moore. Probably the son of Samuel Moore, see ante, "Samuel Moore, Jr." and was born in Peterborough about 1755. He removed to Frankfort, Maine, after the Revolution, where he died. Date unknown. The records of the town were burned a few years ago.

Enlisted into Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich in 1777, and joined the army of General Gates at Stillwater, July 19, 1777. Discharged September 26th. Service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £12 1*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.*

(There were several other William Moores in service,— In Captain Samuel McConnell's company of General Stark's brigade, in 1777. *XV, 175.* In Captain Joseph Findlay's company of volunteers, same year. *XV, 394.* In Colonel Nathan Hale's regiment, from Chester, 1777. *XVI, 65, 76, 105, 106; XV, 583; XVII, 383; XV, 442.* In Captain Aiken's company of Colonel Kelly's regiment, in Rhode Island in 1778. *XV, 557*; at the defence of Portsmouth Harbor in 1779. *XV, 698.* Sergeant in Third Company of Colonel George Reid's regiment, Second New Hampshire Continental Line, prior to 1780. *XV, 720; XVI, 204; XVII, 383; and see Vol. XVI, 112, 128, 141, 161, 252, 311, 312, 520, 628.* (This man from Stratham). *Also Vol. XIV, 75, 160, 161, 164, 312, 321, 355, 410, 411.* Whether the William Moore serving in Colonel Nichols's regiment should be accredited with any of these other enlistments cannot be affirmed.)

(A William Moore was in Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment from July 5 to July 12, 1777, *XV, 128;* in Captain Benjamin Sias's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, from July 19 to September 26, 1777. *XV, 180*; and in Captain

Joseph Findlay's company in 1777. *XV, 394, 429;* a Samuel Moore in Captain Daniel Reynolds's company, Colonel Stephen Peabody's regiment, from February 15 to January 4, 1779. *XV, 464, 466, 477, 505.* A recruit in Captain James Aiken's company, from Chester, in 1780. *XVI, 96, 112*; also in 1781. *XVI, 262; XVII, 426, 428.* In Captain Leavitt's company, Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment, in 1780. *XVI, 162.*)

Rev. John Morrison. The first settled minister of the town. Born in Pathfoot, Scotland, May 22, 1743. Graduated at the University of Edinburg in 1765, and came to Peterborough the next year. Ordained at Peterborough in 1766, and was dismissed in 1772. *History of Peterborough, Genealogies, page 204.* He went to South Carolina, but returned and joined the American Army at Cambridge in 1775. He enlisted, April 23, 1775, into Captain William Scott's company, of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, and served until June 17th following. He excused himself from going into the battle of Bunker Hill, on the ground that his gun was not in condition to use, and was not in the engagement. The day after the fight he deserted to the enemy. He espoused the cause of England with all the zeal of a new convert. He probably remained in Boston until it was evacuated by the British in March, 1776.

Sabine, in his American Loyalists (Vol. II, page 108) says of him: "In 1775 he received a call to the elegant new church on Brattle St. (Boston), vacated by the flight of Dr. Cooper. His first sermon 'was excellent and delivered to a genteel audience,' and he designed to show the fatal consequences of sowing sedition and conspiracy among parishioners, which this pulpit has been most wickedly practising ever since the corner stone was laid." But in a diary kept by one Peter Edes, a prisoner in the Boston Gaol in the fall of 1775, under date of September 17th, is the following entry:

"In the forenoon went to hear Mr. Morrison preach in Dr. Cooper's Meeting House. He was formerly a minister at Peterboro', and was obliged to quit his people on account of his scandalous behaviour. He was in our Army at Bunker Hill fight, and deserted about 13 weeks ago. His harangue or Tory sermon reflected greatly on the ministers of the town as the preachers of sedition, and on the people, saying they were ungrateful in being destroyers and murderers of those very people who protected them from the French and Indians of Canada. Many Tories attended who affected to grin, but it was, as Milton expresses it—'horribly with a ghastly smile!'" *N. E. Hist. Genealogical Register, Vol. XIX, page 262.*

November 11, 1778, the Legislature passed an Act banishing him, with some seventy-two others, including Governor Wentworth and Major Robert Rogers, from the State, and ordering their arrest should they return. *VIII, 810.*

Before the war broke out, he became involved in litigation, and suits were brought against him by John Mitchell, of Charlestown, South Carolina, and Isaac Mitchell, of Peterborough, in the State courts, which, on account of his absence, remained pending until the close of the war, when forty-three citizens of the town, under date of May 14, 1783, petitioned the Legislature that "it would grant a fair and Judicious Trial, in an old Action that has long been precided between them and John Morison," saying that "By the latest Account we had of him, was a Captain of the British Forage in South Carolina."

On the same day the Selectmen of the town—Alexander Robbe and Thomas Stuart—sent the following petition to the same General Court:

"We, the subscribers, Petition your Honours would take notice of John morrison Who was formerly a Minister in the Town of Peterborough in this State Who in the year 1775 Enlisted in the American Service as a Common Soldier And Deserted from there to the British army Where we was Enform^{d} that he Did us much harm, and he was Returnd Only as an absentee and not as an Enemy and we Your Humble Petitioners Begs that Your Honours Would Con-

sider him as an Enemy and have him Returnd According to Law—and that his Estate may Be converted to the Same Use as the Rest of our Enemies have Been.

And We your Petitioners Begs that Your Honours Would Grant A fair and Judicious trial between John Mitchell Esq. of Charlestown South Carolina and Mr. Isaac Mitchell of Peterborough in this State in an old Action that has Long Persided Between them and the aforesaid John Morrison Who By the account we have of him is now in the British Service and in So Doing Your Petitioners Shall as in Duty Bound Ever Pray—"

"Dated at Peterborough in the State of New Hampshire May the 14th, 1783.

Alexander Robbe
Thº Steuart
Selectmen."

XIII, 184 and 185.

The charges, some fifteen in number, preferred against him by members of his parish in 1771, reveal the depravity of his character, and the findings thereon by the Presbytery show the curious standards of conduct in a minister then prevailing.

"Extracts from the Minutes of Revd Presbyt of Boston, met at 'Petersburgh,' June 18th, 1771." It is taken from *Vol. XIII, of State Papers, page 178.*

"Committee Members present.—

"Ministers—Messrs David McGregore, John Houston, J. Williams. Elders—Messrs Saml Fisher—D. Moore—Saml Morrison.

"Thursdy June 20th. Met According to adjournement.

"Membrs as above—opened with Prayer.

"The Committee proceeded respecting the Articles of Charge & after a Solemn & Serious Examination of the Evidence to give their judgment as followeth:

"1 Charge Intemperance—At Stephen Hollands Esqr Unanimously agreed that Mr Morrison is proved guilty of this Charge.

"2 Charge Intemperance at John Taggarts of Petersburg unanimously agreed though this Article is not so highly aggravated as the first Charge yet the Committee find him guilty of Intemperance.

"3d Charge Profane swearing the Committee are unanimously agreed that this Charge is also sufficiently proved.

"4 Charge Profane swearing In this Charge a Single Evidence appeared and for the Reasons offered the Committee saw fit to indulge the Evidence not to swear.

"5 Charge Buying a poor mans vote. Tho there was some inexpediency yet nothing unlawful and consequently nothing censurable.

"6th Charge Immodest Conversation and Deportment.

"1st Article respecting Agnes Mitchell not proved.

"2 Instance of immodest Deportment at John Taggart's July 1770 evident by his own confession.

"3d Article of Immodest Behaviour in respect of Elizabeth Miller her testimony being Single It is the Judgment of the Committee the two last instances would amount to a full proof of the Charge, but as they are Supported only by one witness the Evidence comes short of Judicial proof.

"4th Upon the fourth Article of Charge the Evidence to witt Stone & Wilson being sworn declared nothing that amounted to the shadow of a proof—

"5 That Supposing Mr. Morrison told the Story as the Evidence upon oath declared the Committee are Unanimous that considering Circumstances it was unbecoming ministerial gravity but as it is supported only by one Evidence not sufficiently proved.

"6 Upon this Article from the Character of William Gilchrest as well as from his Evidence being wholly unsupported by any Corroborating Circumstances the Committee are Unanimous that they can give very little Weight to his Testimony.

"7 Upon the seventh Article the Committee thought proper to sett aside the only Evidence that was produced.

"8 Upon the eighth Article the Committee are Unanimous that the evidences viz John Mitchell and his Wife being sworn declared nothing to support the Charge.

"9 Unanimously agreed that this Article if made evident is an instance of immodesty but is not juridically proved.

"10th Article supported by no Evidence.

"11th Article supported by no evidence—

"12th Article supported by no evidence.

"13th & 14th Articles supported by no Evidence—John Dicks not appearing.

"15th Article respecting immodest Conversation & Deportment the Committee unanimously find him guilty—

"7th Charge. Baptizing a Child Contrary to our Constitution—

"With regard to Baptizing the Child this Committee think that there is nothing to support the sd Charge—

"Upon the whole it is the Committees Judgment that in a Number of Articles tho not supported by such Proof as the Gospel requires yet some of them are attended with such Circumstances as render the facts very suspicious—they would therefore in the bowels of Christ earnestly intreat the Revd Mr Morrison by every Consideration that is weighty with impartial strictness to animadvert on his Conduct not only in the instances that have been juridically proved but also in those suspected instances & so far as he is conscious of Guilt, to endeavour to humble himself in the dust before a Heart searching & holy God & to fly speedily to the Blood & righteousness of Jesus Christ for pardon & cleansing—

"And with respect to the agrieved the Committee would be free to advise them with like Earnestness as it is a very critical Time in Peterburgh to take heed to their spirits & while they are justly offended at their Ministers Crimes to beware of a spirit of Bitterness or personal hatred—

"The Presbytery further unanimously Voted on a Complex View of the whole case that Mr Morrison be suspended for Ten Sabbaths from his Ministerial Work or from all acts of Office that He appear at the End of the sd Ten Sabbaths before the Presby the time & place of the meeting of which is to be duly notify'd to Him & likewise to the People that both he & the People by Commissioners it is expected shall appear before sd session of the Presby who will then proceed with Mr Morrison reproving him or otherwise as matters shall then appear to them—Further that this Committee shall use their best endeavours with the next session of their Presby to meet at Oakham the week after next that the Pulpit of Petersburgh be supplied as much as they possibly can during the time of this suspension without any additional Charge to the sd People—

Simon Williams Presby *Clerk*—".

A true Copy.

In August, 1771, the Presbytery took the following action upon the charges:

"Voted—that Mr. Morrison be restored to full standing with the Presb^{y}.

"Voted—that Mr. Morrison be restored to the exercise of his Ministry in Petersburgh.

"Voted—Unanimously—that the Rev^{d} Mr. McGregore be appointed to write a Letter to the People of Petersburgh, suited to their Particular Circumstances & in particular recommending to them a punctual attendance on the stated Administration in their own Parish.

S. Williams, Presb^{t} Clerk.

dated August 29th, 1771."

Evidently the Presbytery found that the people had been remiss in some of their duties to the church and its minister, though its final action seems strange in view of its findings on the charges. But the people were dissatisfied with the verdict and did not suffer the matter to drop. On December 19th of the same year (1771) General John Sullivan, acting for those seeking Mr. Morrison's removal, addressed a memorial to the Governor and Council, setting forth the charges against Mr. Morrison, also the findings of the Presbytery and their action thereon, and asking for a hearing. *XIII, 176.* The outcome of this petition does not appear, and the following March (1772) Mr. Morrison resigned.

He married Sarah Ferguson of Peterborough, sister of Henry Ferguson, January 8, 1767. He never returned to Peterborough after his desertion to the British, but did not lose sight or thought of his family, who were left in destitute condition. In 1776 he sent word to his wife that if some one would come to New York to a place designated he would send her some money. His brother-in-law, Henry Ferguson, went to New York in reply to this message, and Mr. Morrison gave him quite a large amount of money, estimated by some to be $300 or $400. In was while Mr. Ferguson was absent on this errand that the Association Test was signed, on which Mr. Ferguson's name does not appear. This led the people to doubt his loyalty and the matter was investigated by a committee, but the charge was proven wholly unfounded, and Mr. Ferguson exonerated. Mr. Morrison died at Charles-

town, S. C., May 26 or 27, 1782, while a commissary in the British service, aged 39 years. *Hist. Peterborough, Genealogies, page 204.*

John Morison. Eldest son of Captain Thomas and Mary (Smith) Morison, and was born in Londonderry, July 8, 1740. Probably came to Peterborough with his parents in 1749. He was thrice married: First to Agnes Hogg, who died April 27, 1777, aged 27 years; second to Lydia Mason; and his third wife was Jennie Gray. He died in Peterborough, May 25, 1818, aged 78 years.

There were five or six of the name in the Army, and it is impossible to identify the military record of one from the other correctly in all cases. The Peterborough John Morison enlisted into Captain George Reid's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment, April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Term, eight months, seven days. *XIV, 74.* Receipted for $4 in lieu of bounty coat, October 4th. *XIV, 178.* On muster roll of August 1st. *XIV, 74.* Entered Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d. Service, five days, and was paid £1 15*s* 10*d*, wages and travel. *XV, 101.* July 19th of the same year he enlisted into Captain Samuel McConnell's company of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, which marched from Pembroke, N. H., and took part in the battle of Bennington. Discharged, September 26th. Service, two months, eight days. Was paid wages and travel, £12 9*s* 10*d*. *XV, 176.*

He also enlisted into Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment for service in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10th; discharged, August 28, 1778. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.*

(A John Morrison from Londonderry was a private in Captain James Perry's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sar-

gent's regiment. Enlisted July 2, 1775. On pay roll of August 12th; order for bounty coat, November 11th; discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, five months, 30 days. *Mass. Rolls, 11, 44 and 70; XV, 740.* Same man, probably, in Captain Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) company of Colonel Thomas Tash's regiment in 1776, for service in New York. Mustered September 26th; discharged, Decmber 1, 1776. Service, about three months. XIV, *411.* There was a John Morrison from Londonderry in Captain James Carr's company of Colonel George Reid's regiment for three years *XV, 455.* His name does not otherwise appear in any printed roll of the company or regiment. Probably the same man in Captain Perry's company).

(A John Morrison, of Candia, was a private in Captain Hezekiah Hutchins's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment in 1775. Enlisted May 6, 1775; discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, seven months, 24 days. This man was 19 years of age. *XIV, 76 and 82.* Receipted for four dollars in lieu of bounty coat, October 16, 1775. *XIV, 198.*

Possibly the same man enlisted into Captain Joseph Dearborn's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment for service on the Northern Frontier in 1776. Paid a bounty of £6, one month's wages £3 18*s,* and travel 6*s* 3*d,* in advance. Total, £10 4*s* 3*d. XIV, 327*).

(A John Morrison, of Sanbornton, was a private in Captain James Gray's company of Colonel Alexander Scammell's regiment, April 26, 1777, for three years. Paid a bounty of £20. *XIV, 580, 659; XV, 448, 599.* Was paid for service prior to January 1, 1780, on account of the depreciation of the currency, $177.44 *XV, 727. See XVI, 10, 43,* and on similar roll for service in 1780, $26.60. *XVI, 208.* Promoted fifer. *XVI, 208*; discharged, April 26, 1780. *XVI, 183*).

By a return dated November 5, 1775, there was a John Morrison in Captain Samuel McIntyre's company at Kittery Point, date of enlistment and discharge not given. Residence, unknown. The regiment was under the command of

Colonel Joshua Wingate. Its enlistment was ordered September 1, 1775, and the men were to serve four months. *XIV, 238.* There was also a John Morrison, possibly the same man, in Captain Titus Salter's company at Fort Washington, near Portsmouth, in May and September, 1777. *XIV, 550; XV, 430.* (This man from Salisbury). Also a man, town uncertain, was a private in Captain Ezekiel Worthen's company, Colonel Stephen Peabody's regiment, serving in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted April 20, 1778; discharged, October 13. Term, five months 23 days. Wages, £5 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £38 5*s*. *XV, 474, 494.* The town of Stoddard claimed remuneration for a bounty paid John Morrison serving in the Continental Army, engaged in June, 1778. *XVI, 840.* He may have been the man in Captain Worthen's company but it is uncertain. Enlisted June 28, 1780; discharged, December 13, 1780. Town went for, Stoddard. *XVI, 82, 92.* His age is given on the latter rolls as 18 years).

Robert Morison. Was the son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Morison, and was born in Lunenburg, Mass., November 29, 1744. He came to Peterborough with his parents in 1749, and lived there until his death, February 13, 1826, at the age of 82 years. He married Elizabeth Holmes, sister of Deacon Nathaniel Holmes, who died in 1808, aged 55 years. He was Elder in the Presbyterian Church; and in 1799, on ordination of Rev. Elijah Dunbar, was chosen Deacon, holding the office many years. In 1774 he was elected Selectman, filling besides this many minor town offices in succeeding years. He was an active churchman, and labored earnestly for the prosperity of his church through his whole active life, and had the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens to the end of his days.

Perhaps he was the man who answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. April 23, 1775, at Cambridge, Mass., he enlisted into Captain Henry Dearborn's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment, and was discharged Decem-

ber 31, 1775. Term, eight months and seven days. Was on the pay roll of the company dated August 1, 1775, and was paid £9 5*s* 10*d* for wages and travel due at that date. *XIV, 69.* October 16(?), 1775, receipted for four dollars in full for bounty coat promised by the State of New Hampshire. *XIV, 180.* He is on the muster and pay roll of Captain Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) company of Colonel Thomas Tash's regiment, dated September 26, 1776, and was paid a bounty of £6, and £2 8*s* for billeting. *XIV, 412.* Enlistment (about) September 15, 1776, and was discharged December 1st. Service, two and one-half months. The regiment was raised to reinforce the army in New York. The wages of the soldiers under this enlistment were the same as those of the Continental Army. July 20, 1777, he enlisted into Captain Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment; discharged, September 28, 1777. Service, two months, nine days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £13 2*s* 10*d*. *XV, 200.* The regiment was in the battle of Bennington and joined the army at Stillwater. There has been no record found of his services at the "Walpole Alarm," in 1777.

(Besides the Robert Morison of Peterborough, there was a Robert Morison in Londonderry, born 1747. Another in Windham, born in 1758, and still another in Nottingham, born in 1752. The Robert Morison of Londonderry may have been the one serving in Captain Dearborn's or Captain Parsons's company in 1775. *See XVII, 26*, and is probably the man enlisting into Captain Porter Kimball's company of Colonel Stephen Evans's regiment, September 15, 1777, and discharged December 15th. Term, three months, one day, and was paid and allowed £18 6*s* 6*d*. *XV, 291.* A Robert Morison, not identified, was in Colonel Nicholas Gilman's regiment in 1777. *XV, 285.* There was also a Robert Morison in Captain Joseph Parsons's company, Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment, at Great Island, in Piscataqua Harbor, for four months in 1775. *XIV, 224; XVII, 26*).

The Robert Morison of Peterborough was, without doubt, the man in Colonel Tash's regiment in 1776, and in Colonel Nichols's regiment in 1777. There is room for question about his serving under Captain Dearborn in 1775.

Samuel Morrison. He was the son of Abraham Morrison, who went to Stoddard in 1770 or before. Born in 1761, probably in Londonderry. Married Susannah Robbe, daughter of Alexander Robbe, born December 4, 1765, on July 15, 1793. He died in Peterborough, October 22, 1842, aged 81 years. He resided at one time in Stoddard, going there in 1769, but subsequently, after 1800, returned to Peterborough, where he lived until his death.

Samuel Morrison enlisted into Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Stark's regiment, in 1776,for three years, or the war. *XIV, 468.* One of the men returned for Stoddard by Colonel Enoch Hale under an order from the Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, directing him to raise out of his regiment of militia 119 men for the Continental Army. In Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 575.* On a return of men in Captain Gilman's company, First New Hampshire Regiment, in 1781. *XVI, 221.* Paid on account of depreciation of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, $182.60. *XV, 711.* Paid on depreciation roll for service in same company and regiment in 1780, $80. *XVI, 198.* On return of Jeremiah Gilman's company, the same regiment, in 1781. *XVI, 221.* Receipted for gratuity of $15 from State of New Hampshire, May 10, 1781. *XVI, 241.* On roll of First Company of Colonel Cilley's regiment in 1781, and was paid $80. *XVI, 267.* On roll of men claimed by Stoddard. *XVI, 520.* Paid a bounty of £30 by Stoddard for service in the Continental Army. *XVI, 840, 841.* Enlisted January 1, 1777; discharged, December, 1781. *XIII, 455.* In his pension application he says he was discharged at the end of the war.

He states in his application:

"I enlested into the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in the Service until its termination, at which period I was a Private in Capt. Josiah Munroe's Company, in the 1st Regiment N. H. Line. I also declare that I afterward received a Certificate for the reward of $80 to which I was entitled under the Resolve of Congress, passed May 15, 1778. And I further declare that I was not, on May 15, 1828, on the Pension List of the United States. Nor was I ever on said List.

(Signed) Samuel Morrison."

This application was filed August 25, 1828, and was allowed at the rate of $8 per month, which continued till his death.

After his decease his widow asked for a pension, which was rejected on the ground that she could not produce a town or church record of her marriage. Among other affidavits filed, relating to this point, was one by Daniel Robbe, of Milton, Saratoga County, New York, who says:

"That Susa Robbe is his sister and was married to Samuel Morrison in July, 1793. He was not present at the marriage, but knew they started from his father's house in the morning with the intention of being married, and on their return in the evening said they were married. That they lived as Man and Wife until the death of Samuel Morrison. Remember Sister Susa was married the year I was 18. Assisted in removing Sister's household goods to Stoddard, 20 miles distant from my Fathers and on that occasion staid over night at Jonathan Felt's in Nelson and who had a son about my age, and the subject of age was talked of, and I remember I was 18 the April previous.

(Signed) Dan Robbe."

Daniel Robbe was born April 29, 1775.

(Samuel Morrison, Londonderry. Sergeant in Captain Jesse Wilson's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1777. Enlisted July 21; discharged, September 22, 1777. Term, two months, two days. Was paid wages and travel, £12 13*s* 8*d*. *XV*, *228*. Private in Captain James Aiken's company of Colonel Moses Kelly's regiment in 1778. Service in Rhode Island. Enlisted, August 7; discharged,

August 27th; service, 23 days. Allowed two days for travel. Paid in wages and travel, £11 8*s* 8*d*. *XV, 557.*

A Samuel Morrison of Rye, N. H., enlisted under Nathaniel Reed, March 4, 1776. *XIII, 364. See also XIII, 367-70*; same man in Captain Deering's company, Colonel Long's regiment, April, 1776. *XIV, 260, 484, 499, 512.*)

Thomas Morison. Was the fourth son and sixth child of Captain Thomas and Mary (Smith) Morison, and brother of Robert Morison, the preceding. Born in Peterborough, April 20, 1751.

Enlisted at Cambridge, Mass., May 18, 1775, into Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment. Discharged, December 31st. Term, seven months, 13 days. Wages, 40s per month. On pay roll of August 1st, and was paid wages and travel to that date, £7 9*s*. *XIV, 91.* October 12th, he receipted for four dollars in lieu of bounty coat promised by the State of New Hampshire. *XIV, 201.* Descriptive list, endorsed August 4, 1775: Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment; private; age, 22 years; stature, five feet, seven inches; complexion, brown; eyes, light; occupation, farmer; birthplace, Peterborough; residence, Peterborough; enlisted May 18, 1775; mustered July 11, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XI, page 49.* He was mustered into Captain Abijah Smith's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment September 21, 1776, and was discharged about the fifth of the following December. This regiment was raised to reinforce the army in New York, and was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. Was paid a bounty of £6 and £1 18*s* 4*d* for travel at the date of muster. Service about three months. *XIV, 421.* Private in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in June, 1777. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d. Service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* A Corporal in Captain Stephen

Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich for the Bennington and Saratoga Campaigns. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26th. Service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 14*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £12 10*s* 6*d*. *XV, 219.* A private in Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment which marched from New Ipswich in the autumn of 1777, to join General Gates at Saratoga. Enlisted September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25th. Service, 28 days. Wages, £4 10*s*. Total pay and travel, £6 19*s*. *XV, 356.* He married Jerutia Field, and some time after the war removed to Buxton, Maine, where he died in 1796, by a fall from a bridge which he was crossing in a dark night. He was a carpenter by trade and built the Second bridge in Buxton, and also the one from which he stepped to his death.

(A Thomas Morrison from Londonderry was a private in Captain Joseph Findlay's company of volunters in the Saratoga Campaign, 1777. Enlisted, October 1st; discharged, November 4, 1777. *XV, 394.* Receipted for 14*s* for billeting from Keene to Bennington, October 10, 1777. *XV, 429*).

Josiah Munroe. Was born in Lexington, Mass., February 12, 1745. Married Susannah Fitch, of Bedford, Mass., November 15, 1768. Settled in Amherst, N. H., in 1777. Removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, and died there on a date unknown.

A Sergeant in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted, April 23, 1775, into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment; rank, Sergeant. On pay roll of same, August 1st, and on company return dated October 6th. Order for bounty coat, November 14, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. X, page 881; N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739.* Commissioned Second Lieu-

tenant in Captain Scott's company, of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, April 8, 1776. *XVI, 3.* (Date given November 7, 1776. *XIV, 553*). Appointed Quartermaster, August 23, 1778. *XVI, 3. See same, 51.* Commissioned Captain, March 24, 1780. *XVI, 180. See same, 182, and XVII, 266, 440, 444,* where date of commission is July 5, 1780. For a return of his company in 1781, see *XVI, 224.* On depreciation rolls for service in 1780; was paid $478. *XVI, 197.* In service in 1781 as Captain, and was paid $480. *XVI, 267.* Was paid for loss of property at Ticonderoga in 1777, £11 4*s.* *XVI, 526.* On depreciation rolls for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $734.05. *XV, 710.* See also XIV, *553* and *613.* Described as of Amherst. Date of leaving service not given. He was in service in 1782. XVII, *443, 444.*

John Murphy. His name is not on any town record, roll or paper. The History of Peterborough, page 154, says he served in 1776 to the credit of the town, and there is nothing more found to connect him with Peterborough. Date and place of birth and death unknown.

Private, and mustered July 10, 1776, in Captain Samuel Nay's company, Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment, raised in 1776, to reinforce the army on the Frontier. Paid a bounty of £6, one month's pay, £3 18*s,* and for billeting, 7*s* 6*d.* Total, £10 5*s* 6*d.* Length of service not stated on rolls *XIV, 351.*

(A John Murphy was in Captain Henry Elkins's company at Pierce Island, Portsmouth Harbor, in November, 1775. *XIV, 230, 252*; also a John Murphy from Hampton, probably the same man, enlisted into Captain Richard Weare's company of Colonel Alexander Scammel's regiment, May 7, 1777, for eight months. *XIV, 642; XV, 422,* where date of his enlistment is given as April 23, 1777; *see also XV, 455*, term given as one year; reported killed October 7, 1777. *XVI, 18*).

Sargent Page (or Sargeant Paige). Was the son of Reuben and Mary (Sargent) Page, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 10, 1748. It is not known where he lived before or during the Revolution. His name is not signed to the Association Test of any town in New Hampshire, and he was not a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's militia company. After the war he resided in Jaffrey, N. H., where he was living in 1790. From Jaffrey he removed to Rindge, N. H., where he was taxed each year from 1793 to (?). His name disappears from the records here, and date of death unknown.

Private in Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga in 1776. Paid a bounty of £6, one month's pay, £3 18*s*, and travel, four shillings. Mustered and paid by Enoch Hale, July 18, 1776. Discharged, December 1st. Service, four months 13 days. XIV, *333*. Private in Captain Stephen Parker's company, Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich to join the army at Bennington and Stillwater in 1777. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26th. Service, two months, eight days. Wages per month, £4 10*s*. Total pay and travel, £12 1*s* 6*d* *XV, 221.*

Abel Parker. Was the son of John and Mary Parker, and was born in 1724. He came to Peterborough some time before the Revolution. Married Sarah Parker, and died in Peterborough, April 29, 1791, aged 67 years. In 1777 and 1778 he held minor town offices. *Town Records, Vol. I, pages 54 and 55.*

He is on a "descriptive list of men raised by the town of Ipswich, Mass., to serve in the Continental Army for nine months under a resolve of April 20, 1778, as returned by Colonel Jonathan Coggswell, July 4, 1778. Age, 48 years; stature, five feet, eight inches; complexion, light; eyes, dark; residence, Peterborough, N. H. On list of men raised by

Essex County, Mass., for a term of nine months. (Same enlistment as above). Arrived at Fishkill, July 19, 1778. Mustered August 1st. Residence, Ipswich." *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, pages 832-3.*

Abiel Parker. Was the son of Abel Parker, the preceding soldier. Birthplace probably Peterborough; date of birth, 1760. After the war he went to Temple, N. H. *See XIII, 563,* where he married Lucy Ball, May 8, 1783. Date of death unknown.

On a descriptive list of men raised by the town of Ipswich, Mass., to serve in the Continental Army for nine months under a resolve passed April 20, 1778, as returned by Colonel Jonathan Coggswell, July 4, 1778. Age, 17 years; stature, five feet, two inches; complexion, fair; residence, Peterborough, N. H. On list of men raised by Essex County (Mass.), for nine months (same enlistment as above); arrived at Fishkill, July 19, 1778; mustered August 1st; residence, Ipswich, Mass. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XI, page 834.* Enlisted into Captain Benjamin Spaulding's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, for service at West Point, July 7, 1780. Discharged, October 21st. Service, three months, 15 days. Paid wages, £469, for travel £130 16*s*, subsistence and rations, £10 10*s*. Total, £610 6*s*. (Ratio was 67 to 1). *XVI, 159.*

Ebenezer Perkins. Was born in 1758; place of birth unknown. When the war began he was living in Peterborough, but how long he claimed the town as his residence is uncertain. In 1818 he was living in that part of old Dunstable which is now Nashua, N. H. He probably died there, on July 26, 1824.

Private in Captain Joseph Moore's company of Colonel William H. Prescott's regiment. Enlisted April 28, 1775. On roll of October 6. Residence, Peterborough. *XV, 745.* On the Massachusetts rolls his residence is given Peter-

borough and Groton. Receipted for bounty coat, November 17, 1775. *See Mass. Rolls, Vol. XII, pages 439 and 850.* Date of discharge was December 31, 1775. *XV, 745.* Before discharge he re-enlisted into the same company and regiment, served one year and was discharged at Highlands, New York. No rolls showing this service exist. In January, 1777, he enlisted for three years into Captain Baker's company of Colonel Bailey's (Mass.) regiment of the Continental Line. But there are no rolls of this enlistment. He was in the battle of Bemis Heights, September 19, 1777. Soon after he was captured by the Tories while out on a scout, and carried to Montreal and Quebec, where he remained a prisoner more than two years. When released his regiment had been broken up, and he never rejoined the service. His application for pension contains many interesting facts about his army career. It is as follows:

"A. D. 1775, soon after the Lexington Battle, I enlisted for the term of 8 months, in Capt. Moors Company, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Prescott, Mass. Line, which time I faithfully served out.

"And immediately enlisted without returning home for a term of one year to begin the fore part of Jan'y A. D. 1776 in s'd Moors Company, in Col. Prescott's Regiment, Mass. Line, which term of one year I faithfully served out and was honorably Discharged by my Officer.

"But without quitting the Service being then in a place called Highlands, in New York, I enlisted for the term of three years or during the War into Capt. Baker's Company, Col. Bailey's Regiment, Mass. Line where I served untill a little before Burgoin surrendered and was in the 1st Battle at Saratoga N. Y. I was ordered out in a Corporal's guard and was taken by surprise by a Company of Tories and was pricked in the breast by one of them and should have been killed had not one of them struck off the bayonet there were six of us in the Guard and we were carried prisoners to Moreall and from there to Quebeck in Canady and was then removed to St. John's and the Isle of Nore where they put me to work and I soon after made my escape from there and when I came to Crown Point I was told that peace had taken place and I returned home and never after joined the

army as I understood my Regiment had broken up. I never received any Discharge or pay having been a prisoner better than two years.

"I further declare that I have never been placed on the Pension List of Invalids and that I am in reduced circumstances, and stand in need of assistance from my Country for support, not being the owner of any property and live by my labor and the Assistance of the Town of Dunstable aforesaid where I have been helped for the last three years.

(Signed) Ebenezer (his mark) Perkins.

Sworn, April 7th 1818."

"SCHEDULE

Estate—None.

(Signed) Ebenezer (his mark) Perkins.

"Wife, aged 50, able to do some work. One Daughter, maintained by the Town, she not being able to support herself.

(Signed) Ebenezer (his mark) Perkins.

Schedule sworn to July 5th 1820

Court of Hillsboro Co.

The Selectmen of the Town of Dunstable—September 2nd 1820, wrote the Pension Office a letter: declaring that they hold the original Pension Certificate of Ebenezer Perkins, of Dunstable:—"That he has received the assistance of the town:—That he is incapable of taking care of property."

"They petition that a Guardian may be appointed.

"They appeal that no other Certificate be issued (if applied for) in his favor, until the aforesaid application for Guardian is determined. If none be appointed, the Certificate, now in their possession, will be delivered to him.

"It is withheld for the benefit of said Perkins.

(Signed)

Stephen Bates
Cummings Pollard
Eleazer Ingalls
Selectmen."

The claim was allowed, to date from April 14, 1818.

(There was an Ebenezer Perkins in Captain Jonathan Wentworth's company of Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment in 1775. Enlisted May 25th; discharged, December 31, 1775. *XIV, 125.* Receipted for bounty coat October 12, 1775. *XIV, 188.* This man was from Middleton, N.H. *XVII, 11*).

James Porter. Was the son of Benjamin and Eunice (Nourse) Porter, and was born in Danvers, Mass., January 13, 1755. He married Hannah Curtis, daughter of Rev. Philip and Elizabeth (Buss) Curtis, in Sharon, Mass., November 9, 1777. Their oldest child was baptized in Sharon in July, 1778. He came to Peterborough in 1786, and lived in that town until his death, December 2, 1843, aged 83 years. He was a tailor by trade. In his application for pension he says he came to Peterborough in 1786. His oldest child was born in Peterborough in 1777, says Dr. Smith in Genealogies, page 226, which fixes the date as 1776, if the statement is correct.

He was a private in Captain Israel Hutchinson's company of minute men which answered the alarm of April 19, 1775, and was in service two days. May 4, 1775, he enlisted into Captain Ebenezer Francis's company of Colonel John Mansfield's regiment. Discharged, December 31. Term, seven months, 27 days. On a muster roll dated August 1, 1775, and on the company return dated October 6th. Gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, October 26, 1775, dated at Winter Hill. On June 22, 1775, he gave an order, dated at Cambridge, for advanced pay. On the same day he is reported as having taken the oath required by the Continental Congress, of the Massachusetts army. At the expiration of this term he enlisted for one month, and was then discharged. He enlisted, March 8, 1781, into Captain Henry Pierce's company of Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, and was discharged March 31. Term, 26 days. This service was in Rhode Island. He was allowed 65 miles' travel. This regiment was called into service by Governor Hancock for a term of 40 days unless sooner discharged. In his application for pension he does not mention this enlistment. But without doubt he is the man serving it. The above enlistments were to the credit of Massachusetts. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XII, page 592.* He was probably the man who enlisted into Captain Abel Walker's company, of Colonel Benjamin Bellows's regiment, June 28, 1777, in answer to the Ticonderoga Alarm. Discharged July 9th. Term, 12

days. Was paid £3 10*s* 7*d*. *XV, 32, 34.* If he was the Peterborough James Porter this enlistment should be accredited to that town, as he was then a resident of it.

His application for a pension is dated October 2, 1832, and was sworn to before Edmund Parker, Judge of Probate for Hillsborough County.

"He says that he is 77 years of age. That he entered the service of the United States under the following officers and served as herein. That is to say, that about the 1st of May, in the year 1775, at Danvers, in the County of Essex, Commonwealth of Mass., he enlisted into Capt. Ebenezer Francis' Company, Col. Mansfield's regiment to serve as a Private 8 months. Billy Porter was Lieutenant and Arthur White Ensign of the Company. Isaac Hutchinson was Lt. Col. and Cora Putnam Major of the Regt. He marched to Cambridge where he served part of the time, and part at a place within the bounds of Charlestown, as he thinks, and served his time out, which was the last day of December that year. The Regiment was in Gen. Sullivan's brigade, and at his request, the Company agreed to serve one month longer and was discharged. He was born in Danvers and lived there during the war, and in the year 1786 came to Peterborough, where he has ever since lived.

James Porter."

In prosecution of this claim he gives the following deposition:

"Q. When, and in what year were you born?

"In Danvers, year 1755, as I believe, County of Essex, Mass.

"Q. Have you a record of your age? Where?

"I have no record, but suppose there is one in Danvers.

"Q. Where were you living when called into the service? Where since the Rev. War? Where now?

"I lived in Danvers.

"Q. How called into Service: Drafted? Volunteer? Substitute? If substitute, for whom?

"I enlisted for 8 months. Volunteered for 1 month.

"Q. State names of officers. Regiment (Continental or Militia) and general circumstances.

"Have stated names in Declaration.

"Q. Give names of persons in your present neighborhood who can testify to veracity and Character.

"Rev. Elijah Dunbar, Samuel Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Steele, Stephen P. Steele, Esqrs, and others."

He was placed on the pension roll, April 24, 1833, at the rate of $5 per month. The certificate of his military service from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, accompanying his application, does not contain his service in Colonel Cotton's regiment given above, though it is found in the printed rolls.

Richard Richardson. Went from Townsend, Mass., to Stoddard, N. H., in 1771, and appears to have lived in Stoddard for many years. Date of birth 1754, probably at Townsend. He reared a family of ten sons and two daughters, and died in Stoddard, July 20, 1831, aged 77 years. He was never a resident of Peterborough, but is on the town list of soldiers. *See History, page 154.*

A private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted April 23, 1775, into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment. On pay roll of company dated August 1st, and on return of same dated October 6, 1775. Gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. Residence, Peterborough, also Stoddard. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 261, and N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, page 740,* where his residence is given Stoddard. He is claimed by Stoddard for fourteen days' service at Cambridge in 1775. *XVI, 839.* Is one of the four men returned from Stoddard by Enoch Hale in obedience to an order from the Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, directing him to raise 119 men for the Continental Army out of his regiment of militia. *XIV, 575.* On muster roll of Captain Jason Wait's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment dated May, 1778. Enlisted May 3, 1777. Age, 36 years; residence, Stoddard; paid a bounty of £20, and 5*s* for travel. *XIV, 597.* Claimed by Stoddard as one of its three years' men, and was paid by the

town a bounty of £30. *XVI, 840.* On roll of Third Company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of depreciation of the currency, for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $172.40. *XV, 713.* On a similar roll of same company and regiment for service in 1780, and was paid $21.10. *XVI, 199.* Discharged, April 5, 1780. *XIII, 455.* In a petition dated Stoddard, November 5, 1782, he states that he "was out in the Service of his Country in the first three years service of the present war." He also says that he was paid in State notes, and then held one for £43 18*s*, and also one for $73, which he wanted paid. *XIII, 466.* The following is his application for pension:

"That in A. D. 1777, the 5th day of April, I enlisted as Private Soldier in the U. S. Army, in the Continental Army, at Alstead, N. H., under Capt. Jason Wate, for Term of 3 years, Said Co. belonged to Col. Cilley's Regt. and Gen. Poor's Brigade. And Served my time out, and Received my Discharge from Col. Cilley of the 5th day of April the year A. D. 1780 at Newtown, Conn.

"I further say that I lost my hom about five years ago and all of my papers was consumed by fire and I Suppose my Discharge was burnt with them if it was not I cannot tell what became of it.

"Also I further say upon Oath that I am poor and Stand in need of Assistance from my Country for Support.

(Signed) R^chrd Richardson

Marlow, December 28th 1818"

His second declaration, under the act of 1820:

"That he enlisted April 5th 1777 under Capt. Jason Wait, Col. Joseph Cilley's Regt. Gen. Poor's Brigade. N. H. Line. and was Discharged April 5th A. D. 1780, at Newtown, Conn.

"The date of my Original Declaration is April 23d 1818, and my Pension Certificate is No. 5,648. I have received the Pension.

"Swears that he is a Resident Citizen etc. (usual formula).

"My occupation is Farmer, but am not able to pursue it by reason of old age. My Family consists of my wife Rebecca, aged 37, my Son, Nehemiah Jones, aged 10, not able to support themselves.

"Total value in property, $31.00.

"Sept. 4th 1820.

"SCHEDULE

"Containing the Whole Estate and Income of Richard Richardson (clothing and bedding excepted) by him subscribed and exhibited in the Court of Common Pleas, Co. Cheshire, State N. H.

1 Cow	14
3 Sheep—3 Lambs	6
1 Swine & 1 pig	6
Household furniture valued at.....	5
	31

(Signed) Richard Richardson"

JOHN RITCHIE. Son of William and Mary (Waugh) Ritchie. His father came to Peterborough in 1749. The son was the first child born in town(?). Date of his birth February 11, 1750. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, June 13, 1775. *See Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, 302.* On roll of said company of October 6th. Receipted for bounty coat, November 14.

His name is given on the Mass. Rolls, *see Vol. XIII, page 278, 302,* from which the list in *N. H. State Papers, XV, 739* is taken, as James, but there is no doubt that he is the same as the son of William Ritchie above referred to, and born in 1750. He died at either Cambridge or Lexington, January 12, 1776, and was buried in the old cemetery in Lexington. The inscription on his tombstone is:

MEMENTO MORI

In Memory of Mr
James Richey of Peterborough Son
of Mr William
Richey & Mrs. Mary
his wife who
Departed this Life
Janr 12th 1776 In
the 25th year
of his age

James, the son of William and Mary Richey, was born March 10, 1754, and died in Peterborough, March 6, 1806, aged 51 years. *See Hist. & Genealogies, page 233.* Inscriptions on gravestones, Old Cemetery, *page 49.*

Alexander Robbe. Was the second son of William and (probably) Agnes (Patterson) Robbe, and was born in Ireland in 1726. His father was also born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1692, and was one of the earliest settlers in town. He came to this country in 1730 with his family. Alexander married Elizabeth Cunningham, of Peterborough, July 9, 1754. He was Selectman in 1763, '69, '71, '72, '83, '84, '85 and '86—eight years. One of the Committee of Safety in 1775. For many years he was one of the leading men in town and prominent in public affairs. He died February 3, 1806, aged 80 years. *History of Peterborough, Genealogies, 235, 236 and 237.* For sketch of his service as a soldier in the French and Indian War, see ante, page 9.

Captain of a company of Peterborough men which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Mustered June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3; service, five days. Wages, £12 per month. Total pay and rations, £2 10*s*. *XV, 101, 103.* A private in Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, to reinforce the American army in Canada in 1776. Mustered and paid, July 18, 1776, bounty £6; one month's pay £3 18*s*; travel, 4 shillings. It was ordered to rendezvous at Haverhill on the Connecticut River. *XIV, 333.* Served till December 1st following. Service, four months, 13 days.

Also Captain of the Peterborough company in the militia of the State, in January, 1776. Original roll of his men dated January 13, 1776, is in possession of the Peterborough Historical Society. See Roll, ante, page 27.

David Robbe. Was the son of John and Elizabeth (Creaton) Robbe, who was an elder brother of Alexander

Robbe; a grandson of William Robbe, one of the earliest settlers. Born in Peterborough, October 13, 1752. Just prior to, or about the beginning of the Revolution, he removed, with his father, to Stoddard.

Answered the Lexington Alarm in Captain William Scott's company, April 19, 1775; discharged, April 23d. Service, three days. On the same day he re-enlisted into Captain Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, and was discharged December 31st; service, eight months, seven days. Wages, 40 shillings per month. On roll of Captain Scott's company, October 6. Receipted for bounty coat, November 14, 1775. Residence, Peterborough, N. H. (Also given as Stoddard). *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 369. N. H. State Papers, XV, 740,* where he is reported as from Stoddard. Private in Captain John Taggart's company in Lt.-Col. Heald's regiment of volunteers, which marched from Peterborough Slip (Sharon) to relieve the garrison at Ticonderoga, in 1777. Enlisted June 30, 1777; discharged, July 2nd; service, three days. Total pay and travel, £1 0*s* 3*d*. *XV, 104.* On the list of soldiers claimed by Stoddard, as at Cambridge in 1775, 14 days, and at Royalton, Mass., as a Corporal, in 1780, 25 days. *XVI, 839, 840.* There is no other record of this latter service. He was apparently a citizen of Stoddard in 1777 and 1778. *XIII, 465.* He died probably in Stoddard.

John Robbe. Was the oldest son of William and Agnes (Patterson) Robbe, one of the pioneers of Peterborough. Born in Ireland about 1719 or 1720. He came to this country with his parents in 1730. They lived in Townsend and Lunenburg previous to coming to Peterborough. John Robbe paid a poll tax in Lunenburg in 1743. He married Elizabeth Creaton at Townsend, Mass., December 26, 1751. He was Highway Surveyor in Peterborough in 1760, '61, '62, '68 and '69, and Constable in 1772. The same or the following year he removed to Stoddard. He was living in Ackworth, N. H., in 1795. He died in Rockingham County,

N. H., at a date and in a town not discovered. His pension papers were destroyed when the British raided Washington in 1814.

He enlisted as Corporal into Captain John Taggart's company of Lt.-Col. Heald's regiment, June 30, 1777, to answer the Ticonderoga Alarm, and was discharged July 2d. Service, three days. Was paid £1 0*s* 8*d* for wages and travel. *XV, 104.* Sergeant in Captain Stephen Parker's company, Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 20th. Service, two months, two days. Wages per month, £4 18*s*. Total pay and travel, £11 12*s* 10*d*. *XV, 219.* He was severely wounded in an ambuscade into which a portion of the troops fell on the day of the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. For an account of it, see sketch of Jeremiah Smith. Under the law of the State he was entitled to relief, and the following papers show how relief in such cases was obtained:

"State of New Hampshire

"To the Hon^{ble} the general Assembly the humble petition of John Robbe of Stoddard in the County of Cheshire—humbly sheweth to the general Assembly—that on the sixteenth Day of August 1777 he was wounded in the Battle at Bennington by receiving a shot in the side of his head and by means of which wound your petitioner has ever since ben Disabled from Labour and procuring for himself the Common Necessaryes of Life—your petitioner therefore humbly prays that the Hon^{ble} general Assembly would (in there Wisdom & goodness) Condescend to grant to your petitioner some small support whereby he may be able in some Respects to Live as a Disabled Soldier ought to Live—tho as the Times are hard your petitioner only Begs But for a small portion to be allow^{d} him—and thus your humble petitioner—humbly prays that your Honours would Take his petition into Consideration and Do for him as you in your Wisdom shall see fit to do for your poor Disabled subject.

John Robb"

"Bennington—Septem^{r} 1st 1777—

The Bearer hereof, Sergeant John Robb is permitted to be

absent from Camp seventeen days being wounded in Battle the 16th Aug^{t} last part—

By order of Brig^{r} Gen^{l} Stark
John Casey A. D. C."

"This may Certify that Sargent John Robbe of Gen^{l} Stark's Brigade Col^{o} Nichols Reg^{mt} & Cap^{t} Parker's Company was wounded on ^{ye} 16th August 1777 Near Binnington by a Shot from the Enemy.

Moses Nichols Col^{o}."

"Amherst ^{ye} Sep^{tr} 1777"

"This may certify that Sergent John Robbe of Cap^{t} Parker Comp: and Col: Nichols Reig^{t} in General Stark's Brigade belonging to the State of New Hampshire on the Sixteenth of August A. D. 1777 near Bennington in an Action with the enemy in defence of the united states Received a wound by an ounce ball passing through his shoulder and a buckshot into his ear which has rendered him incapable of Supporting himself in any way or manner much less a Large family the Subscriber being at that time Surgeon to Col^{o} Nichols Reigment.

John Young Surgeon.

Peterborough June 8th 1782"

"State of New Hampshire

"In the House of Representatives, June 14th 1781 Committee to consider of the Petition of John Robb &c reported in part as their Opinion that the said Robb be allowed & paid the one third part of the monthly pay of a Sarjeant in the Continental Army to be computed from the time of his Discharge from the Service to the present time including whatever Sum or Sums he may have already received and he be entitled to receive one-fourth part of his said monthly pay for the future till the further Order of the General Assembly and that he be properly enrolled as an Invalid Pensioner agreeably to the Resolves of the Hon^{ble} Congress of the United States of America in such case made and Provided. Sign^{d} Geo Frost for the Committee which report being read and considered. Voted that the same be received and accepted.

John Dudley Speaker P. T.

Sent up for Concurrence
In Council June 15th 1782 read &

J. Pearson D. Secy."

"Exeter November 23d 1782—There appears to be due to Serjeant John Robbe Forty-two pounds five shillings & seven pence in full of his pay as as Invalid to November 14th 1782
£42 5 7

Ephm Robinson Pay Mastr"

"There is due Serjeant John Robbe Twenty-three Pounds Two shillings & Eleven pence in full for one Quarter of his Monthly pay as an Invalid to April 1t 1784—
£23 2*s* 11*d*.

Ephm Robinson Pay Mastr

"Receed an Order on the Treasr for the above sum
Jacob Copland."

"Jany ye 28th 1778—

"To the inhabitants of the Town of Stoddard Gent I am (by Reason of the wound I Received in the Battle at Bennington on the 16th of Augt last) Quite unable to suport my self and by no means fit to Enter the Corps of invaleids purposed by the Honble Congress—and as I was in the sarvis of this State when wounded—beg so much favour that you would att your next meeting Lay me att the feet of the general assembly of this State that they would be graciously pleased to Condesend to grant me some suport and you will greatly oblige a suffering Friend to america and your very humble sarvt.

John Robbe."

"Stoddard, February ye 2d 1778—

"the inhabitants of the Town of Stoddard Taking the above request into Consideration—

"1st Voted and Resolved that Joseph Rounseval Esqr Representative for this Clas be Directed to Take the above Request Togather with an adress to the genl assembley from B: general John Stark, and lay them before the genl assembley for their Consideration—

"2nd Voted that John Robbe of this Towne be Recommended to the genl Cort as one who always hath been a warm friend to america and to ye Cause ever since the Dispute began and is an object worthy their Consideration—and is as we apprehend unable to enter the Corps of invalaids pur-

posed by the hon^ble^ Congress and by his wounds Quite unable to suport him Self.

Isaac Temple
Silas Wright
Joseph Dodge
Selectmen of Stoddard."

On this petition the Legislature voted that he was entitled to half pay and £30 for extra expenses.

XVI, 439, 442.

For his pension record see *XVI, 323, 331, 334, 337, 339.*

In Stoddard's list of soldiers furnished the army, he is claimed as in the Bennington Campaign for 70 days in 1777; in the alarm at Royalton in 1780, as Corporal, 25 days, and as enlisted for three years on July 15, 1782. *XVI, 287,* for which latter enlistment he was paid a bounty of £90. *XVI, 839, 840.* He is on the muster rolls of Captain Isaac Frye's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment for January, February, March and April, 1784. *XXX, 496.* Date of discharge not given. His entire military service was to the credit of Stoddard. Through Jeremiah Smith, when a member of Congress, 1790-1798, he obtained a pension from the general government. No rolls of the service at Royalton in 1780 have been found.

Samuel Robbe (1st). There were two of the name in the army. Samuel Robbe, the son of James, and grandson of the pioneer, William Robbe, was born in Peterborough, October 11, 1760, though in his pension application he says the date was October, 1759. The former date is correct. James, his father, married Jean Scott, probably a sister of Alexander Scott. After the war he (Samuel) removed to Stoddard, N. H., where he married Abigail Alexander, April 28, 1785, and where he died, November 9, 1833, aged 73 years.

He enlisted into Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777, June 29, 1777. Discharged, July 3d; service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Private in Captain Ed-

mund Briant's company, Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich to join the army at Saratoga in 1777. Enlisted September 28; discharged, October 25th; service, 28 days. Wages per month, £4 10*s*. Total pay and travel, £6 19*s*. *XV, 357.* On this enlistment he claims to have served six months, but the claim cannot be verified by the rolls.

His application for pension, dated November 5, 1833, says:

"That in the year 1777, he thinks about July 1st, he volunteered for 6 months into the service of the United States, and marched to the north, and joined the Co. of Capt. Thomas in Col. Reynolds Regt. N. H. Troops, that he was at Fort Edward, was at the taking of Burgoyne, and after his Surrender was marched down the North River and dismissed at some place on North River above New York City, at a place which he does not now recollect. That he served as he believes, the full term of 6 months in that Service. That he was out at one other time on a call for men for a short time, but he does not recollect with sufficient distinctness the time to make it a proof of his claim for pension. That he was born in Peterboro Co. of Hillsboro, N. H., in the year 1759, in October. That there is a record of his age in Peterboro, on the Town Book. That he went from said Peterboro into said service. That he removed from said Peterboro to Stoddard where he now lives. That he was a volunteer in said service. That he recollects Gen. Esty in said service. That he never received any written discharge. That he does not know of any one living who was personally knowning to his said service except Col. Evans, whose Declaration he sends. That he is known to Rev. Isaac Robinson, Clergyman of Stoddard, where he has lived for 40 years, and to Col. Nathaniel Evans, who can testify to his veracity, and believe in Service. (Signed) Samuel (his mark) Robb."

No existing rolls show his six months' service in 1777, except as above. A roll in the U. S. Pension Office does show that Samuel Robbe enlisted September 21, 1781, into Captain Othniel Thomas's company of Colonel Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) regiment; rank, Corporal. This regiment, or some companies of it, were discharged November 25, 1781. *XVII, 428.*

Samuel Robbe (No. 2). Was probably a son of John and Elizabeth (Creaton) Robbe, and grandson of William Robbe, pioneer, and was born in Peterborough in 1763. He went to Stoddard with his father in 1772. Married Mary ———— He was living in Stoddard in 1790. *See U. S. Census.* Afterward he removed to Penfield, Monroe County, New York, where he died, May 28, 1835, aged 72 years. On July 20, 1781, he enlisted into Captain Benjamin Ellis's company of Colonel George Reid's regiment, N. H. Line, for three years, and served until the end of the war, two and a half years. *XVI, 286.* He is on Stoddard's claim for soldiers. *XVI, 840,* and was paid a State bounty of £90.*

In his claim for pension, dated April 15, 1818, he states:

"That he Served his Country in the Revolutionary war, and that he enlisted in July 1781 as a Private Soldier, in Capt. Ellis Company of Infantry, but that he was mustered or Served in Capt. Cherry's Co. in the Regt. Commanded by Col. George Reed, N. H. Line, and that he, the Deponent enlisted as above for the term of 3 years, but at the close of the War he received an Honorable Discharge which is out of his possession, nor is he able to obtain it. That during said time he was stationed at West Point. That he is 55 years of age and in Indigent Circumstances, and in need of Support from Government, and he therefore prays that his name be placed on the Pension list pursuant to the Act of Congress March 18, 1818. He further saith that at the time of his Discharge he was in Capt Potter's Co. in the Regt. commanded by Col. Hull, he (deponent) having been transferred from one Co. and Regt. to another.

(Signed) Samuel Robbe"

Under the act of 1820, requiring pensioners to file certificates of their property and circumstances, he repeats the statement of his service as given in his original application, and adds that

"he served nearly two years in the N. H. Line, first in Capt (Samuel) Cherry's Co. afterward transferred to Capt. Moody Austin's Co. both in the Regt. commanded by Col. George Reed, commencing to the best of his knowledge in the year 1782."

* The roll in XVI, 286, and the claims of Stoddard in XVI, 840, do not agree. The same man is meant in both references.

He thus gives a schedule of his property as aforesaid:

1 old horse $30.—1 small hog $2,	$32.
1 five pail kittle $4—One 3 pail $3	7.
1 small pot, $1.12½—7 drag teeth $3.50	4.62
1 set cups and saucers .31—Table 1. 5 knives and forks .50—	1.81
6 plates .44—1 old chest .37—4 chairs 1,	1.81
3 pails .75 3 bowls .19	.94
	$48.18

"And I do further solemnly swear that I am by occupation a farmer, and that by age and bodily infirmities am able to perform but little labor, and that my family consists of my wife, Mary, aged 52 years, very infirm and unable to work much, my son Henry, aged 15, my son James, aged 12, and daughter Relief, aged 10.

(Signed) Saml Robbe"

William Robbe. Son of William Robbe, the early settler, and born in Sudbury, Mass., November 22, 1730. The family came to Peterborough from Townsend, Mass. He was one of the foremost citizens of Peterborough for many years. Selectman in 1762, '66, '74, '75, '77, '78, '85 and 1786—eight years. In 1776 he was one of the Committee of Safety, besides holding other town offices of lesser importance. Married Eleanor Creaton, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Cunningham by a former husband.

Sergeant in Captain Josiah Brown's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, which marched to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga in May, 1777. Enlisted May 8, 1777. Length of service, 47 days. Wages per month, £3 8*s*. Total pay and travel, £8 5*s* 2*d*. *XV, 20.* Private in Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment which marched to reinforce the army at Stillwater in July, 1777. Enlisted July 19, 1777; discharged, September 26th; service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £12 1*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.*

He was, says Rev. Elijah Dunbar, a man of amiable and disinterested disposition, of modest, unassuming manners,

and of inflexible uprightness. He was a seventh son in succession, and was commonly believed to possess the power of curing scrofula, or "Kings Evil," by the touch of his hands. Esteemed a gifted person and of philanthropic disposition, he devoted himself to this form of healing. He charged no fees, on the contrary, he gave to each patient a small coin—four pence, half penny—to be worn around the neck. If a cure was effected the patients could reward him, but they rarely did. So many consulted him that to escape, he removed to Stoddard, but the afflicted followed him, and he finally returned to Peterborough, where he spent the rest of his life. Confessing to the undeniable effects of his laying on of hands, he never assigned the reasons, saying he "knew no more about it than the others." At one time he was a Lieutenant in the militia. He died June 8, 1815, in Peterborough, at the age of 85 years. *N. H. Historical Collections, Vol I.*

Jeduthen Roberts. Nothing can be learned of his antecedents or what became of him after the war. Place and date of birth and death unknown. Probably died in some town in Vermont.

In 1775 he was a private in Captain Dexter's company of Colonel Woodbridge's (Mass.) regiment. Receipted for advance pay at Cambridge, July 7, 1775. Also on memorandum of firelocks received of sundry officers and men. Date of delivery, January 1, 1776. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 406.* Service, about eight months. He was a private in Captain George Aldrich's company of Major Benjamin Whitcomb's rangers. Return dated July 4, 1779. Residence, Guilford, Cumberland County, Vt. *XV, 701.* Enlisted February 17, 1777, for the war. *XVI, 176.* Pay roll made up to December 31, 1779, and was paid £68 16*s*. *XV, 704.* Is claimed by Westmoreland, N. H. *XVI, 877.* He was in service in 1782, probably under another enlistment, but date of discharge from enlistment in 1777, and of reentry into service not given. There was a controversy be-

tween the towns of Westmoreland and Peterborough as to which town the service should be credited, but on July 12, 1782, the Committee of Safety ordered that he should be accredited to Peterborough. *N. H. Historical Collections, Vol. VII, page 291. See also N. H. State Papers, Vol. XVI, 517, and 522, 877, 879.* If living in 1790, he was not then a resident of the State. April 7, 1781, he petitioned the State of Vermont for depreciation money. To this the State answered: "It is properly a demand on the State of New Hampshire." But on March 7, 1787, he was granted £40 6*s* 6*d* by Vermont on account of depreciation money.

Thomas Sanders (or Sanderson). Was the son of Joseph and Ruth Sanderson and was born in Groton, Mass., March 16, 1746. His name is not attached to the Association Test in Peterborough nor to the roll of Alexander Robbe's company of militia. He was a member of the First New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel Stark's, in 1776, under the name of Thomas Saunders.

He is one of the men returned by Colonel Enoch Hale under an order of the Committee of Safety dated April, 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men out of his militia regiment for the Continental Army. A member of Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* On a pay roll for the equalization of the soldier's pay, of the same company and regiment, for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $20.60. *XV, 711.* Served for Peterborough. On a roll of men enlisted for the war in Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. Residence, Peterborough. *XIV, 468.* On roll of Peterborough men enlisted for three years. Paid a bounty of £20 and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. *XIV, 612.* Enlisted April 1, 1777. Kidder's History of First New Hampshire Regiment says he served three full years from April 1, 1777, to April 13, 1780. This is an error. On the depreciation rolls for service in 1780 his name does not appear at all, and on the same rolls for service prior to 1780 his pay was only $20.60, indicating a short term of service.

John Devire, of the same regiment, who died July 20, 1777, had due him only $20.70 by the latter roll. Thomas Sanderson probably died in service in July, 1777. His name nowhere appears after that date except upon the depreciation roll above mentioned.

On some rolls the name is Sanders or Saunders, on others Sanderson. The same man is intended.

THE SCOTT FAMILY.

The service of this family in the Revolution was so exceptional that it should be briefly summarized. In 1775 there were living in Peterborough, two brothers, John, unmarried, aged 69 years, and William, aged 60 years. Alexander, a third brother, had lived in town, owned land and carried on business there, but about 1769 or 1770, with some of his sons, removed to Stoddard; one son, William, still remained in Peterborough. Both he and his family are closely identified with its history, and some of his descendants were prominent citizens of it for three generations, and therefore may properly be claimed as belonging to the town. Besides these three brothers, there was, in 1775, a William Scott, known as Major Scott, who was the son of Archibald, a fourth brother, who never came to this country. There is a family tradition that these four brothers were sons of one Alexander Scott. Whether this Alexander ever came to this country is not definitely determined. An Alexander Scott and his wife, on November 14, 1734, applied for admission to the church in Lancaster, Mass., and presented testimonials from the pastor of a church in Ireland. They were allowed "the privilege of occasional Communion with us in all ordinances upon their submitting to discipline and walking orderly while their abode is among us."—*Lancaster Church Records.* Where and when this Alexander Scott died has not been discovered. He certainly was not the Alexander Scott who filed intentions of mar-

riage with Margaret Robbe in Lancaster, February 24, 1739, and he may have been the father of the brothers named.

However this may be, there were three brothers and the son of a fourth brother, with their families, living, or recently had lived, in Peterborough when the war broke out, and their record is a remarkable chapter in the history of the town. John, the unmarried brother, served two enlistments. Alexander served one enlistment in 1780. His son, William the Captain, was in service nearly eight years. Another son, James, served two enlistments. His grandson, John, was officer's servant, and enlisted man six years, and his grandson, David, served six years, and died in the army in 1782. One son was a cripple.

William, the third brother, served two short enlistments. His son, Thomas, three enlistments, in all about five years. Another son, William, also three enlistments—about two years. A third son, David, one enlistment of three years.

Major William Scott, son of Archibald, served eight years and eight months. His son, John, as officer's boy and soldier, about eight years. He had another son, Lewis, aged one year.

Out of these fifteen males one was a cripple, and one an infant. The oldest soldier was 69, and the youngest, 10 years. Twelve of the fifteen were in the army, and their combined service was more than 40 years. It is doubtful if this record can be equalled by that of any other family in the thirteen States. Their individual service is here given:

Alexander Scott. Perhaps the son of Alexander Scott, who in 1734, with his wife, asked leave to join in the Communion service with the First Church in Lancaster, Mass.

For outline of Alexander Scott's (possibly the son of the last named Alexander) service in the French and Indian War, see page 9, ante.

He removed to Stoddard in 1769 or 1770, and took up land, Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Range, and two years later had a house built and nearly twelve acres of land cleared, with

a large field of rye and a good garden. *XXVIII, 281, 282 and 285.*

He is claimed by the town of Stoddard to have served 25 days as private in the alarm at Royalton, Vt., in 1780, but no roll of his company or regiment in this service has been found. *XVI, 840.* He married Margaret Robbe, in Lancaster, Mass., in 1739. He settled in Lancaster about 1734, and lived there, in Lunenburg, or in Townsend until he went to Peterborough. From Peterborough he returned to Townsend, then went back to Peterborough.

About 1758 he removed to Dublin, N. H., where he took up land, and from thence to Stoddard, where he died, June 20, 1787. His son, David, born in Townsend, August 16, 1744, served in the French and Indian War, see ante page 9, and his sons, William, born May, 1742 (Captain in Colonel Jackson's regiment), and James, born in Townsend, April 16, 1749, were in the Revolutionary War. His grandsons, John and David, were also in Colonel Jackson's regiment.

David Scott (1st). Names of his parents were William and Phoebe (Woods) Scott. Probably born in Dublin in 1762 or 1763, and was a brother of the John Scott serving in Captain Joseph Fox's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment in 1777. Enlisted as private in Captain Joseph Fox's company, Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment. On roll of Continental pay accounts from July 18, 1777, to July 18, 1780. Residence, Pepperell, Mass. Also Colonel David Henley's regiment; on return of recruits for knapsacks, dated Boston, February 16, 1778; reported under marching orders. Also, Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Henley's regiment; pay roll for November, 1778. Captain Fox's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment. Muster roll for April, 1779, dated at Pawtuxet. Enlisted July 18, 1777, for three years. Also Captain Fox's (Seventh) company, Colonel Jackson's regiment. On return up to December 31, 1779, dated Camp at Providence. Also on return certified at Camp near Morristown, April 30, 1780,

of officers and men belonging to Colonel Lee's, Henley's and Jackson's regiments, and men belonging to Massachusetts in Colonel Henry Sherburn's regiment, who were incorporated into a regiment under command of Colonel Henry Jackson, agreeably to an engagement of April 9, 1779. Captain Fox's company; rank, drummer. Residence, Peterborough, N. H. (Also given Boston). Engaged for town of Attleborough, Mass., July 18, 1777, for three years. Reported reduced to private, July 6, 1778. On pay roll for June and July, 1780. Reported discharged July 18, 1780. His residence on these rolls is given as Peterborough, and also Stoddard (1), Pepperell (2), and Boston (3). *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, pages 912 and 913.*

Enlisted for Townsend, Mass., March 12, 1781, for three years, into Captain Abel Holden's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin Smith's (Mass. Sixth) regiment. Descriptive list: Age, 18 years; stature, five feet, nine inches; complexion, light; hair, dark; eyes, blue; occupation, farmer. Engaged for Townsend. Wages allowed from March 12, 1781, to December 31, 1781, nine months, twenty days. Wages allowed from January 1, 1781, to October 6, 1782, nine months, six days. Reported on command, April, 1782. Also, reported died October 6, 1782. Order on Captain Benjamin Haywood, payable to Nathaniel Payne, dated September 7, 1785, signed by William Scott for wages due his son, David Scott, late soldier in Sixth Regiment, while in the service. A certificate that Captain William Scott was the father of David Scott accompanies said order. Paid a bounty by Townsend, and served to the credit of said town. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, pages 913, 914.* He is also on a roll of men belonging to New Hampshire serving in Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment, dated July 30, 1779, and was paid £15. *XVI, 101.* Also on roll of New Hampshire men serving in Colonel Jackson's regiment. *XVI, 47 and 303.* On both rolls his residence is given Peterborough. On rolls (1) of Ninth Company of Colonel Scammel's (Third) New Hampshire regiment to make good the wages

of the men on account of the depreciation of the currency, for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $161.00. *XV, 733.* See return of June 23, 1780. *XVI, 54.* Also return in *XV, 427,* in both of which he is given as from Peterborough. He died in the army in the sixth year of his service, of camp fever, on October 6, 1782.

In the Massachusetts printed rolls this David Scott is confused with David Scott, son of William and Margaret (Gregg) Scott. See next sketch.

David Scott. The son of William and Margaret (Gregg) Scott, was born, it has been claimed, in Hopkinton, Mass., June 8, 1749 (though there is no record of it), and came to Peterborough with his parents about 1750. His first wife was Nancy Robbe, and his second wife, Isabel Moore. He removed to Stoddard, N. H., and died there in 1815, aged 66 years.

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 20, 1775. Discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Re-enlisted into the same company, of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st; service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of the same company dated August 1st, and on a return dated October 6th, same year. Receipted for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 912.* When he removed to Stoddard, in 1770, he built his log house and took up land there. *XXVIII, 291.* Residence given Stoddard in the enlistment in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Sargent's regiment in 1775. *XV, 740.* Claimed as a Stoddard man for fourteen days at Cambridge in 1775, and on the alarm at Royalton in 1780. *XVI, 839, 840.* His rank in the latter service was Sergeant. There are no printed military rolls relating to this alarm at Royalton.

(A David Scott is claimed as serving for the town of Hampton Falls in 1782. Enlisted at Camp, as per Captain Cherry's certificate, and allowed by the Committee of Safety,

October 4, 1782. *XVI, 508.* No roll of this service is found, and it is doubtful if he is the man from Stoddard. Another David Scott was in Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment in 1775, and was reported killed at Bunker Hill, June 17th. *XIV, 91,* and also as wounded. *XIV, 43.* He may have been from New Ipswich or Dunstable, but he was not one of the Peterborough Scotts).

James Scott. James Scott was the son of Alexander and Margaret (Robbe) Scott, and was probably born in Peterborough, N. H. In 1770 he removed to Stoddard, and there, with his father, took up land and built his log house. *XXVIII, 291.* He was a resident of Stoddard from 1770 to the end of his life, and died there, intestate, in 1818.

Corporal in Captain William Scott's company, which answered the Lexington Alarm in 1775. Marched April 20th; discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Reenlisted into Captain William Scott's company, afterward attached to Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; rank, Corporal. Discharged, December 31, 1775; service, eight months, seven days. On return of company dated October 6. Receipted for bounty coat, or its equivalent in money, November 14. Residence, Peterborough, also given Stoddard. *Mass. Rolls, XIII, page 916. See State Papers, XV, 740,* where he is accredited to Stoddard. Private in Captain John Taggart's company in Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, which marched from Peterborough Slip to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga in 1777. Enlisted June 29, 1777. Discharged, July 2d; service, three days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £1 0*s* 3*d*. *XV, 104.* Private in Captain James Lewis's company, Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, which marched from New Marlborough to join the Continental Army at Saratoga, September, 1777. Enlisted September 28th; discharged, October 24th; service, 27 days.

Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £6 5*s* 3*d*. *XV, 360.* No record of his service in 1780, at the Royalton Alarm, can be found on any roll, as claimed by the town of Stoddard. *See XV, 840.* There is a James Scott on the rolls of Captain Silas Wright's company, of Lieutenant-Colonel Heald's detachment, which marched from New Hampshire to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga in 1777. Enlisted June 29, 1777; discharged, July 11th; service, 13 days. *XV, 99.* This enlistment covered the whole period that James Scott in Captain John Taggart's company was in service.

If this latter was the James Scott from Stoddard, the one in Captain Wright's company was another of that name, and possibly from Winchester. The on in Captain Taggart's company is given as private, and the one serving in Captain Wright's company as Sergeant, but the rolls do not give him this rank. *XV, 99.* The claims of Stoddard are that James Scott served 14 days at the Cambridge Alarm, 12 days as Sergeant at the Ticonderoga Alarm, 28 days at the Saratoga Alarm, and 25 days at the Royalton Alarm, *XVI, 839, 840.* There is nothing in the rolls to identify the James Scott of Stoddard from the other man of same name, and in service at the same time.

(There was also a James Scott, a Corporal, from Winchester, N. H., in Captain Oliver Capron's company of Colonel Ephraim Doolittle's (Mass.) regiment in 1775. Discharged, December 31, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 916. N. H State Papers, XV, 746.*)

John Scott. Perhaps son of Alexander Scott, Lancaster, Mass., 1734. Was born in Ireland in 1706, and, probably, was a brother of Alexander Scott and William Scott, Sr. Very little is known of him. He came to this country about 1734 and settled in Peterborough some years before the Revolution, but date is uncertain. He never married, and his last years were passed in the family of Deacon Jonathan

Smith, where he died June 6, 1798, aged 92 years. He was buried in the Smith family lot and his friend, Jonathan Smith, had the following inscription carved on his monument:

"Erected to the memory of Mr. John Scott,
Who departed this life June 6th, 1798, aged 92 years.
He was a native of Ireland.
He was an honest man, a virtuous citizen, and a good member of society."

Enlisted as a private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm April 19, 1775. Discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Re-enlisted into the same company in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31; service, eight months and seven days. On muster roll, dated August 1. On return of same company dated October 6th. Receipted for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 920, 921. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* On roll of Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich to join the army of General Gates at Stillwater. Enlisted September 28, 1777; discharged, Octobed 25th; service, 28 days. Wages, £4 10s 0*d* per month. Total pay and travel, £7 3*s* 2*d*. *XV, 356.*

There was a tradition among some of the descendants of Deacon Jonathan Smith that John Scott served in the army through nearly the whole war. But no service by him, other than given above, can be found on the printed rolls of New Hampshire or Massachusetts.

John Scott. Son of Major William and Rosanna (Tait) Scott. Born in Peterborough, August 11, 1764. After the war he studied medicine, and practised his profession in New York State. Married Marcia Younglove, by whom he had two children, and died in New York. He was with his father (first as waiter boy), through the war, but enlisted

into the army, July 1, 1778; rank, fifer, and Fife Major in 1781. On rolls as Fifer of Captain (Major) Scott's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of officers and men on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $120.24. *XV, 711.* On a similar roll in the same company and regiment for service in 1780, and was paid $88. *XVI, 198.* Discharged, December, 1781. Date of death, May 6, 1839, aged 74 years. On the rolls of Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, as Fife Major for 1781, and was paid $98. *XVI, 267.* After his discharge he continued to serve in the army as a volunteer until it was disbanded in 1783. His military service was five years as an enlisted soldier.

In Committee of Safety on September 21, 1782, it was "Ordered the Treasr to pay to Maj. Willm Scott, by Discount, out of the tax for the current year, Twenty pounds, being a State Bounty for his son John Scott, who engaged July 1, 1778 for three years service."—*N. H. Hist. Coll., Vol. VII, page 298.*

His descendants are among the best people in Buffalo, New York.

His pension application gives many interesting details of his service. It is dated April 4, 1818, and is as follows:

"That said John Scott enlisted in the year 1778 as Fifer for 3 years, in the State of N. H. in the Company commanded by Capt. William Scott (Father to said John Scott), 7th Company of the 1st N. H. Regt. That he continued to serve in said Corps, or in the Service of the United States, until the end of the War. as Fifer and Fife Major, when he was Discharged from the Service in the High Lands at Constable Island, State of N. Y.

"That he was in the Battles of White Plains, Trenton, Monmouth, and others. And that he is in Reduced Circumstances, and stands in need of the Assistance of his Country for Support. That he has no other evidence of said Service, except as follows: to wit:

"That of William Graham (that he was in the Service Previous to the enlistment above Stated, and after the en-

listment expired until November or December 1783), and that he has no Written Discharge.

(Signed) John Scott."

Application 2.

"That he the said John Scott, enlisted and joined the Army at Valley Forge, in the State of Penn. for 3 years, about April 30th 1778, in the Co. commanded by Capt. William Scott, in the 1st N. H. Regt. commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, and Gen. Poor's Brigade. That he continued to serve in said Regt. as Fifer, until the 3 years for which he was enlisted were fully expired, when he was Discharged.

"That he did not leave the Army, but continued to serve as Volunteer in said 1st N. H. Regt. in the Service of the United States, as Fife Major, until the end of the Revolutionary War, (viz.) till some time in Nov. 1783, when he was Discharged near West Point, with an Honorable Testimony of his Service by Lieut Colonel George Reid, then Commander of all the N. H. Troops in the U. S. Service.

"That he was in the Battle of Monmouth, and several Skirmishes, and that he is in Reduced Circumstances, and Stands in need of the Assistance of his Country for Support. That he has no other evidence of said Service.

(Signed) John Scott."

Under the Statute of 1820, requiring pensioners to file a schedule of their property, dated June 1, 1820, after stating his military service, he stays:

"I have no income other than is contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed.

"The following is the just and true Inventory All my Estate—necessary clothing and bedding excepted: viz.

One new cherry desk—One old pine desk—
One cow—one yearland heifer—
One pair Iron Andirons—One cherry table—
One wooden Clock—

"I have likewise in my possession a few plain chairs and common cooking utensils and table furniture, of a very cheap kind, which are not my property, but have been in my possession eight years.

"I am by profession a physician, but by reason of my having had a leg and an arm broken, the Gout, Rheumatism, and a partial Palsey, I have been for the last eight years unable to follow my profession.

"I have no family residing with me except my wife Marcia, aged 55 years, who has been for a number of years in a feeble state of health, and for the last five years has been unable to make her own bed or prepare her own food.

(Signed) John Scott."

John Scott. Son of William Scott who was Captain in Henry Jackson's Massachusetts regiment, and born in Dublin, N. H., March 23, 1765. The father removed from Washington, N. H., about 1775, traded with Paul Hale for the Scott, now in part the McDowell, farm in Peterborough, and came there to reside. John Scott, the son, married his second cousin, Bethiah Ames, of Groton. During the war his father's family lived in Peterborough and Pepperell, Mass. He, John, bought from his father the Scott, now a part of the McDowell, farm, and was a resident of Peterborough from the close of the war until his death and was one of the leading men of the town and active in its affairs. Was Selectman of the town in 1810, '11, '12, '14, '15, '16, '17 and 1818—eight years, and Presidential Elector in 1840. He died December 27, 1847, aged 82 years. When his father received his Lieutenant's Commission in 1775, he sent for his son John to come to him and be his waiter. But later he entered the service as a regular soldier.

Residence, Pepperell (also given Peterborough, N. H. and Boston). List of men probably raised for Continental service (year not given); residence, Boston; credited to the town of Attleborough; also, private Captain Joseph Fox's company, Colonel Henry Jackson's (16th) regiment; Continental Army pay accounts for service from July 24, 1777, to July 24, 1780; residence, Pepperell; credited to the town of Attleborough; Also, Captain Fox's (7th) company, Colonel Jackson's regiment,—return dated Camp at Providence, July 8, 1779; enlisted for town of Pepperell; enlisted July 24, 1777; enlistment three years; on pay roll for July, 1779; muster roll for October — 1779,—dated Camp Providence; on regimental return made up to December 31, 1779,

dated Camp at Providence; Also return certified at Camp near Morristown, April 30, 1780, of officers and men belonging to Colonel Lee's, Henley's and Jackson's regiments, of men belonging to Massachusetts in Colonel Henry Sherburne's regiment, who were incorporated into a regiment under the command of Colonel Henry Jackson; agreeable to the arrangement of April 9, 1779; in Captain Fox's company; rank, fifer; residence, Peterborough, N. H.; engaged for town of Attleborough; engaged July 24, 1777; term, three years; reported reduced to private September 1, 1778; also Captain Fox's (Third) company; on pay roll for June and July, 1780; reported discharged, July 24, 1780. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, 920.* March 12, 1781, he enlisted into the Seventh Company of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, and served till December 18, 1783, when he was finally discharged. There are no existing rolls of this enlistment.

His father was a Captain in the same regiment and resigned in 1781. He was but twelve years of age when he entered the service—one of the two youngest soldiers from Peterborough.

Copies of the papers on file in his pension case at Washington are herewith given. They tell their own story:

"I John Scott, of the County of Hillsboro, State of N. H., depose: That in July 1777, I entered into Capt. Scott's Company as Musician, for three years, and faithfully served said term, part of it as Musician, and part of it as a Private Soldier in the Regiment commanded by Col. H. Jackson in the Mass. Line Continental Service. and at the end thereof was honorably Discharged, as affirmed by the annexed Certificate.

"That on the 12th day of March 1781, I enlisted again as Private Soldier for three years more, and was attached to the 7th Company in the 3d Mass. Regiment, and I faithfully served in the same time, as above mentioned, till December 18th 1783, when I was again honorably Discharged, as may be seen by Certificate annexed.

"I further depose that I am now advanced in life, have a large and expensive family, four of whom, from sickness and infirmity are unable to support themselves, and possess

a small property, but of income by no means equal to the necessary expenses. I have never received a Pension, and considering the circumstances, need assistance from my Country for support.

(Signed) John Scott.

October 28th 1818."

Under the law of 1820 he was dropped from the rolls:

"John Scott, aged 67, deposes that he was placed on the Pension List and afterwards dropped on account of property. States conditions of Schedule on which Pension was withdrawn: diminution of property, etc.

Letter from Commissioner Edwards, in regard to cessation of Pension of John Scott:

Property estimated at	$2,286.67
Debts estimated at	1,368.88
	$917.79

Amount of property bars Pension.

SCHEDULE—Jan. 20: 1820, True statement of all property.

"My farm consists of about 110 acres, including a small appendage.

"It will not rent for more than $100—Estimate	$1666.67
Stock and Utensils—Estimate	300.00
Note due from Daniel Robbe	100.00
Note due from Samuel Gates	220.00
	$2286.67

Debts as follows:

Note due John Scott, Jr	$500.00	
Note due Wm. Robbe	568.88	
Note due S. Jewett	300.00	$1368.88
Balance—		$917.79

"Wife infirm and dropsical, under physician's hands for more than sixteen years. Daughter, aged 23, from existing conditions never has been and never can be able to care for herself. Two children of not sufficient age nor strength to earn their support.

"Owing to age and infirmity, I am unable to support my family by labor, and have no other means but the balance of the property stated above.

(Signed) John Scott."

Application to be restored to Pension List:

"On this 17th day of February A. D. 1829, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Amherst, N. H., John Scott of Peterboro, aged 65 years, doth on oath, make the following Declaration to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of March 18: 1818, and that of May 1st 1820.

"That he enlisted for three years July 24: 1777, in the Company commanded by his Father, Capt. William Scott, Regiment commanded by Col. David Henly, in the Mass. Line, Continental Establishment. That he continued to serve in said Company and Regiment until the 20th day of July 1780, when he was regularly Discharged at Preakness, N. J.

"That he, John Scott, afterwards enlisted for the term of three years, on March 12th 1781, and about May 1st was attached to the Company commanded by Capt. Carr, Regiment commanded by Col. Michael Jackson, the 8th Mass. Regt. That he continued to serve in said Regiment until Dec. 18: 1783, when he was regularly Discharged at West Point, N. Y.

"That his name was placed on the Pension List, and dropped therefrom, and his Discharges were sent to the War Office with his former Declaration.

(Usual formula as to citizenship and diminution of property).

"Nor have I any income other than contained in the Schedule annexed.

(Signed) John Scott.

February 17th 1829."

"Schedule—February 16th 1829.

Whole estate and income of John Scott of Peterboro, N. H. Application for Pension under Act of Congress of May 1st 1820.

Real estate	$500.00
2 Cows	28.00
1 Horse (4 years)	35.00
1 Bureau	5.00
1 Desk	2.00
2 Tables	2.00
1 Light-Stand	.50
2 Pairs Shovels and Tongs	2.00
2 Looking-Glasses	3.00
2 Pair Andirons	2.00
1 Tea-kettle	.40

1 Dinner-Pot	.60
1 Spider	.25
Crockery and Glass-ware	5.00
1 Dozen Chairs	3.00
1 Sleigh and Harness	15.00
	$603.75

(Signed) John Scott."

"Schedule—September 20th 1830.

"We, the undersigned, requested by John Scott to appraise the following property, present the following schedule:

18 Acres land (on Contoocook River) in Peterboro	$132.15
1 Horse	37.00
1 Cow	11.00
1 Yearling Heifer	5.00
1 Hog	10.00
1 Bureau	7.00
1 Desk	3.00
7 Chairs	3.25
1 Looking-Glass	1.50
Hand Irons, Shovel and Tongs	4.00
Pots and Kettles	1.50
Crockery and Glass-ware	4.00
1 Old Chaise	16.00
2 Tables	2.83
1 Clock	3.67
1 Single Sleigh	15.00
	$256.90

(Signed)

J. H. Steele
Thos. Payson
Samuel Gates"

Addenda to Schedule of Sept 20: 1830.

"William Gray and Samuel Gates of Peterboro, testify that John Scott lost by Accident and Disease:

Summer of 1823—1 Ox
April 1824—1Cow & 1 Hog
June 1827—1 Horse & 1 Colt
May 1828—1 Cow

Estimated at—Ox	$26.00
Cow	16.00
Hog	10.50
Horse	85.00
Colt	38.00
Cow	25.00
	$200.50

(Signed) William Gray"

"Account of Debts—paid since 1820.

Dec. 1816—Borrowed of Reuben Robbe (see Bond in evidence)	$401.00
Feb. 1829—Paid with 12 years interest (See Bond in evidence)	290.72
	$691.72
Jan. 1818—Note to John Scott for	$500.00
Nov. 1827—Paid with 6 years interest (See Deposition)	186.16
	$686.16
Mar. 1822—Paid Eleanor and William Allen (see Receipt)	22.00
May 1823—Paid Jane and E—— Farnsworth (see Receipt)	14.14
June 1825—Paid Daniel Allen (see Receipt)	12.14
Jan. 1826—Paid Sally Farnsworth (see Receipt)	8.00
Mar. 1828—Paid William Farnsworth (see Receipt),	8.56
Apr. 1828—Paid Josiah Allen (see Receipt)	14.25
1830—PaidTimothy Farnsworth, for his Son (See Receipt)	9.07
1830—Paid Ingalls & Senter Note and Interest (see Receipt)	99.18
June 1827—Loss of Horse and Colt	105.00
1828—Loss of Cow	15.00
	$1677.53
Schedule of Property on hand	$257.40
Difference between actual sale of farm and appraised value in 1820	468.00
	$2402.93

Added to the above, debts due sundry individuals previous to 1820, amounting to $300 or $400."

A pension was granted to his widow, May 8, 1849, to commence December 21, 1847.

Thomas Scott. Son of William and Margaret (Gregg) Scott, and born in Peterborough, August 18, 1752. Married Eunice Weekman, by whom he had a family of twelve children. Soon after the Revolution, he removed to Nova Scotia, and late in life returned to Peterborough, where he died, May 25, 1833, aged 81 years.

Private in William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Reenlisted into the same company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31; service, eight months seven days. On return of the same company dated October 6. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 927. XV, 739.* Sergeant on roll of men serving for Stoddard in Captain Amos Morrill's company of Colonel Stark's (First New Hampshire) regiment, enlisted for the war. *XIV, 469.* On return of Colonel Enoch Hale, acting under orders from the Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, directing him to raise 119 men for the Continental Army out of his regiment of militia. Is among the men returned by town of Stoddard, under this levy, as being already in the service, in Captain Morrill's company. *XIV, 575.* Mustered February 20, 1777, and paid a bounty of £20. Is given as of Captain Morrill's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment. *XIV, 602.* Enlisted January 1, 1777. Corporal and Sergeant on the rolls of the Second Company of Colonel Cilley's (First) Regiment, for service prior to January 1, 1780, to make up the pay of the soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $242.40. *XV, 712.* On a similar roll of Second Company of the same regiment as Sergeant, for service in 1780, and was paid $120. *XVI, 198.* In establishing the Continental Army for 1781, New Hampshire's quota was 1354 men, including those in

service who had enlisted for the war. The Legislature, by the law of January 12, 1781, enacted that the quota of each town should be raised within its limits, a provision subsequently annulled, except that men might be hired, from such towns as had completed their quotas. The towns were to receive a bounty of £20 for each man accepted, to be paid in four years with six per cent. interest. On this call Thomas Scott enlisted into Captain Simon Sartwell's (Sixth) company of the First New Hampshire Regiment. The return is dated February 14, 1781. Residence given, Peterborough; rank, Sergeant. *XVI 222.* On roll of same company and regiment in 1781, and was paid $61.48. *XVI, 268.* On Peterborough claim of men in service, residence given Stoddard. *XVI, 517. See page 520.* On return of men from Peterborough enlisted for the war, dated July 17, 1781. Residence, Peterborough. *XVI, 520 and 794.* On Stoddard claim of men serving three years in the army. Was paid a town bounty of £30. *XVI, 840.* This refers to his service in Colonel Cilley's regiment for three years beginning in 1777. *XVI, 841. See XVI, 520.* Total service, six years, eight months.

(A Thomas Scott, residence unknown, was in Captain Richard Lloyd's company of Colonel Moses Hazen's regiment in 1777; a three years' man. *XVII, 293.*)

William Scott (Major). For his ancestry, date and place of birth and for his services in the French and Indian War, see ante, page 10. On hearing the news of the battle of Lexington, he abandoned his business and went to Cambridge with the other men from Peterborough. On his arrival there he immediately organized a company of minute men of which he was Captain. April 23d he recruited a full company of eight months' men, and was again commissioned Captain. This company was assigned to the regiment of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent, who received his Colonel's commission from Massachusetts though himself a resident of Amherst, N. H. Captain Scott's name is on the pay roll of

this regiment of August 1st, and also on a return of the company dated October 6, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, 929. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* On the expiration of the enlistment of the men, December 31, 1775, he continued with the army under the rank of Captain, serving in various capacities, and on detached duty until he was commmissioned Captain of the First Company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's (First) New Hampshire Regiment, November 7, 1776. (Commission dated November 8th. *XVI, 2*). *XIV, 553.* February 14, 1777, the Committee of Safety issued orders to him to recruit a company for Colonel Stark's regiment. *N. H. Hist. Coll., Vol. VII, page 80.* Promoted Major of same regiment, September 20, 1777. *XVI, 2.* On roll as Captain, dated Valley Forge, January 10, 1778, of absentees from Colonel Cilley's regiment. *XV, 434. See also XV, 456, 602, and XVI, 51.* By the muster roll of William Bradford, Deputy Muster Master General, at Valley Forge, Scott's company, with himself as Captain, consisted of two lieutenants, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers and fifers, 41 privates and one non-effective; twenty-six enlisted for the war and 32 for three years, in June, 1778. The following month his company was composed of two lieutenants, two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers and fifers, 55 privates and two non-effectives; twenty-one enlisted for the war. On roll as Captain and Major in Colonel Cilley's regiment for service prior to January 1, 1780, for equalization of soldiers' pay, on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $1,326.60. *XV, 710.* On a similar roll for service in 1780, and was paid $725. *XVI, 197.* On roll of officers of First New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel Cilley's, in 1781, as Major and Brigade Major; amount of wages, $760. *XVI, 267.* And on rolls as Major in Colonel Scammel's regiment in 1780. *XVI, 182. See XVII, 266, 441.*

"Head Quarters Moore's—House, Friday,
November 5, 1779.

"Major Scott of the New Hampshire line is appointed

Brigade Major to General Poor's Brigade and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly."

Extract from General's order, Edward Hand, A. G. C. *XVII, 350.*

He was Major in command of a battalion in the Continental service, in 1782. *XVII, 441.*

From the orderly book of General Greene:

"April 5, 1776, Captain Scott of Colonel Sargent's Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Judge Advocate to the general Court-Martial of which Colonel Sargent is President." *Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. XVI, 341.*

"May 14, 1776, A general Court-Martial to sit to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at President's Chambers. Col. Whitcomb, President. Members from Col. Whitcomb's:

two Captains, four Subalterns;

Members from Col. Sargent's:

two Subalterns;

Members from Col. Phinney's:

one Captain, three Subalterns.

Captain Scott, *Judge Advocate.*"

Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. XVI, 351.

"June 3, 1776, A general Court-Martial to sit to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, to try all such prisoners as may be brought before them. Col. Phinney, President; Captain Scott, Judge Advocate.

"The Adjutant will give in the names of the members in season to the President, and notify the prisoners of their respective regiments."

Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. XVI, 355.

"June 17, 1776, (officer) for the day to-morrow.

Captain Scott."

Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. XVI, 359.

"July 17, 1776, General Orders by his Excellency General Washington:

"2. Captain Scott's and Captain Style's Companies from New Hampshire are to be incorporated or added to Col. Sergeant's Regiment, agreeably to the application made for that purpose." *Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. XV, 118.*

From a full account of his life and military services, prepared by his descendants and kindly loaned by William A Scott, Esq., of Fargo, North Dakota, the following facts are drawn: He came to this country about 1760, with his wife, Rosanna Tait (or Tate), of Scotland, whom he married in Ireland. He came directly to Peterborough, where his uncles resided, and soon after entered the army in the French and Indian War, as has been previously told. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was keeping store at Carter Corner in Peterborough. Upon hearing the news of the battle of Lexington, he cast his weights into bullets, raised a company of 60 men and started for Cambridge. Upon his arrival at the seat of war he was transferred to the First New Hampshire regiment,* commanded by Colonel John Stark, under General Putnam, and soon after was sent with his company to Hog Island, near Boston, and from there crossed to Noodley's Island and brought off a number of cattle and horses from under the enemy's fire. On the same evening a British armed schooner sent to annoy the American forces, was so harrassed by the musketry of the American fire that the men on it quit the decks, and the vessel drifted upon the ways of Winnesement Ferry, and the British barges were sent to extricate her. Captain Scott, with a party of soldiers under his command, waded into the water and mud under a brisk fire from the enemy, set the ship on fire and it was burned to the water's edge. Captain Scott brought off his men in safety. He commanded his company in the battle of Bunker Hill. In the engagement, Stark's regiment was opposed to the British Twenty-third—the famous royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose loss was so great that only one officer survived to tell the story.

Upon the resignation of Colonel Stark, early in 1777, Joseph Cilley was appointed Colonel, and the organization

*This is an error. Captain Scott's company was assigned to Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's (Mass.) regiment. It was never attached to Colonel Stark's regiment, unless temporarily at the battle of Bunker Hill.

was thenceforth known as the First New Hampshire Regiment. This and the two other New Hampshire regiments were formed into a brigade under the command of General John Sullivan until the approach of Burgoyne in 1777. Captain Scott was re-commissioned in Colonel Cilley's regiment, November 7, 1776, and as long as he acted as a line officer he was identified with it. With his regiment he served at Ticonderoga and vicinity until after the surrender of Burgoyne. He was in the retreat of the army when the fortress was abandoned, and in a skirmish at Bloody Pond, near the outlet of Lake George, commanded "the forlorn hope." Ordered to abandon his position because the troops were not in readiness, he directed his men to retreat three paces backward, and then held his ground until the line of battle was formed.

At the battle of Bemis Heights, September 19, 1777, he was in command of his company. During the action he was wounded in the hand, the ball entering his left hand near the thumb and passed slantways across the palm, cutting off the small bones and sinews of the hand. His little finger was amputated and when the wound healed the power of flexion and the extension of the fingers was almost totally destroyed. But the wound did not drive him from the field. Joseph Henderson, a Peterborough soldier, who was in the battle, stated in an affidavit made by him in Captain Scott's claim for pension, that on the evening of the same day he saw the Captain returning from the action with a number of prisoners, that his hand was then bleeding and his clothes were bloody The cry went up that Captain Scott was wounded, and the soldiers ran to him to see him and ascertain the extent of his injuries. The hand was practically useless for the rest of his life. In this battle, Lieutenant-Colonels Adams and Colburn were killed, which opened the way to Captain Scott's promotion to Major, which took place on the following day. It does not appear from any rolls or family memorials that he was furloughed or went to a hospital on account of his wounds.

He was in the battle of Monmouth (June 28th) in the following year. After the battle a mutiny broke out in one of the regiments; in endeavoring to quell it, Major Scott was stabbed by a bayonet thrust from one of the Pennsylvania Line, a soldier named McGonnegal, and severely wounded. This wound was on his back in the vicinity of the loins, the bayonet penetrating to the lumbar vertebra. Examining surgeons found the marks of it on his person thirty years later. The soldier was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, but was pardoned by General Washington upon the application of Major Scott. In August and September, 1779, he was with his regiment under General Sullivan in an expedition against the Indians. A battle was fought near where Elmira, New York, now is, on the 29th of August. The Indians were commanded by Brandt and the Tories by Colonels Butler and Johnson. After a fight lasting two hours the enemy were defeated. In this engagement Major Scott, in a personal encounter with an Indian chief, secured his long rifle which was handsomely mounted with silver, and brought it off the field as a trophy. It is now in the possession of one of his descendants. He served on a court-martial, of which Colonel Greaton was President, at Newburgh, New York, in December, 1782, and, about the same time, with two others, Lieutenant-Colonel Dearborn and Major Morriel, was requested to settle the question of rank between Ensigns Adams, Mason and Bacon. In March, 1783, he was acting Commander of his regiment, the First New Hampshire, and at Princeton, on October 10, 1783, was made Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. He retired from the army when his regiment was dissolved in January, 1784, after eight years and eight months' hard service, having thirty-six battle scars upon his person, and after having participated in every campaign and battle in which his regiment was engaged throughout the whole long struggle. He was noted for his coolness and intrepid courage and for his humane disposition, earning the title of "The Fighting Major." Both of his hands, said his grandson who remem-

bered him, were so drawn and misshapen by wounds that they resembled bird claws rather than human hands, and he was disabled from manual labor for the remainder of his life.

On his retirement from the army he took with him his brigade books, chest and camp equipage, and went to Albany, or Schenectady, New York. He never returned to Peterborough after the war. His sword was deposited in the Masonic Lodge, to which he belonged, in Greenfield, New York, and his books and papers are, or recently were, in the possession of a grandson in Philadelphia. He disposed of his horse and equipments by the following letter:

"ALBANY, Nov. 13th, 1783.

SIR:

"I send my horse and saddle and bridle, by Mr. Connelly. If you are not supplied he is at your service at your own price. If you do not need him please dispose of him, and whatever your trouble may be, I will endeavor to reward you. Enclosed is one of (Col.) Beadle's certificates which if you can convert to any use will add to the many obligations I have already experienced.

I am Sir, your etc

William Scott.

P. S. Please present my compliments of this family to John. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Betsey present their best compliments to you and hope to see you in a few days.

Lieutenant Thomas Blake, West Point."

Kidder's History, First N. H. Regiment, page 108.

His commissions were as follows: Captain New Hampshire company, April, 1775; company attached to Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's Massachusetts regiment, July 17, 1775; Captain Sixteenth Continental Infantry, January 1, 1776; Captain First New Hampshire, Colonel Cilley's regiment, November 7, 1776; Major, September 20, 1777. His commission as Major was dated August 13, 1781, but his rank was to date from September 20, 1777. His commission as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel was dated October 10, 1788, but was to take effect from October 10, 1783.

He applied for a pension in October, 1792. His petition to Congress is a pathetic statement of his sufferings and sacrifices for the Colonial cause and demands insertion here, as much for what he did in the war as an illustration of the distress and hardships the Revolutionary soldiers suffered after the struggle closed. He says:

"It was with particular pain your Petitioner was obliged to address your August body in New York, January 17th, constrained thereto from motives of misfortune and distress. He has struggled with difficulties year after year in hopes that each would be the last, but has been disappointed and finds his embarrassments thicken and become more complex; in the exigency he is again compelled to apply for relief.

"That he is among that class whose hardships are exceedingly disproportionate to any other Citizens of America. Let recurrence be had to the final settlement with the Army Invalids, unfit to return to their usual labor to support themselves and families, debts necessarily contracted must be paid; those securities the only resource; of which to discharge a debt of one pound required eight. This or a Goal was the only alternative; the former has been preferred by every person of honesty.

"That the Commutation under such circumstances was an adequate compensation for eight years hard service (to those who have been so unfortunate as to have lost the use of their limbs and have their constitution ruined) cannot be supposed; at best it only leaves them upon a footing with those who never received a wound and what is still worse is to exist as objects of obliquy in the vicinity of those unprincipled men who deserted and bore arms against their Country and are now enabled through the Liberality of their Master to live in splendor and affluence; while many of those who aided in conquering them are suffering under the most distressing penury.

"That your Petitioner having received several wounds in defense of the Country humbly submits the premises to the consideration of your Honorable Body, not doubting but his peculiar situation will entitle him to relief."

The application failed, and it was not till 1807 that a pension (of $25 a month) was finally allowed him under the Act of Congress of April 10, 1806.

He went from the army directly to Schenectady, New York, where he opened a general store, remaining there through 1784, 1785 and part of 1786. In the spring of the latter year he removed to Milton (now Greenfield), Saratoga County, New York, and for the rest of his life was a farmer, though disabled from manual labor. Here he located on land lying between two creeks, built his log cabin and planted the first orchard in the township. He remained here until 1792, when he sold out and removed to another lot situate about a mile to the westward, afterwards known as the "Scott Homestead." The township was formed under the name of Greenfield, in 1793. When the "Society for the Promotion of Useful Learning" was organized in Greenfield in 1797, he was chosen its first President, and his son John, the Revolutionary soldier, its first Secretary. His first wife, married in Ireland, was Rosanna Tait (or Tate), and his second, married about 1790, was Charity Gilliard. His two children, both born in Peterborough, John and Lewis, were by his first wife. John was with his father in the army, and the second was cared for in the town of Athol, Mass., while the father was in the army. When he went to Schenectady, at the close of the war, both children went with him. He was of a kindly disposition, generous to a fault, interested in public affairs, and fond of having his army comrades about him. He died at Greenfield, N. Y., in 1815, aged 71 years, and was buried with full Masonic honors on the very spot where, with his comrades, he slept the first night of his arrival in the wilderness which was to be his future home, in the Bailey Cemetery, Greenfield, New York.

Captain William Scott. For sketch of his ancestry and services in French and Indian War, see ante, page 11.

He assisted his cousin, Major William Scott, in recruiting a company of men, arriving at Cambridge April 20, 1775, and was commissioned its first Lieutenant, with his cousin as Captain, April 23, 1775. Was in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and severely wounded. *Mass Rolls, Vol.*

XIII, 929. The following details of his experience in the battle and subsequently are taken from Morison's Centennial address:

"He was wounded (*XIV, 43*) by a musket ball just below the knee early in the action. He continued coolly paring musket balls and handing them to his soldiers. He was among the very hindmost to retreat, when he received in his thigh and the lower part of his body four additional balls, and bleeding at nine orefices, fainted upon the field. When he came to himself, a British Soldier was standing over him, with his bayonet, and asked him with an oath if he did not deserve to be killed. 'I am in your power,' was the reply, 'and you can do with me as you please.' He was rescued by a British Officer, and permitted to remain unmolested on the field through the night. The next morning he was taken to Boston and thence to Halifax, where he was imprisoned. On June 19, 1776, with a gimlet, a bayonet and an old knife furnished by a friend without (John Morison, Esq., a brother of Thomas and Jonathan Morison), he and six of his companions broke the prison, and by the help of that same friend, got on board a vessel and reached Boston on the 19th of the following August. He immediately joined the American Army on Long Island, was taken with two thousand others at the Capture of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. The night after the surrender, tying his sword to the back of his neck, and his watch to his hat-band, he swam a mile and a half to Fort Lee on the New Jersey shore, eluding the vigilance of the British frigates stationed there to guard the prisoners." *Pages 292, 293, History of Peterborough.*

The *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, under date of July 29, 1776, publishes the following announcement of his arrival in Boston:

"Last Tuesday evening, came to the town from Halifax, Lieutenant Scott of Peterborough in New Hampshire government, who was wounded and taken Prisoner at the memorable Battle of Bunker Hill, the 17th of June 1775, and has been a Prisoner ever since. He informs that he with 13 others broke Goal about 5 weeks ago, and betook themselves to the woods where they separated; that Captain Martindale and his first and second Lieutenants, John

Brown, Riflemen, Leonard Briggs of Wares (Wareham) and himself arrived at Tours at the head of Cobecut river after a travel of 3 days, where they procured a boat and got to the eastward; that Richard Carpinter formerly Barber in this town; Philip Johnson, David Kemp of Groton and Corporal Cruse of Virginia and two others took the road to Windsor where they were apprehended and confined in irons that Benjamin Willson of Billerica one of the Bunker Hill Prisoners died lately in goal; and that he left Master James Lovell still confined in high health and spirts."—*Proceedings, Mass. Hist. Society, Vol. 43, page 98.*

A Captain in Colonel Joseph North's regiment stationed at Tiverton, R. I.; pay abstract for mileage, etc., from Tiverton home, due several companies in said regiment, dated Boston, March 24, 1777. Said Scott's company of 41 men were allowed 255 miles each as mileage; also Captain in Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment. On Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1777, to —— Reported made up by the State of New Hampshire to December 31, 1779, by his own account.

Appointed (Captain) January 1, 1777, also Captain, Colonel David Henley's regiment; returns of officers for clothing, dated Boston, May 25, 1778, and at Camp Pawtuxet, October 10, 1778; also, same regiment; pay abstract for October, 1778; order for payment of amount of abstract dated at Headquarters Providence, and signed by Major General Gates; also same regiment pay roll for November, 1778; also same regiment; pay abstracts for December, 1778, February and March, 1779; orders for payment of amounts of abstracts dated at Headquarters at Providence and signed by Major General Gates; also Captain Fourth Company, Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment; muster roll of field, staff and commissioned officers for April, 1779, dated at Pawtuxet; reported furloughed by Colonel Jackson, April 18, 1779; return of field, staff and commissioned officers for clothing, dated Camp Castle Island, September 23, 1779; also Captain Light Infantry company, Colonel Jackson's regiment; pay roll for October, 1779; regimental return made up to De-

cember 31, 1779, dated at Camp Providence; Continental pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780, to December 31, 1780; also on return certified at Camp near Morristown, April 30, 1780, of officers and men in Colonels Lee's, Henley's and Jackson's regiments and men belonging to Massachusetts in Colonel Henry Sherburne's, which were incorporated into a regiment agreeably to an arrangement dated April 9, 1779; rank, Captain; residence, Peterborough, N. H. Appointed January 1, 1777; on pay rolls for April, to July, 1780. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, 929, 930.*

In the Massachusetts printed rolls the record of Captain William Scott is confused with the record of Major William Scott, of Colenel Cilley's (N. H.) regiment.

He is on a roll of New Hampshire men in Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment; rank, Captain, commissioned January 1, 1777. *XV, 427.* Also on a roll of officers in Colonel Alexander Scammel's (Third) New Hampshire Regiment to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $1096. *XV, 726.* On roll of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's regiment. *XVI, 54-55, 303.* The presence of Captain Scott's name on the roll of those of other New Hampshire soldiers serving in Massachusetts regiments was probably the result of an agreement or understanding between the two States, with the War Department. He is probably the William Scott commissioned by General Washington, early in 1777, to return to New Hampshire and raise a company for a regiment of rangers, commanded by Colonel Guest of Virginia. In executing this task he petitioned the General Assembly as follows:

"Humbly Sheweth

"That whereas, your Petitioner is appointed by his Excellency General Washington to raise a Company in a Regiment of Rangers of which Col. Guest of Virginia is commander and your Petitioner not being allowed by orders to give more than the Continental bounty when other soldiers in this State are entitled to Twenty Pounds over and above that which greatly retards the Progress of Inlisting.

"Therefore, your Petitioner humbly begs your Honors, to take this matter under consideration and give me an equal chance with other officers in the State by granting the same bounty to Rangers as given to the Soldiers inlisting in the service of this State; and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

William Scott.

Peterborough, March 8, 1777." *XIII, 181.*

To this petition the Committee reported on June 10, 1777, "That having considered the same, they cannot think of any probable method of raising his Company, but what will be attended with insuperable difficulties. Yet considering the great sufferings of Captain William Scott in the cause of his Country and the losses and disappointments he has met with, beg leave to suggest whether some gratuity might not consistently be made by this State." But the Assembly voted, "not to give any State Bounty to said Captain Scott's Company." *Vol VIII, page 586, State Papers.*

On July 29, 1779, in records of Committee of Safety:

"Capt. William Scott of Peterboro' in this State belonging to Col. Henry Jackson's Regt. in Continental service, appearing before the comttee & produced a list of the officers & Men belonging to this State, who are serving in sd Regt; also, a Resolve of Congress importing that those officers & Men should be recon'd as a part of the Quota of this State—praying for some Relief on acct of the Depreciation of the Currency etc."

and on the next day it was

"Ordered the R. G. to pay to Captain William Scott £828 to be accounted for, viz, 800 Doll. on his own account & 560 Dol. to be pd Lt. Nesmith & 50 dollars to each man in Col. Henry Jackson's Regt belonging to this State."—*N. H. Historical Collections, Vol. VII, page 198.*

He resigned from the army some time in 1781 (see letter of John Scott), and entered the navy, serving on the frigate "Deane" as a volunteer, Samuel Nicholson, commander, until nearly the end of the war. Volunteered for this service February 23, 1782, to May 31, 1782—nearly eight years in all.

After the war he settled in Groton, Mass., and subsequently removed to Litchfield, New York. He was a man of great coolness and courage. In the *Boston Independent Chronicle* of July 12, 1792, is the following incident illustrating the heroism of the man. After describing in general terms a terrific tempest of the day before and some of the incidents caused by it, the paper adds: "Since writing the above account, we further learn that a boat from this City to the Jersey Shore was overset within fifty rods of Samuel Cowper's wharf. There was in the boat Captain Scott, Mr. Blake, his wife and four small children, a young woman and Mr. Betis—in all nine persons—none of whom could swim but Captain Scott. The Captain, by the most astonishing and praiseworthy exertions was able, providentially, to save them all. He swam ashore with one child hanging to his neck and one to each arm, and he returned to the boat amidst the boisterous waves raging in a furious and frightful manner, and brought the others, who had, with much difficulty held by the boat, safe to land."—*From Morison's Centennial Address, History of Peterborough, page 293.*

In 1793 he went in the suite of General Lincoln to make a treaty with the Six Nations at or near Sandusky, where his health was impaired. In 1796 he was connected with a party surveying lands on the Black River, near Lake Erie and the smaller lakes. They were attacked by lake fever, and he returned with a division of the sick to Fort Stanwix. Finding it difficult to procure anyone to go back after the sick persons left behind in the wilderness, he determined to go himself, though strongly dissuaded by the physician that he could not return alive. "I think I shall," was his reply, "but if not, my life is not better than theirs." He succeeded in his attempt, but died ten days after his return at Litchfield, N. Y., September 19, 1796, in his fifty-fourth year.—*From Morison's Centennial Address, in History of Peterborough, page 294.*

A letter of his son, John Scott, written in 1829, throws much further light on his military career. The following

is a copy saving incidents of his life set forth above. It is taken from the *Peterborough Transcript* of May 18, 1893:

"Peterborough, June 20, 1829.

Hon. Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.

"Dear Sir: My friend Steele advises me to write and give you a particular account of the part my father and myself took in the Revolutionary War, which I will endeavor to do to the best of my recollection. My father, then living in Peterborough, N. H., on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, was on a journey in Groton, Mass., when the alarm was given, flew to the defence of his country, but overtook the enemy only in time to give them a shot as they were crossing Charlestown Ferry.

"When the men from this vicinity arrived in the vicinity of Boston they formed themselves into a company and chose their officers. My father was chosen first Lieutenant. He immediately sent home for me to be his waiter. I joined the army about the first of May. We were then in Col. Stark's regiment. On the evening of the 16th of June my father was called on duty to go and intrench on Bunker's Hill. In the forenoon of the 17th my father in attempting to oppose the enemy's landing, had one of his legs broken by a grape shot. He retreated back on to the hill where he continued to fight and encourage his men and when he could stand no longer he sat and with his pocket knife pared the bullets to fit their guns until the enemy was within a few yards of him when he attempted to retreat, but receiving four more balls through his body and limbs, fainted with loss of blood, fell and made prisoner; lay on the field till the next day bleeding at nine orifices, when he was carried into Boston and partially cured of his wounds. We supposed for several weeks he was dead. When the enemy evacuated Boston he was carried in irons to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was kept in close prison until July, 1776, when with six or eight others, principally through his means, broke their prison by undermining, made their escape and arrived in Boston about the 20th of August, 1776.

"He staid at home no longer than to fit himself suitable to join his regiment, which he did in the city of New York in September, 1776. When the Americans retreated from New York he was in the division of the Army that had the defense of Fort Washington. The fort surrendered and he was again made prisoner on the 18th day of November 1776. In

the night after the fort surrendered, not liking to undergo another fifteen months' captivity, trusting in God and his own exertions he again made his escape by swimming the Hudson River, and arrived safe on the Jersey Shore, though very nearly exhausted. To clear the frigate that lay off the fort he had to swim twice the width of the river. In the beginning of the year 1777 my father took a Captain's commission with Col. David Henley's regiment, afterwards commanded by Col. Henry Jackson of Boston, in the Massachusetts line, and enlisted my elder brother and self as musicians. The term of our enlistment was for three years or during the war.

"I will here notice two occurrences that took place while he was in the land service. First, in the year 1777, his command being at Boston he was at home in New Hampshire on furlough, or recruiting, and General Burgoyne was making his way through the country. He with his neighbors in Peterborough repaired to the northern army, and was the identical captain spoken of by Gordon in his history of the American War, *Vol. II, page 572,* who found out and cut off the retreat of the Tories and Canadians through the woods when Burgoyne was about to surrender. Second, in the battle of Rhode Island, he with a few brave fellows charged and took a British field piece, and not being able to bring it off, opened the cartridge boxes with his sword cut the cartridges, threw the powder on the ground and retreated with the loss of two men only.

"He served till the spring of 1781, and being in the Marquis De Lafayette's division of light infantry, which was about to march to Virginia, and his wounds rendering him unable to perform so long a march, he resigned his commission and returned home and immediately entered on the Deane frigate as a volunteer, and served to the close of the war.

"At the close of the war he settled with the country, received his commutation, arrearages of pay, etc., in public securities, and supposing he had something he might depend on bought a farm in Groton, Massachusetts, which he expected to pay for with part of his securities, and a part, with intent to save them until they were worth something, he lent to a brother officer to pawn for goods to trade on. The securities that he expected to pay for the farm depreciated so that he was not able to pay for his farm, and he lost what he had paid. The man to whom he lent his securi-

ties failed and he lost every cent, and with a large family was reduced to poverty. About this time, 1789 and 1790, my mother died and left him with a large family of children, four under seven years of age. Being wholly unable to support them, his friends advised him to petition to be placed on the invalid pension roll, which he did, first the State of Massachusetts and then the General Government, where owing to the unsettled state of affairs between the state and General Government he danced attendance until sometime in 1794. After being obliged to return his commutation he was placed on the pension roll at $20 per month, but enjoyed it but about a year and a half. He died September 19th, 1796, at Litchfield. N. Y.

"General Knox, the then Secretary of War, who knew his merits, was disposed to accommodate him as much as possible, and appointed him to the office of deputy storekeeper at West Point in 1794. In 1795 he was appointed an officer in the suite of General Lincoln, who was sent by the government to make a treaty of peace and friendship with the six nations of Indians at Detroit, Sandusky, etc., where being so much on the fresh lakes, he lost his health, and died the following year and left his pension to his country and his children to me. I must here observe that in 1790, being destitute of a home or means to provide for his children, he brought the three youngest, all under six years of age, and requested me to take care of them until he returned (being about to set out for Philadelphia to press his claim on the government), and if he was ever able he would reward me. I promised to do my best, and I now feel a consolation that I performed my promise to the best of my ability; but I never saw him afterwards nor ever received one cent. He had received money from the government before he died, but the expense of living and returning his commutation had so embarrassed him that I presume other creditors beside myself were unpaid at his death.

"I omitted to state in its proper place that after my father's captivity at Fort Washington he came home and sold his farm at Peterborough and took a note payable at a future day. When he received his pay it would not pay for the horse he lost at Fort Washington.

"My father could do no more for his country than he did. He sold and lost his property; he devoted himself and his sons to service. My elder brother died in the sixth year of his service, of the camp fever as it was called, the 6th day

of October, 1782. The services of my father, my brother and myself made an aggregate of more than twenty years.

"There was an occurrence took place in Philadelphia, in 1792, while my father was there, that will set his character in a strong light. I cannot describe it so well as to send you a slip cut from a newspaper of the day, which I enclose. Where were his own infants at the same time? I forbear to comment other than to say that in the year 1792-93, being out of health and my corn cut by frost, I wrote to my father stating my distress and expressing doubts whether I should be able to get along with his family and my own without assistance. He wrote me an answer in which he pitied my case and said he could not help me at that time, and reminded me that I lived in a land of law and humanity, and if I could not find means to provide for the children until he could do it himself and remunerate me for what I had done, I must hand them over to the selectmen of the town. My pride was wounded. I never complained afterwards, but brought them up and educated them as my own. The youngest, a boy, served his country in the last war as boatswain under Commander Chauncy on the lakes, and died in the navy at New Orleans about 1818.

"I am aware that my feeling have carried me to an unreasonable length, but I know that you will pity and excuse my weakness. Every word I have written can be proved by substantial living witnesses or authentic documents.

Your much obliged and obedient servant,

John Scott."

William Scott. One of the earliest settlers of Peterborough and the first to purchase a lot of land from the proprietors. He came to town in 1739, but did not remain, probably leaving in 1744 with the other settlers, returning about 1750. He was born in Ireland in 1713, and came to this country in 1734, settling in Hopkinton, Mass., where he lived two years. He probably lived in Lancaster, Mass., before going to New Ipswich, as on March 13, 1740, "William Scott entered his intention of marriage with Margaret Gregg of Lundon Dery March 13th, 1740."—*Lancaster Records.* Four of his children were born, perhaps in Hopkinton (though there is no such record), to which place he is sup-

posed to have returned when he left Peterborough in 1744, but the four youngest were born in Peterborough. He signed the Association Test in 1776. Served in French and Indian War. See ante, page 10.

Enlisted into Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm, June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d. Service, five days. Wages, £4 10*s* 0*d*. Pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Enlisted into Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment which marched from New Ipswich to join the American Army at Stillwater, September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25th; service, 28 days. Wages, £4 10*s* 0*d* per month. Total pay and travel, £6 19s 0*d*. *XV, 357.* He died in Peterborough, November 20, 1795, aged 82 years. He was 64 years old when he entered the service, and had three sons in the army—David, Thomas and William, Jr.

William Scott, Jr. Was the son of William and Margaret (Gregg) Scott, born in Peterborough, January 8, 1756. Settled on the homestead of his father just west of the General James Wilson place. Married, first wife, Catherine Ames, who died June 5, 1808, and was the mother of all his children; second wife, Dorcas Pulcifer, whom he married April 24, 1815. He was a cripple the last thirty years of his life, and died October 10, 1829, aged 73 years. Hon. James Scott, late of Peterborough, was his youngest son.

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 20, 1775. Discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Re-enlisted into the same company in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31st; service, eight months, seven days. On return of same company dated October 6th. Receipted for bounty coat, or its equivalent in money, November 14, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, 929. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* On descriptive list of men raised in Middlesex County, to reinforce the Continental Army, for

the term of nine months, agreeable to (Mass.) Resolve of April 20, 1778. Age, 19 years; stature, five feet, six inches; residence, Peterborough, N. H. Engaged for town of Townsend, Mass. Enlisted April 28, 1778. *XV, 754.* On list of men raised in Middlesex County for term of nine months form the time of their arrival in Fishkill, New York. Arrived at Fishkill, June 19, 1778. Private in Captain Josiah Smith's company, Colonel Thomas Marshall's regiment. Muster-roll dated West Point, January, 1779. Enlisted June 19, 1778, for nine months (same service as above). *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIII, page 929.* On roll of Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia in 1776. Joined the Northern Army at Ticonderoga. Mustered and paid, July 18, 1776. Paid bounty, £6, one month's pay, £3 18*s.* Travel, £0 4*s.* Total, £10 2*s.* Length of service not stated. *XIV, 333.* Discharged, December 1, 1776.

(A William Scott served for Peterborough Slip, or New Ipswich, more than three years. *See XIV, 91, 201, 622; XV, 722; XVI, 514, 518, 764, and XVII, 291.* This man was born in Dunstable; residence, New Ipswich. The rolls say "Peterborough Slip").

Michael Silk. Nothing is known of him except what appears in the military rolls. He is on a roll of men in Colonel Joseph Cilley's First New Hampshire regiment in 1776. Enlisted for the war. Served for the town of Peterborough. *XIV, 468.* A note to this roll says: "The towns they Came from is very uncertain." On a return of men for the town of Jaffrey raised under an order of the Committee of Safety to Colonel Enoch Hale, April, 1777, directing him to recruit out of his regiment of militia 119 men for the Continental Army. *XIV, 576.* The town of Jaffrey voted $100 bounty to every man serving under this call. *See Cutter's History of Jaffrey.* On a roll of men claimed by Jaffrey as serving to its credit, and enlisted for three years, or during the war. Enlisted in 1778. *XVI, 699.* He is on

a roll of men enlisted in 1776 for the war. *XIV, 468.* In Kidder's History of First New Hampshire Regiment, he is represented as enlisting July 23, 1777, and is reported as a deserter. These different statements about him cannot be reconciled.

"(Soldiers' Receipt Valley Forge).

"We the Subscribers do acknowledge that each of us have rec'd of Colonel Joseph Cilley the sum of twenty pounds Lawful Money in full for our bounty from the State of New Hampshire, and that we have received no bounty from said State heretofore, and likewise do acknowledge we have given a duplicate of this rec't.—

(Signed) Michael Silk (and six others).

Camp Valley Forge April 27, 1778."

XV, 653.

Receipted for $25 paid by the State of New Hampshire in part payment of the money advanced by the State for the soldiers, dated February 7, 1781. In Captain Dustin's company. *XVI, 239.* Probably this was for another enlistment. On a pay roll to equalize the wages of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency for service prior to January 1, 1780, of Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Cilley's regiment, and was paid $159.30. *XV, 711.* On a similar roll of the same company and regiment for service in 1780, and was paid $80. *XVI, 198.* On a return of men in Captain Moody Dustin's company in First New Hampshire Regiment, dated February 13, 1781, and was paid $25. *XVI, 239.* Reported as belonging to "Saratoga," and serving for "Jaffrey." *XVI, 223.* On a pay roll of First Company of First New Hampshire Regiment in 1781; wages due $80. *XVI, 267.* Claimed by Jaffrey. *XVI, 509, 699.* When the New Hampshire regiments were consolidated in 1781, he continued in service, and was in the army in 1782, and perhaps until the close of the war. He served at least six years. There is no trace of him after the Revolution. If he ever deserted, it is apparent from the records that he rejoined his regiment. If living in 1790, he was not a resident of the State.

David Smiley. Was of Scotch-Irish descent and was the son of John Smiley, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., April 10, 1760. He came to Peterborough in 1782, and remained two years. He then removed to Alstead, N. H., but two years later returned to Peterborough, where he remained till his death, on October 3, 1855, at the age of 95 years. He married Rachel Johnson, of Haverhill, August 22, 1782. Dr. Smiley learned the trade of shoemaker, which calling he followed until 1793, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, beginning practice at the same time. He followed this profession until 1842, when he was compelled to retire on account of the infirmities of age. He was also a lay preacher of the Baptist denomination, occupying a pulpit in Bennington for many years, and also preaching in Hillsborough. He was a worthy, useful man, and highly respected by all who knew him.

On December 19, 1777, he enlisted into Captain Nathaniel Gage's company of Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment of guards. Discharged, April 3, 1778. The company was stationed at Winter Hill, near Boston, guarding the British prisoners taken at Saratoga. Service, three months, 17 days. He is on the descriptive list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army for nine months from the date of their arrival in Fishkill, N. Y. Enlisted April, 1778. Arrived in Fishkill, June 18, 1778. Assigned to Captain Eaton's company of Colonel Johnson's regiment. Description list is: Age, 19 years; stature, five feet, four inches; complexion, light; residence, Haverhill, Mass. He is also on a roll of men returned by Colonel R. Putnam, dated July 20, 1778. Also on a roll of men mustered by Henry Rutgers, Jr., Deputy Muster Master, dated August 1, 1778. Discharged the following March, after about nine months' service. He was a private in Captain Stephen Webster's company of Colonel Jacob Gerrish's (Mass.) regiment. Enlisted October 14, 1779; discharged, November 22, 1779. Term, one month, nine days. Discharged at Claverack, N. Y., and allowed

for 220 miles travel home. This regiment was raised in Suffolk and Essex Counties (Mass.) to reinforce the army under General Washington. The following year he was again in service. Enlisted into Captain Jonathan Ayer's company of Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regiment, raised in Essex County, to reinforce General Washington's army, July 15, 1780; discharged, October 10th; service, three months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, XIV, 328.* This appears to have been his last enlistment. Though living in Peterborough, his military services do not appear to have been to the credit of his adopted town.

On April 17, 1818, he filed the following application:

"In May A. D. 1778 I enlisted into the Continental service as a Private Soldier, and was placed in Capt Carr's Company in the 32d Regiment, Mass. Line, and there served against the Common Enemy 9 Months, the term of enlistment. when I was honorably discharged but have not now the certificate thereof. Again in A. D. 1779 I served three months more, and in A. D. 1780 3 months more, all in the same line. I further depose that I have never received any Pension from the United States, that I am now 58 years old, that I have a family, am very infirm, possess little property, and from reduced circumstances need assistance from my Country for support.

(Signed) David Smiley."

"I David Smiley depose that in my recollection of my Service above recorded must have been in the 3d Regiment of Learned's Brigade which was in the 9th Regiment in the Mass. Line.

(Signed) David Smiley."

The claim was granted. The Pension Act of May 7, 1820, provided that those receiving pensions under the Act of 1818, should not receive pensions further until they had filed a schedule of their property in court, and the amount of their income, and the Secretary of War was to strike from the rolls any name whose certificate did not show he was in such indigent circumstances as to need assistance from the country. Under this statute, on July 20th, he filed the following affidavit which, after setting out his military service, presents as follows:

"And I do solemnly swear that I was a resident Citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not since that time by gift, sale or in any way, disposed of property or income other than contained in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE.

About 50 acres of land in Peterboro valued at		$450.00
Farm mortgaged to John Smiley for		$452.00
2 Cows valued at	$24.00	
3 3 year old steers	47.00	
1 2 year old heifer	5.00	
1 Horse	12.00	
1 small wagon—old	3.00	
1 old saddle and bridle	2.00	
Old iron and chain	1.00	
1 Trunk, 1 Chest—3 Tables	2.00	
9 old chairs—I Light stand	2.25	
1 old set iron ware	2.00	
1 Shoat	5.00	
1 Lot Crockery and Glass ware	2.00	
	$107.25	

"I owe to several persons the amount of $120, and more. My occupation is that of farmer, but from nervous headache and asthma with which I have been afflicted for 30 years, I am unable to labor. My family resides with me, and consists of a wife and two children—Polly, aged 26 and unable to support herself, and David, aged 20.

(Signed) David Smiley."

His name was stricken from the rolls, and in April he filed an application to be restored to the rolls. This, after describing his military service, says:

"That since the exhibition of the first Schedule (see above) the following changes have been made in my property. Property disposed of as follows:

"Sold to John Smiley May 8, 1822, 50 acres land for $300, and paid the same to David Morrison, to whom I was indebted for a larger sum. Three steers, and one Cow, sold to Francis Smiley for $60.00, September 1820. Paid $35.00 to John White to whom I was in debt, and $25.00 to

Elias Smiley in part payment on note he held against me. Two year heifer and shoat killed for family use. One table and light stand useless. In family, wife aged 62, in ill health, daughter and grandchild depending on me. My own health miserable, I am subject to dizziness and cannot labor.

(Signed) D. Smiley."

He afterward addressed a letter to Hon. Clifton Claggett, the Justice of the court before whom the claim was presented. A copy is herewith given:

"Dear Sir: I now write to inform you that when I inlested that I Past muster and that I had to take the oath to be faithful to my country and Govt, which was not the case with any of the militia when they went into the Service, for I served Six weeks before I served for 9 months and for 3 months after and when I inlested for 9 months my inlestment runs to fill up the Continental Ranks, and to serve 9 months after I got to the Army,—and that the inlestment for the last 3 years men runs in the Same Lyne and Believing from what I have heard of our Beloved Secretary's Respectable Character I do still hope that you will lead his mind to see the mistake.

(Signed) David Smiley.

"P. S. Asks to draw Pension if granted, at Boston, as he has children living that way. Also refers to Samuel Cudworth, of Greenfield, who 'applied last month, and obtained Pension, who served 9 months at the same time, Mass Line.'"

His name was restored to the rolls.

In 1855, at the age of 94 years, he applied for bounty land voted by Congress March 3, 1855. The claim was granted, and he obtained a warrant for his 160 acres of land August 27, 1855, less than six weeks before his death.

(There was a David Smiley in Lieutenant Adams's company which marched from Dunstable in June, 1777. Service, six days, *XV, 77;* and also one of same name in Peter Cross's company, Colonel Nichols's regiment, same year; service, 27 days. *XV, 518.* This man may be the Peterborough David Smiley.)

James Smith. Son of William and Elizabeth Morison Smith. Born in Peterborough, January 29, 1756. About

1790 he removed to Cavendish, Vermont, where he lived the rest of his days, dying August 11, 1842, aged 86 years. He married Sally Ames, December 31, 1791. He was Justice of the Peace for many years in Cavendish, and represented the town in the Legislature for thirteen successive years. Was honored and respected by all who knew him.

Enlisted into Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm, June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d. Service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* See "Reunion of Smith Family," *page 103.*

Jeremiah Smith. Son of William and Elizabeth (Morison) Smith, and born in Peterborough, November 29, 1759. His distinguished career has been delineated many times, and there is no need to repeat it here. *See Life of Judge Smith, by John H. Morison; History of Peterborough, Genealogies, pages 258, 265, 276; Reunion of Smith Family, page 112.* He died at Dover, N. H., September, 21, 1842, aged 82 years.

He enlisted July 19, 1777, at New Ipswich, into Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, and was discharged September 26; service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £12 1*s* 6*d*. *State Papers, Vol. XV, 221.* On the day of his enlistment, he presented himself at the house of Captain Parker and asked the privilege of enlisting. Captain Parker, struck by his youthful appearance (he was then not 17 years old), asked whose son he was, and was told "William Smith's of Peterborough." Captain Parker knew the father and told the boy that he wanted to talk with his parents. Captain Parker went to Peterborough that night, and saw the father who reluctantly gave his consent, first obtaining from Captain Parker a promise that if the company went into action the boy should be excused. In the hottest part of the battle of Bennington, the Captain found him fighting by his side, and demanded to know what he was there for. "I thought it was my duty to follow my Cap-

tain," was the reply. In the action a bullet shattered his musket, and another grazed his throat, which left its scar there for many years. Otherwise he was unhurt, and was one of the men detailed that night to guard the prisoners. *Life of Judge Smith, pages 17 and 18.* He went with his regiment, which joined the army of General Gates at Saratoga, and took the part in that campaign in which his regiment shared. Forty-eight years later he visited the battle-fields, and recognized the ground over which he marched and fought as a boy in that decisive struggle.

In his later life, Judge Smith told to his friend, Hon. S. D. Bell, who subsequently wrote it out, the following incident of the campaign:

"Captain Parker's company, to which I belonged, was ordered on a scout, and soon marched. Being pretty ambitious, I got a place in the advanced guard which consisted of six men, who kept some rods in advance of the main body. After marching some miles on the roads on a very warm day, we came to a brook and a bridge over it; most of the Company and I among the rest, left the ranks, and went to the brook to fill our canteens. A few moments only had passed, when we were startled by a sudden fire of musketry in our front, and saw the other five of the advanced guard (who had continued to proceed) all cut down. The Company was formed in a moment, and a charge made across the bridge, and the enemy fled in great haste into the woods, leaving their provisions and baggage. It seemed the enemy, about in equal force to ours, were also upon a scout; they had notice of our approach, and placed themselves in ambuscade. A heavy log fence on the left of the road reached from the bridge some distance, and they were concealed behind it, and were ordered to fire as soon as the front rank of our Company had passed their left. The advanced guard, and the breaking of our ranks for water, which had not been foreseen, defeated the enemy's plan, which they could not countermand without being discovered. Only the five men of the advanced guard were in front of the ambuscade, and they all fell, riddled with balls. Four of them were instantly killed; the fifth, a Mr. Robb, of Peterborough, was very severely wounded, but ultimately recovered, and lived many years, and," added Judge Smith, "I had the pleasure

when in Congress, many years afterward, to aid in obtaining for him a pension."

As no date or location was given in the above relation, it is not known when or where this skirmish occurred, but probably not far from the Hudson River, and previous to the battle of Bennington, on the morning of August 16th. *History of New Ipswich, pages 97 and 98.*

The Robbe referred to was Sergeant John Robbe, accredited on the rolls to the town of Stoddard. In 1778, General John Stark addressed the following letter to the Council and General Assembely of the State in his behalf:

"PETERBOROUGH, Jan. 1, 1778.

May it Please your Honors:

"Permit me to address you in behalf of Sergeant John Robbe of Stoddard, in the County of Cheshire, and State Aforesaid, the said Robbe being in the Engagement at Bennington under my command, was there much Wounded & Disabled from getting his Future Support, beg leave to Recommend the said John Robbe to the Favor of the said State as your Honors in your Wisdom shall think fitt—am with due respect, Your Honors most humble servant,

John Stark, B. D. G."

In the following May, the House of Representatives voted him half pay and £30 for extra expenses. *See XIII, 465 and 466.*

JOHN SMITH. Son of William and Elizabeth (Morison) Smith, born in Peterborough, April 10, 1754, and passed his whole life in town, of which he was one of the foremost citizens, and until his death active in its public affairs. He was Moderator in 1793, '97, '98, '99, and in 1801; Representative from 1791 to 1802 inclusive—12 years. He succeeded his father, William Smith, as Justice of the Peace, in 1803, and held the office until his death. Was married to Margaret Steele, December 1, 1791, and died from accident by falling from a load of hay, August 7, 1821, aged 67 years. *History of Peterborough, Genealogies, 271, 272.*

Mustered into Captain Peter Coffin's company (raised pursuant to an order from the Committee of Safety, dated

October 12, 1775), November 24, 1775. Joined the army at Cambridge. Service, two months, 23 days. Paid wages and travel, £5 12*s* 10*d*. *XVII, page 27.*

This regiment was raised at the earnest call of General Washington to the New England States for troops to take the place of the Connecticut regiments whose term of service ended about the first of December, 1775, and which refused, notwithstanding General Washington's most earnest appeals, to remain after the expiration of their enlistment. *See "Reunion of Smith Family," page 92.*

Robert Smith. Son of William and Elizabeth (Morison) Smith, born in Peterborough, February 15, 1753. Died in Peterborough, December 31, 1795, aged 43 years. He was Deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and Selectman in 1785, and 1792. Married Agnes Smiley, May 25, 1778; second wife, Isabel Ames. He was a man much respected for his worth and Christian character.

Private in Captain Abijah Smith's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, raised to reinforce the army in New York, out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia. Mustered September 21, 1776. Paid a bounty of £6, and travel, £1 18*s* 4*d*. Total, £7 18*s* 4*d*. Served till the following December. Term, three months. The regiment was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. *XIV, 421.*

There were others of the name in service, but the above is the only enlistment of Robert Smith from Peterborough. *See XIV, 261, 333; XV, 127, 162, 164, 197, 198, 237, 514.*

See Reunion of Smith Family, page 79.

Thomas Smith. Was the son of John and Mary (Harkness) Smith, and born in Peterborough, June 8, 1756. Married Mary Ritchie. Lived all his life in the town of his nativity, and died there in 1825, aged 69 years.

Private in Captain Josiah Brown's company, of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, which marched to Ticonderoga in May, 1777. Enlisted May 8, 1777. Service, 42 days. Wages,

£3 per month. Total pay and travel, £7 2*s* 8*d*. *XV, 21.* Private in Captain Elisha Mack's company raised out of Colonel Ashley's regiment of militia in June, 1777, for reinforcing the army at Ticonderoga. Marched to Black River, fifty miles, when the men were ordered home, where they arrived July 3d. On the fourth they were ordered again to Ticonderoga, and marched to Otter Creek, where they met part of the army on their retreat from Ticonderoga, and the regiment was again ordered home. *XV, 65.* Enlisted June 28, 1777. Discharged, July 3d. Total pay and travel, £1 18*s* 10*d*. Enlisted July 4, 1777, into Colonel Jonathan Chace's regiment; discharged, July 11th. Service, eight days. Pay and travel, £2 13*s* 2*d*. *XV, 42.* Enlisted into Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, raised to reinforce the army at Stillwater, in September, 1777. Enlisted September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25th. Service, 28 days. Wages per month, £4 10*s*. Total pay and travel, £6 19*s*. *XV, 356.* Private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment raised to reinforce the army in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th; service, 21 days. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 539.*

He was a resident of Peterborough in 1783, and was one of the signers of the petition to the General Court in regard to the action then pending against Rev. John Morrison. *XIII, 184.*

(A Thomas Smith, from New Boston, was in Captain William Barron's company of Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment, in 1776. Paid bounty, wages and travel, £10 3*s*. *XIV, 359.* Also in Colonel Jonathan Chace's regiment, in June, 1777, and was paid £1 3*s* 8*d*. *XV, 43.* Also in Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment in 1778. This man is reported from Worcester, and as a deserter. *XV, 436.* A Thomas Smith from Portsmouth in 1779, in Colonel Theophilus Dame's regiment. *XV, 693.* On duty at Fort Washington in 1780. *XVI, 214*).

Samuel Spear. Was born in 1762, place unknown. There was a William Spear in town at the time of, and prior to, the Revolution, but the place whence he came is not found. Samuel may have been the son of this William, but it cannot be asserted with certainty. The soldier lived in town until his death, which occurred April 2, 1823, at the age of 61 years.

Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment, March 7, 1778, for three years. Residence, Peterborough. *XV, 427.* On a similar roll of Seventh (Captain Scott's) company of same regiment, dated August 21, 1780. *XVI, 47.* Also on pay roll of same company and regiment, July 30, 1779, and was paid £15. *XVI, 101.* Also on rolls in War Office, Washington, D. C., dated March 1, 1784; residence given Peterborough. *XVI, 303.* Upon Massachusetts rolls he is accredited to Peterborough, on pay or muster rolls for November, 1778; April, 1779; October, 1779, and from April to July in 1780. A private in Captain Joseph Fox's company of Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment; on roll of Continental pay accounts for service from March 7, 1778, to December 31, 1779, and on another roll of Continental pay accounts for services from January, 1780, to December 31, 1780. On roll of Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Henley's (Mass.) regiment in 1778. By an arrangement made April 9, 1779, Colonel Henley's regiment was consolidated, with other commands, by return made up at Morristown, April 30, 1780, into that of Colonel Henry Jackson. *See Mass. Rolls, Vol. XIV, page 707.* He is the same man whose name appears on the rolls of the Ninth Company of Colonel Alexander Scammel's New Hampshire regiment, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, for service prior to 1780. *See XV, 733,* by which he is allowed $130.40, and on a similar roll of Tenth Company of same regiment made up for the same object, for service in 1780, by which he was paid $80. *XVI, 213.*

"This may certify that Saml Spear in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment is returned as one of the quota of the State of New hampshire to the Board of War in Philadelphia & is to receive his depreciation from sd State of New Hampshire.

Henry Jackson Col 9th Mass. Regt.

Boston March 22, 1781."

XVI, 266.

His name is on the rolls of the Ninth Company of Colonel Scammel's regiment, along with other New Hampshire men, in Colonel Jackson's regiment, in the Continental Army for 1781, and was paid $14.80. *XVI, 279.*

In 1784 the State paid him £24 depreciation money for his service in 1780, *XX, 240*; and £4 9*s* 4*d* for depreciation money for service in 1781. *Same.*

"York Hutts near West Point March 7th 1781.

"This may Certify that Samuel Spear has Returned in his Musquet—Bayonet—Gun Sling—C. Box—forty Cartridges three flints Brush and Pick thum Screw and Knapsack.

Andrew Kittell,

Serg't Commanding Company."

XVII, 418.

By his will, dated February 19, 1823, he gave to his brother, Moor Spear, and to each of his sisters, Margaret Temple, Betsey Howe, and Ann Hill, one dollar each; to Sally Abbott, wife of Daniel Abbott, free rental of the place whereon they were living for five years, and the residue is given to Jeremiah Smith, who was made executor and was probably a creditor. He never married. In his application for a pension sworn to October 7, 1819, he states that he served three years in Colonel Jackson's regiment, and was in indigent circumstances. James Cunningham, Jr., of Peterborough, in an affidavit dated October 9, 1819, says that he, the claimant, "Is reduced in Circumstances on account of his being bound for certain persons and is now in the County Gaol by virtue of an execution and is liable to the levy of other executions on his body, he not being possessed of any real estate whereon to levy said exe-

cutions and in my opinion he stands in need of the assistance of his Country for his support."

The following is his Discharge: "This may certify that Samuel Spear, soldier in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment hath this day faithfully completed the time of three years which he engaged to serve the United States and is honorably discharged the American Army. Given at Hutts near West Point. Samuel Hiscotte,

Major Com'ding 9th Mass. Regt.

March 7, 1781."

(A Samuel Spear from New Ipswich was in Captain Daniel Reynolds's company, Colonel Thomas Tash's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 412;* in Captain Reynold's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1777. *XV, 200.*)

Amos Spofford. Son of Abijah and Mary (Towne) Spofford, who came to Sharon from Boxford, Mass., about 1780, and settled near "Spofford Gap." The soldier was born in Rowley, Mass., August 28, 1765. He married Mary Taggart, and died in Sharon, February 13, 1830, aged 65 years.

Enlisted as a recruit to serve six months in the Continental Army, June 30, 1780, to the credit of Sharon. Discharged, January 1, 1781. Allowed for a blanket, £335, and for travel to Worcester, £58 16*s* (ratio, 67 to 1). *XVI, 82, 91.* Age given, 14 years, and on the roll, page 91, residence given Peterborough.

"Peterborough Slip, July ye 3^{d} 1780.

"Received of Jeremiah Andrews in Behalf of the Class to which he belongs in said Town Eighteen pounds Lawful money in Silver, as a hire or bounty for my son Amos Spofford, a Minor ingaging to and inlisting as one of the New Levies in the Continental Army for six months in addition to the Bounty wages Travel &c given or promised by the States or United States.

Abijah Spofford.

Attest Sam^{l} Milliken."

Sharon Records, page 169.

Enlisted into Captain Jeremiah Gilman's company of First New Hampshire regiment, January 1, 1781; discharged, December 31, 1781. *XVI, 221. Kidder's History First N. H. Regiment.* Served to the credit of Peterborough, and is claimed for this enlistment by the town. *XVI, 517 and 794; XVII, 291.* On pay roll of Seventh Company, Colonel Cilley's regiment in 1781, and was paid $80. *XVI, 270.* He enlisted into the First New Hampshire regiment in 1782, and served until the end of the war. No rolls of this enlistment have been found. *See Kidder's History First N. H. Regiment.* He was a resident of the town in 1790. *See First U. S. Census returns.*

The committee appointed in 1786 to settle with the soldiers of the town serving in the Continental Army, found there was due him, under the vote of 1782, allowing to each man in the Army, £10 0*s* 0*d* yearly, the sum of £11 13*s* 4*d* for which security was given.

"to the Honble John Taylor Gilman Esq' Treasurer.

"Sir please to pay L^{t} Mathew Walis the whole of the wages due to me for serving six months in the Melitia of the State of New hampshire and all other money that is my due and this shall be your discharge from me.

Amos Spofford.

Peterb^{o} October the 29 1784"

XIII, 183.

In 1784 the State paid him £17 13*s* 6*d* depreciation money for his services in 1780, *XX, 243,* and the same year also paid him £19 10*s* 10*d* depreciation money for service in 1781. *XX, 240.*

He filed an application for pension April 9, 1818, in which he says:

"That in the spring A. D. 1780, I enlisted as a Private Soldier into Capt. or Major Scott's Company in Col. Cilley's Regiment in the N. H. Line in the Continental Service and then served against the Common Enemy until the close of the War—over Three Years, and was wounded, after which I was honorably discharged. I further depose that I have received a Pension from the United States, am now willing

to, and do hereby relinquish it, on Condition of my being successful in this application. That I am 52 years old, have a large famliy, am very poor. And from my reduced condition need assistance from my Country for support."

He was originally pensioned under the Invalid Disability Act, dating from September 28, 1808. This pension was increased under the Act of 1818.

In a schedule of his property dated July 4, 1820, he says he is 54 years old and has the following property: 1 cow, valued at $15; 1 yearling, at $5; 1 hog and 3 pigs, at $8; 5 sheep at $5=$33. "I owe more than twice the amount of the above property. Occupation, farmer. In good health. Wife and five children. All healthy. I was disabled and had Pension formerly as Disabled Soldier."

After his death his wife was granted a pension until her death.

James Stanford. Place and date of birth have not been discovered. He may have been of the same family as Joseph Stanford, see next soldier, but family genealogists have not, so far, identified him. His name nowhere appears on any existing record of Peterborough either before or after the war, and the place and date of his death are unknown.

On roll of Captain John Taggart's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 30, 1777; discharged, July 4th; service, five days. Pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 104.*

Residence, Peterborough, N. H. On list of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk County, Mass., dated Boston, August 17, 1777. This enlistment was July 29, 1777, into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel David Henley's regiment. April 9, 1779, reported to have received State bounty. *Mass. Rolls, XIV, 819 and 820.* On roll of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's regiment, dated Boston, August 21, 1783, by which the amount of his pay in specie for three years was fixed at £58

2*s* 8*d,* and his pay for 1780 in specie was fixed £41 6*s* 2*d. XVI, 55.* On this roll he is accredited to Attleborough, Mass. Also on a roll of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's regiment, Seventh Company, Town, Peterborough. *XVI, 47, 55.* On roll of Continental pay acounts from July 29, 1777, to June 29, 1780; residence, Peterborough; credited to the town of Attleborough. In Captain Lemuel Trescott's company detached from Colonel David Henley's regiment; on pay rolls for April and May, 1778, sworn to at Providence. In Captain Scott's company, Colonel Henley's regiment; in Captain Fox's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment on muster roll for April, 1779, dated at Pawtuxet, enlisted July 29, 1777; on pay roll for July, 1779, dated Providence, and on muster roll for October, 1779; on regimental return made up to December 31, 1779, dated Camp at Providence; on a return certified at Camp near Morristown, of officers and men of Colonel Lee's, Henley's and Jackson's regiments, who were consolidated into a regiment under Colonel Jackson, agreeable to the arrangement of April 9, 1779. On pay roll for May, June and July, 1780, Corporal, Captain Fox's company; residence, Peterborough, N. H. Engaged June 29, 1777; term, three years; engaged for Attleborough. Reported reduced to private, January 7, 1779; discharged, June 29, 1780. *Mass. Rolls, XIV, 819, 820.* On roll of New Hampshire men in additional regiments and independent corps in the War Office and dated March 1, 1784. *XVI, 303.*. On return of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's Massachusetts regiment. *XVI, 47 and 55;* pay roll of New Hampshire men in same regiment dated July, 1779, and was paid £15 0*s* 0*d. XVI, 101.* On roll of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's Massachusetts regiment; residence, Peterborough. Enlisted June 29, 1777. *XV, 427.* His name does not appear on the depreciation rolls for January 1, 1780, nor subsequently.

See communications in *Peterborough Transcript* of November 7th and December 5, 1905, by A. W. Stanford, Esq.

Joseph Stanford. He was the son of Caleb and Ruth (Cozzens) Stanford, and was born in Sherburne, Mass., March 9, 1745. The parents removed to Dublin, N. H., some time prior to 1773, where they were living at the beginning of the war. Place and date of death unknown, but probably he died in either Dublin or Nelson.

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into the same company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st; service, eight months, seven days. On a return of same company and regiment dated October 6, 1775. Order for bounty coat or money, November 14, 1775. Residence, Peterborough, N. H. Also given as Packersfield (Nelson). *Mass. Rolls, XIII, page 821.* On the New Hampshire rolls of this service, copied from the Massachusetts rolls, his residence is given Packersfield. XV, *740.* See *Peterborough Transcript* for November 7th and December 5, 1905, Communications by A. W. Stanford, Esq.

Ephraim Stevens. Date and place of birth unknown, but was a resident of Peterborough at the beginning of the war, and was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776.

He is on the return of Colonel Enoch Hale made under an order of the Committee of Safety dated April, 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men out of his militia regiment for the Continental Army; a member of Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* On a return of men enlisting from Peterborough for three years into First New Hampshire regiment (Colonel Cilley's) in 1776. Date not given. Residence, Peterborough. *XIV, 468.* On a roll of men enlisted for three years or during the war from Peterborough, in same company and regiment. Enlisted February 15, 1777. Mustered December 17, 1777. Paid a bounty of £20, and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. *XIV, 612.* On

a roll of absentees from same company and regiment dated Valley Forge, January 10, 1778. Descriptive list: Residence, Peterborough; age, 17 years; stature, five feet, seven inches; complexion, light; hair, light; eyes, light; left at Albany, sick. *XV, 434.* On a roll of same company and regiment to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of depreciation of the currency, for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $177.60. *XV, 711.* On a similar roll of same company and regiment for service in 1780, and was paid $17.70. *XVI, 198.* Is reported to have died in service. If so, he must have re-enlisted at the end of his first term. Discharged, March 20, 1780, and died in 1780, '81 or '82; date unknown. He disappears from view with this record and is not again heard from. In 1785 the State paid his heirs £50 10*s* 5*d* depreciation money for his service in 1777, 1778 and 1779. *XX, 270.*

(An Ephraim Stevens from New Ipswich was in Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment in 1775. Served eight months. *XIV, 91;* in Captain Parker's company of Colonel Nichols's regiment in 1777, in the Bennington Campaign. *XV, 220;* in Captain Brown's company, Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. *XV, 93.* There was also an Ephraim Stevens of Derryfield (Manchester), N. H. Enlisted into Second Company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment for three years, and paid a bounty of £24. *XVI, 735.* On depreciation rolls for service prior to January 1, 1780, and paid $176. *XV, 712,* and on a similar roll for service in 1780, and was paid $5.50. *XVI, 199.* Enlisted March 1, 1777; discharged, January 25, 1780. *See Potter's History of Manchester, N. H., page 462.* He was a United States pensioner and died in Manchester, N. H., in 1845, aged 87 years. Ephraim Stevens of New Ipswich was with General Arnold in the expedition against Quebec in 1775. *XIV, 221*).

James Stinson. Was the son of Samuel and Margaret Stinson. Place and date of birth unknown. The family was from Londonderry. James was a brother of Moor Stinson, a soldier in the French and Indian War. See ante, page 11. Samuel Stinson came to town about 1749. James signed the petition to Governor Wentworth for a fort on Meeting House Hill. *XIII, 176,* and was Highway Surveyor in 1773. The place and date of his death cannot be found.

A private in Captain William Scott's company of minutemen who answered the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775. Enlisted April 20th; discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Re-enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; on muster roll of same company, August 1; on company return dated October 6th; receipted for bounty coat November 14th, and discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, eight days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, page 35.* His name does not appear on any other printed roll. A man by the same name served for Londonderry. *XIV, 75, 178.*

John Stroud. Lived in Nelson, then Packersfield, in 1773 and 1774, where he took up a lot, built a house, and cleared land. *XXVIII, 45 and 51.* His lot was No. 4 in the 10th Range. In 1773 his family consisted of three persons. *XXVIII, 12.* There was a contest over the question of incorporating the town in which Stroud took an active part. *XXVIII, 12, 18, 38, 39, 41.* How much it had to do with his leaving Nelson cannot be determined from the records. He removed from Nelson to Peterborough in 1774 or 1775.

Enlisted into Captain Benjamin Mann's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. On pay roll of August 1, 1775, and was paid £9 6*s* 4*d*. Wages were 40*s* per month. *XIV, 101.* Receipted to Timothy Walker, October 12, 1775, for four dollars in lieu of bounty coat promised by New Hampshire. *XIV, 206, 207.* He signed the Association Test, in Nelson, in

1776. On the pay roll of Captain Solomon Stone's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment which marched from Rindge to join the army at Bennington and Stillwater in July, 1777. Enlisted July 21, 1777; discharged, September 26th; service, two months, six days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, 11£ 14*s* 8*d*. *XV, 217.* A recruit in the army in 1781—raised under an act passed June 26, 1781. *VIII, 904.* Mustered October 4, 1781; discharged, December 21st. Service, two months, 18 days. Service was at West Point, in regiment of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds. Wages, forty shillings per month. Residence, and town served for, Peterborough. *XVI, 247, 254.*

John Stroud went to Dublin about the close of the war, and from thence removed to Stoddard, where he was residing in 1800. Whether he died there, there are no records to determine. None of his descendants are now living in the town.

Alexander Stuart (or Stewart). Nothing is known of him save that he was one of the men answering the Lexington Alarm in 1775. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On muster roll dated August 1, 1775. Deserted. *XV, 739. Mass. Rolls, XIV, 991, 950.* His name is on the roll of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia dated January 13, 1776, and he also signed the Association Test in 1776. If living in 1790, he was not then a resident of the State. The diary of Dr. Kendall Osgood, a physician of Peterborough from 1787 to 1801, records a professional visit to him December 28, 1788. From that date Stuart's name disappears from view. He was a resident of Peterborough when the war began, and continued to live there until 1788.

Charles Stuart (or Stewart). Son of William and Martha Stuart, and born in Lunenburg, Mass., October 8, 1745. Came to Peterborough in 1750. Was active in town affairs, serving as Selectman in 1775, 1781, 1784, 1785, 1793,

1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, ten years, besides filling other town offices. Married Esther Ferguson, August 27, 1766, and died in Peterborough, October 13, 1802, aged 57 years.

Enlisted into Captain Titus Salter's company of artillery, October 30, 1775, to serve till December 31st. *VII, 582; XIV, 227; XVII, 30.* The same man kept in service, or reenlisted for a year longer by a vote of the Provincial Congress, December 23, 1775. *VII, 695.* Receipted for pay, February 16, 1776. *XIV, 257.* Sergeant in Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 29th; discharged, July 3, 1777. Pay and travel, £1 17*s* 2*d*. *XV, 101.* Sergeant in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment which went to Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £11 9*s*. *XV, 538.*

John Stuart (or Stewart). He was a resident of the town before 1767, *XIII, 176,* and was a member of Alexander Robbe's company of militia in 1776. Place and date of birth and death unknown. His name nowhere appears on the town records nor was he a resident of Peterborough in 1790.

A private in Captain Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) company of Colonel Thomas Tash's regiment raised in 1776 to serve in New York. Mustered September 26, 1776. Paid a bounty of £6, and for billeting £2 8*s*. Served till December 1, 1776. *XIV, 411.* Private in Captain Stephen Peabody's company which marched from Amherst for Ticonderoga on the Alarm of June 30, 1777. Enlisted June 30, 1777; discharged, July 4th. Service five days. Was paid £1 15*s* 10*d* for wages and travel. *XV, 73.* Private in Captain Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) company of Colonel Nichols's regiment which marched to Bennington and Stillwater in 1777. Enlisted July 20, 1777; discharged, September 28th. Service, two months, nine days. Paid wages and travel, £13

2*s* 10*d*. *XV, 201.* On the rolls his residence is given as Peterborough. This is the only record that connects his military service with the town. He was probably from Londonderry. He was in the battle of Bennington and went to Stillwater. Probably from Londonderry or New Boston.

(A John Stewart (idem sonans) was a private in Captain Jonas Kidder's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1780. Enlisted July 5, 1780; discharged, October 24th. *XVI, 141.* From Antrim. *XVI, 162.* A John Stewart from New Boston in Captain Lovejoys's company and at Portsmouth in 1779. *XV, 696, 698.* And a John Stewart was in service at Fort Washington on April 14, 1780. *XVI, 214,* and in Captain Dearing's company on June 25, 1781. *XVI, 234.* A man by the same name was in the militia company of Lyme, N. H., in 1776. *XVI, 314* and is perhaps the same man in Captain Ebenezer Greene's company of Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment in 1776. *See XIV, 268, 271*).

John Swan. Was the son of John Swan, one of the pioneers of Peterborough. Was born in 1732, at a place unknown. The date of his coming to town cannot be found. It has been stated that he married Agnes Nay—*History of Peterborough, Genealogies, pages 300-301,* but this is incorrect. *See same authority, page 212.* It was his son John who married Agnes Nay. He was living in Peterborough in 1774, and in Dublin in 1776, where he signed the Association Test that year. He then removed to Sharon, where he resided in 1777, but was again living in Peterborough in 1784. Afterward he went to New York State, and died at a place and a date not learned.

Enlisted into Captain John Taggart's (Sharon) company June 29, 1777; rank, Sergeant; discharged, July 4th; service, five days. Pay for travel and service, £1 17*s* 2*d*. *XV, 104.* He was one of the five men returned for Dublin under an order addressed to Colonel Enoch Hale, dated April, 1777,

directing him to recruit 119 men for the Continental Army. *XIV, 577.* Assigned to Captain Blodgett's company of Colonel Hale's and Lieutenant- Colonel George Reid (Second) Regiment. On a list of absentees of same regiment dated June, 1777. His descriptive list on this roll is: Height, five feet, ten inches; light hair; light eyes; age, 38 years; residence, Dublin. *XV, 626.* See another descriptive list. *XV, 442.* On a roll of same company dated May, 1777, his age is given as 45 years, *XIV 634,* but the same man is referred to. On depreciation rolls of same regiment and was paid on account of the depreciation of the currency for service up to January 1, 1780, $71.30. *XV, 724.* Accredited to Dublin. Date of discharge not given, but was probably in June or earlier, 1779. He appears in Sharon, July 14, 1779, when he demands pay for the military service of his apprentice, Timothy Locke. *XVI, 835.* He was paid for his service in Captain Blodgett's company by the town of Dublin, either as a bounty or extra pay, by order dated May and October, 1784. The amount paid is not stated. *XI, 556.*

John Swan, Jr. Was probably the oldest son of John Swan of preceding sketch. He married Agnes Nay, March 3, 1790. She was the daughter of William and Mary E. (Brownley) McNee. The soldier was born about 1758, in Peterborough. How many years he lived in Peterborough is not definitely known. He was living there in 1774, in Sharon in 1777, and again in 1784 in Peterborough, where he signed petition relating to affairs in which the town was interested. He left Peterborough some time after the Revolution and removed to Ohio, and died at a place and on a date unknown.

He enlisted into Captain John Taggart's (Sharon) company of Lieutenant-Colonel Heald's regiment, June 29, 1777, and was discharged July 4th. Service, five days. Paid wages and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 104.* On September 25,

1777, he also enlisted into Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment. Discharged, October 25th; service, 28 days. Was paid for wages and travel, £6 19*s.* *XV, 357.*

John Swan 3d. Called "Lieutenant," and sometimes "Captain," was the son of Alexander* and Elizabeth (Pitman) Swan, and a grandson of John Swan, the progenitor of the family in Peterborough. He was born, probably, in Lunenburg, Mass., in 1744. The date of the family coming to Peterborough is not known. John Swan, the soldier, removed to Sharon in 1771 or 1772. He was Surveyor of Highways in that town in 1777 and in 1779, was Selectman several years, and Moderator in 1803 and 1804. Married Sarah Taggart, daughter of John and Barbara Taggart, born in 1745, of Sharon, by whom he had nine children. In 1804 he removed to Peterborough, where he continued to live until late in life, when with his wife, he went to New York to live with his children, and where he died about 1836, aged upward of 90 years. Place and precise date of death have not been discovered.

Sergeant in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Rank, Sergeant. On pay roll of same company and regiment, dated August 1st. On a return of same company dated October 6th. Reported on command at Quebec. There is no roll showing this service at Quebec. He may have been in the rear division which went as far as Dead River and then returned to Cambridge, reaching there November 23, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, 275. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* Mustered into Captain Abijah Smith's company of Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, September 21,

* For second wife he married Lucy Stiles Foster in Lunenburg, March 7, 1756. At time of Mrs. Foster's marriage with Alexander, she was a woman of middle age.

1776. Discharged about December 1st. Term, two and one-half months. Paid a bounty of £6, and £1 18*s* 4*d* for travel. The regiment was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. *XIV, 420.* Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel David Henley's (Mass.) regiment, June 29, 1777. Accredited to Attleborough, Mass. By a roll made up August 21, 1783, the amount of his wages, for three years, in specie, was £60 2*s* 8*d*, and for the year 1780, £14 1*s* 4*d*. *XVI, 55.* On a roll of Continental pay accounts from June 29, 1777, to June 29, 1780. In Captain Lemuel Trescott's company, detached from Colonel Henley's regiment; on pay rolls for April and May, 1778, and sworn to at Providence; private in Major Trescott's company, Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment; on muster roll for April, 1779; reported on command at Warwick; on pay roll for July, 1779, dated at Providence; and on pay roll for October, 1779; on a regimental return made up to December 31, 1779, dated Camp at Providence; on a return certified at Camp near Morristown, April 30, 1780, of officers and men of Colonel Lee's, Henley's and Sherburne's regiments consolidated into Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment, April 9, 1779; on pay rolls for May, June and July, 1780; promoted Sergeant in Captain William Scott's company, July 1, 1778; reduced to ranks, November 27, 1778. Family in Peterborough, N. H.; soldier's residence, Peterborough. Discharged, June 29, 1780. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, 275.* On a roll of New Hampshire men in additional regiments and independent companies, in the War Office, dated March 1, 1784; rank, private; regiment, Colonel Jackson's; residence, Peterborough. *XVI, 303;* on return of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's regiment, *XVI, 47, 55*; on pay roll of New Hampshire men in same regiment and paid £15. *XVI, 101.* On a pay roll of Ninth Company of Colonel Alexander Scammel's regiment, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid $163. *XV, 733.* On a similar roll of the Tenth Company of the same

regiment, for service in 1780, and was paid $39.70. *XVI, 213, and see XX, 276.*

"To the Honble John Taylor Gilman Esq, Treas'

"Sir Please pay to Mathew Wallace the whole of the Wages Due to me from the State of New Hampshire for Serving as a Soldier in the Continental Army in Colo Jackson's Regt and this shall be your discharge.

John Swan

Peterborough Janry the 22nd A. D. 1785
Test Samuel Morrison
John Wallace"

State Archives, Vol. III, page 118.

(John Swan "of Keene," was in Captain Samuel Wetherbee's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment in 1776. Paid advance wages, bounty (£6), and travel, £10 0*s* 4*d*. *XIV, 325, 464.* He refused to sign the Association Test in 1776. From 1770 to 1788 he lived in Keene, and his ten children were all born there. In 1790 he was living in Marlborough, N. H. This man was not of Scotch Irish descent.)

The man in Colonel Baldwin's regiment is claimed for Dublin. *See Early Dublin, page 17.*

The following, a copy of his application for a pension, is from the files of the United States Pension Office. He was placed on the pension rolls, June 30, 1818.

"I, John Swan of Peterborough in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire and formerly of Sharon (N. H.) Husbandman, Depose, that in April A. D. 1775 I enlisted as a Private Soldier or Sargent, into Capt. Scott's Company in Col. Stark's Regiment in the New Hampshire Line in the Continental Service and there served against the common enemy till January A. D. 1776; again in July A. D. 1776, I enlisted and served five months more; in June A. D. 1777, I enlisted again in Col. Jackson's Regiment in the Massachusetts Line and served against the common enemy three years ..... when I was honorably discharged as appears by the annexed certificate.

"I further depose, that I have never received any pension from the United States and am now seventy-four years of

age; have a family; and am very destitute of property, and from my reduced circumstances need assistance from my Country for support.

(Signed) John Swan.

April 9, 1818."

Robert Swan. Son of Gustavus and Isabel (Wilson) Swan, born in Peterborough, September 16, 1752. He was a man of limited education, but of superior abilities, and through his long life was one of the most influential men in town. Married Jane Alld about 1778 or '79, and died in Peterborough, May 25, 1835, aged 83 years.

Enlisted into Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm, June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3. Service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Private in Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia. Mustered and paid bounty and one month's pay, July 18, 1776, £9 18*s*. Travel, 4*s*. *XIV, 333.* Length of service until December 1, 1776—four months, 13 days.

William Swan. Son of Gustavus and Isabel (Wilson) Swan, and born in Peterborough, March 17, 1747. Seven of his nine children were born in Peterborough. Some time between 1784 and 1798 he removed to St. Albans, Vermont. He was drowned by the breaking of the ice in Lake Champlain on Christmas day, 1799, aged 53 years. Twice married. First wife, Annas Wood; second wife, Abigail Colburn, probably of Vermont.

Enlisted into Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm, June 29, 1777; discharged, July 3d; service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* No other record of his service can be found on any military roll. History of Peterborough says he served at the Alarm at Lexington, and in the army at Cambridge (page 154), but it is not so stated on any published roll.

(A William Swan from Dover served in Captain Joshua Woodman's company of Colonel Daniel Reynolds's regiment in 1781. *XVII, 435.* Probably same man in Captain Simeon Marston's company of Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment in 1776. Reported from Hampton. *XXX, 458*).

James Taggart (Lieutenant). James Taggart, the commissioned officer, was the son of John Taggart, and was born May 11, 1742. Place unknown. There is no record of his birth in Roxbury, Mass. He came to Peterborough with his parents in 1752, and there continued a resident until some time after the war, when he removed to Sharon, where he died January 25, 1825, aged 83 years. Married Elizabeth Nay.

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant in Captain John Marcy's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment, May 8, 1775; discharged, December 31st; term, seven months, 22 days. Wages, seventy shillings per month; total pay and travel, £11 3*s* 6*d*, up to August 1, 1775. *XIV, 104.* Residence, Peterborough. *XIV, 104, 106.* On a roster of officers of the First Battalion of New Hampshire troops in the Continental Army, dated April, 1777. Rank, First Lieutenant in Captain Isaac Farwell's company. *XIV, 553.* On muster and pay roll as First Lieutenant of same company in Colonel John Stark's regiment, dated Walpole, 1778. *XIV, 592.* Residence, Peterborough. On a return of the field and staff and other commissioned officers of the First New Hampshire Regiment from November 8, 1776, to January 1, 1780. Commissioned April 8, 1776. Resigned, August 23, 1778. *XVI, 3; XVII, 266.* Commission dated November 8, 1776. *XVII, 266.* On the rolls for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of officers and men on account of the depreciation of the currency, as a Lieutenant, and was paid $336.65. *XV, 710.* On September 17, 1780, Lieutenant Taggart petitioned the Legislature to have the depreciation of his pay made up to him, which was granted. *XVII, 378.*

James Taggart (Private). Was born in 1738; his parentage and place of birth cannot be found. When he came to Peterborough is unknown, but he was a resident of the town before the Revolution. He married Hannah ——— about 1763 or '64. His oldest daughter, Mary Ann, who married John Templeton in 1783, was born in May, 1765. In 1789, with his wife and two sons-in-law, Solomon Dodge and John Templeton, he removed to Montpelier, Vt. He was chosen one of the Selectmen at the first election held in the town in March, 1791, but appears to have held no other town office. He died in Montpelier, November 8, 1807, aged 69 years. His wife also died there, December 2, 1826, aged 87 years.

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 20, 1775. Discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Re-enlisted into the same company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, June 13, 1775. Discharged, December 31st; service, six months, 17 days. On muster roll of said company, August 1st. Receipted for bounty coat, November 14th. Residence given as Conway, N. H., also Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol XV, 362 and 363.* On return of said company dated October 6, 1775. *XV, 739.* On pay roll of Captain Francis Towne's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment from Decem- 5, 1776, to March 8, 1777. Enlisted December 5, 1776; discharged, March 12, 1777; service, three months, eight days. Pay and travel, £8 10*s* 8*d*. *XIV., 525.* On roll of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master, Suffolk County, Mass., September 14, 1777. Captain Scott's company, Colonel Henley's regiment; also Captain Fox's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment. On roll of Continental Army accounts from September 24, 1777, to July 20, 1780. Residence, Conway, N. H.; also Captain Lemuel Trescott's company detached from Colonel Henley's regiment; pay roll for April and May, 1778, sworn to at Providence; also Captain Scott's company, Colonel David Henley's regiment; on pay rolls for April and May, 1778, sworn to at Providence. Also,

private in Captain Scott's company, Colonel Henley's regiment; also in Captain Fox's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment. On muster roll for April, 1779. On muster roll for October, 1779, dated at Camp Providence. On pay roll for July, 1779. On regimental return made up to December 31, 1779, dated Camp at Providence; enlisted September 24, 1777, for three years; on a return certified at Camp near Morristown of officers and men of Colonels Lee's, Henley's and Sherburne's regiments, which were consolidated into a regiment under Colonel Henry Jackson, April 9, 1779. Enlisted September 24, 1777, for three years; rank, Corporal; residence, Peterborough. Engaged for the town of Pembroke, July 20, 1777; term, three years. Reported reduced to private, November 14, 1778. Family reported as at Peterborough. Captain Fox's company, Sixteenth, (Colonel Jackson's Mass.) regiment. On pay roll for June and July, 1780. Discharged, July 20, 1780. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, pages 362 and 363.* On return of New Hampshire men in Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment. Date of enlistment, July 24, 1777; term, three years; residence, Peterborough. *XV, 427.* On roll of men in the Ninth Company of Colonel Alexander Scammel's (Third) New Hampshire regiment for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of officers and men on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $163.50. *XV, 733.* On a similar roll in the same company and regiment for service in 1780, and was paid $44.40. *XIV, 213.* On a roll of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's regiment, dated July 30, 1779 (which is the date of Captain Scott's receipt to the State for the money), and was paid £15. *XVI, 101. See XVI, 47.* On roll of New Hampshire men in additional regiments and independent corps in War Office and dated March 1, 1784; residence, Peterborough; regiment, Colonel Jackson's. *XVI, 303.* December 13, 1784, he gave an order to Mathew Wallace for the arrears of pay still due him. *XIII, 183.*

(A James Taggart of Hillsborough was a Corporal in

Captain Henry Dearborn's company under Benedict Arnold, which went to Quebec in the fall of 1775. *XIV, 210, 214, 217, 219, 220*).

---

† John Taggart (Ensign). There were two of this name accredited to Peterborough for service in the Revolutionary War, and as in the case of the James Taggarts it is difficult to identify them, except by the rank stated on the military rolls. John Taggart, the commissioned officer, was a brother of James Taggart, the Lieutenant in Colonel Reed's regiment in 1775, and was son of John Taggart, of Peterborough. History of the town says he he was born in Roxbury, Mass., but there is no record of his birth there. Born February 11, 1750, and came with his parents two years later to Peterborough. His father lived on what was later known as the George Shedd place in the southern part of the town. But may later have moved to Sharon. The son John married Anna Eames in 1774, and removed to Dublin in 1797, and died there November 15, 1832, aged 82 years. He lived in Peterborough, or Sharon, up to the date of his removal to Dublin.

He was a member of Captain William Scott's company answering the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775; service, three days. Enlisted into same company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; rank, Sergeant, afterward promoted to Orderly Sergeant.* Discharged, December 31st; service, eight months, seven days. On a return of the same company and regiment dated October 6th, and reported as sick and absent. Order for bounty coat, November 14th. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, page 363. XV, 739.* Ensign in Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised in 1776, to rendezvous at Haverhill on the Connecticut River. Mus- to rendezvous at Haverhill on the Connecticut River. Mus-

* See roll copied from the original in Massachusetts archives of minute men and pay-roll of August 1, 1775, ante pages 87, 88, which do not give him this rank; but the muster roll dated October 6, 1775, gives him the rank of sergeant.

tered and paid two months' pay, July 18, 1776; paid £8 4*s* 0*d*. *XIV, 332.* Enlisted about July 1st; served five months; discharged, December, 1776. Residence in Peterborough. *XIV, 335.*

"Received of Capt. John Taggart and Lt. Jno. McAllister twelve pounds as a hire or Bounty for engaging to serve in the Militia at Ticonderoga in Capt. Joseph Parker's Com pany Colº Isaac Wyman's Regiment five months which sum is in addition to the Bounty travel wages &c given or promised by the State or United States.

Jno Taggart ye 3d.

July 25, 1776

Attest. Saml Milliken"

There was no other John Taggart in Captain Parker's company than the John Taggart given on the rolls as "Ensign."

November 20, 1776, he signed a memorial to the Council and House of Representatives, along with other officers of the regiment, recommending Lieutenant-Colonel Senter and Major Peabody of the regiment for field officers for the Third Battalion of troops raised by the State. *XIV, 465.* This is the last appearance of Ensign or Lieutenant John Taggart upon the rolls, unless he is the same one who commanded a company at the Walpole Alarm. The History of Peterborough, page 156, says he died at Mount Independence in 1777, and the *State Papers, Vol. XIII, page 174,* says that Lieutenant John Taggart was killed at Ticonderoga, July 7, 1777. Both statements are in error. His tombstone is in the Dublin cemetery, and is inscribed with the date of his death—as given above. A John Taggart of Sharon commanded a company at the Walpole Alarm in 1777. Service, five days. *XV, 104, 105.*

His pension application is as follows:

"In 1775, in April about two or three days after the Alarm from Lexington, he marched to Mystic, Mass., and there enlisted for 8 months in Capt. William Scott's Co. Col. Stark's Regt. of N. H. Troops, was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. After the Battle of Bunker Hill Capt. Scotts Co. and Capt. Stiles Co. were transferred from Col. Stark's Regt. to

Col. Sargent's Regt. That he was then stationed after being transferred at Inman's farm in (to?) Cambridge until he was dismissed. That he was appointed Orderly Sergeant* immediately after the Battle of Bunker Hill, did that duty and received Sergeant's pay, until January 1st, 1776, when he was regularly Dismissed.

"That in the year 1776, the last of June or the first of July, he enlisted for 5 months to go to the North in Capt. Joseph Parker's Co. Col. Isaac Wyman's Regt. of the N. H. Militia. That he was soon after Commissioned as Ensign and received the Commission sent herewith, and that he served as ensign through his whole Term of 5 months. That he marched to near Ticonderoga and was stationed on Mt. Independence during the whole Term. That he was there when the British destroyed our fleet on the Lake and remained there until the British retired toward Canada for Winter Quarters.

"That his father's name was John Taggart, and that at the time of the above service he was known by the name of John Taggart Junior. That he went from Peterboro into both services. That the part of Peterboro in which he then lived now forms part of Sharon, and is now in the Co. of Hillsboro N. H.

(Signed) John Taggart."

The application is dated September 18, 1832. He was then living in Dublin. He died the same year, but the certificate was not issued until March 8, 1833.

John Taggart (Private). Possibly from Sharon, but place of birth and parentage not found. Born about 1760. On a roll of Peterborough men mustered by Abiel Abbott, Muster Master, dated December 17, 1777. Enlisted for three years or during the war. In Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment. Enlisted February 15, 1777. Paid bounty of £20, and travel, £0 8*s* 10*d*. *XIV, 612.* On roll of absentees from the same company and regiment, dated Valley Forge, January 10, 1778. Descriptive list: Residence, Peterborough; age, 17 years; stature, five feet,

* The original roll of the company in the Massachusetts archives does not give him this rank.

five inches; light complexion; light hair; light eyes. Reported a prisoner of war in hands of the enemy. *XV, 434.* On the rolls of same company and regiment for equalization of soldiers' pay on account of depreciation of the currency, for service prior to January 1, 1780, by which there was due him, $15.16. *XV, 711.* He is on the roll of Peterborough men raised out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia under orders from the Committee of Safety received April, 1777, to recruit 119 men to serve in the Continental Army for three years Assigned to Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* It was under this enlistment that he served. He was either killed in the battle of July 7, 1777, or died of wounds there received while a prisoner of war, as there is no record of him later than appears in the Valley Forge roll, which is not inconsistent with his death in 1777.

(There were several John Taggarts in service besides the private and commissioned officer from Peterborough. A John Taggart, accredited to Amherst, was in Captain Clay's company, Colonel Nathan Hale's regiment in 1777. *XIV, 589.* Another of that name was in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company, Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, in Rhode Island, in 1778. Possibly from Jaffrey. *XV, 539.* A John Taggart of Jaffrey served for one year in Continental Army in 1779. *XV, 630, 646.* One of same name, from Hillsborough, in Captain Wait's company of Colonel Cilley's regiment in 1777. *XV, 611; XIV, 572.* The man from Amherst is probably the one found in the depreciation rolls for service prior to 1780, in the Sixth Company of Colonel George Reid's regiment, *XV, 723*, and in a similar roll of same company and regiment, for service in 1780. Rank, Sergeant. *XVI, 206.* A John Taggart is also claimed by Stoddard for 14 days' service at Cambridge in 1775, and for 25 days' service in the Royalton Alarm in 1780. *XVI, 839, 840.* The man from Amherst cannot certainly be separated from the Hillsborough John Taggart, on the rolls. *See XVI, 812,* where a John Taggart is claimed

by Rindge. Possibly he is the man named as from Jaffrey. *XVI, 699*).

Isaiah Taylor. Was the son of Samuel and Hannah (Greeley) Taylor, and was born in Marlborough, Mass., March 17, 1725. Came to Peterborough some time prior to 1775. He is one of the "Sargents in the Miliaty" on the list with Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia, dated January 10, 1776. He died in Peterborough November 1, 1801, aged 77 years.

Enlisted into Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, for service in Rhode Island, August 10, 1778. Wages, £5 per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. Discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. *XV, 538.*

Joseph Taylor. Son of Isaiah Taylor, of the preceding sketch. The family came to Peterborough some time prior to 1775. Date of birth, 1757. Was mortally wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and died August 17, 1775.

Private in Captain William Scott's company of Minutemen which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Discharged, April 23; service, three days. Enlisted June 13, 1775, into same company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment. Service, two months, five days. Also order on the Committee on Clothing, made payable to Ensign Monroe, dated Cambridge, November 18, 1775, and signed by Isaiah Taylor, for bounty coat or its equivalent in money due his son, said Joseph Taylor, a soldier in Captain William Scott's company, who died August 17, 1775. Residence, Peterborough. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, 410, 442. See N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* The following is the inscription on his tombstone:

"In Memory of
Mr Joseph Taylor
Son of Mr Isaiah
Taylor

of Peterborough
In New Hampshire
he died Aug ye 17th 1775
Aged 18 years."

The stone was found a few years ago while excavating for a new building on Channing Street, near Mount Auburn, in Cambridge, Mass. There was an old military hospital near Channing Street, and to this place many of the wounded Americans were taken after the battle. The bones of many of the soldiers who died were found near the site of the hospital. Dr. Samuel S. Green, who graduated from Harvard Medical College fifty years ago, remembers hearing this tradition.

John Todd. Was the son of Samuel and Hannah (Morison) Todd, and was born in Peterborough, April 9, 1757. (He says in his pension application that he was born in Londonderry, April 9, 1755). When eight years old he went to Londonderry and resided in the family of John Bell until the beginning of the Revolution, though he claims that he was living in Peterborough. After the war he returned to Peterborough, where he died, October 27, 1846, aged 89 years and five months. Married Rachel Duncan in 1783, who died April 26, 1815. Second wife, Jane Annan, whom he married January 1, 1817. On April 10, 1776, he was mustered into Captain Nathan Brown's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, and was paid £2. *XIV, 299.* Date of enlistment and discharge not given. This regiment was raised by a vote of the Assembly, March 12, 1776. *VIII, 84.* It was stationed in and about Portsmouth, and the soldiers served six months. December 5, 1776, he enlisted into Captain Samuel McConnell's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, raised to reinforce the Continental Army. Discharged, March 15, 1777. Paid wages and travel, £9 4*s* 8*d*. Length of service, three months and eleven days. *XIV, 538.* Was paid wages advanced, £3, and was allowed £2 8*s* for billeting. *XIV, 458.* In 1777, on June

29th, he enlisted into Captain Gershom Drury's company of Lieutenant-Colonel Heald's battalion raised to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga. Discharged, July 12th; service, fourteen days. Paid £2 2*s* wages, and £1 16*s* for travel; total, £3 18*s*. *XV, 95.* He also enlisted September 29, 1777, into the same Captain Drury's company, Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, and was discharged October 26th; term, 28 days. Was paid £6 18*s* 3*d*. *XV, 364.* He re-enlisted October 16, 1777; discharged, November 16, 1777. *XVII, 101.* Was a private in Captain Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, raised for the Bennington Campaign. Enlisted July 20, 1777. Discharged, September 28th. Service, two months, nine days; wages per month, £4 10*s*. Total wages and travel, £13 2*s* 10*d*. *XV, 201,* For this last service he is accredited to Temple on the rolls. His other enlistments were on account of Peterborough. There was a John Todd from Goffstown, mustered July 22, 1776, in Colonel Wingate's regiment. *XIV, 358.*

In his application for pension he says:

"That in the spring A. D. 1776, he engaged to go to Portsmouth N. H. for 6 months. He enlisted in Capt. Nathan Brown's Co of Poplin, Lieut Joseph Aiken, Col. Daniel Gilman's Regt. of Pembroke. He joined the Co. in Londonderry, marched to New Castle, where they were encamped, and they built a Fort, and where he remained with his Co until he Served out his Term of 6 months and was regularly Discharged.

"In the fall of A. D. 1776 he engaged to go to New York for three months. He enlisted in the Co of Capt McConnell under Lieut James Hopkins of Londonderry. He proceeded in company with about ten others to Peekskill, where he joined the co. commanded by Lieut Hopkins. His Captain never appeared in Camp, nor any Field officers belonging to N. H. His Company was attached to Penn. Troops Commanded by Gen McDougle, where he did duty, was on guard, and sent out on scouts until his Term of 3 months expired, and he was Discharged at Peekskill and returned.

"In July, 1777, he agreed to go with Gen. Stark to the

Northern Frontier he believes the engagement was for 2 months. He enlisted under Capt Russell and he believes he marched on the 18th of July to Charleston, N. H., and then proceeds to Bennington where he was in the Battle, after which he went to Saratoga where he remained several days and was then dismissed, and returned home having served 2 months."

The following interrogations were propounded by the Court before whom the application was made:

"1. Where and what year were you born?
"In Londonderry, April 9, 1755.
"2. Any record of age? Where?
"No family record, but age is recorded in Londonderry.
"3. Where living when Called to Service? Since Revolution? Now?
"Peterboro, and have continued there.
"4. How served, as Volunteer? Drafted? Substitute?
"Volunteer.
"5. State names of officers recollected.
"Saw Gen. McDougle and some Penn. officers.
"6. State names of persons to whom you are known.
"Jon Smith—Samuel Smith and ——— Scott.
(Signed) John Todd's mark."

The application is dated August 27, 1832.

(A John Todd served in Captain William Barron's company of Colonel Gilman's regiment. Mustered July 22, 1776. Paid bounty and one month's pay and travel in advance. *XIV, 358.* Probably he was the man from Peterborough).

Samuel Treadwell. Born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 4, 1741, and came to Peterborough about 1777. Married Mary Stoodley April 10, 1764, who died October 4, 1771. Second wife, Mary McKeen, widow of James McKeen; married in Temple, May 1, 1777. He died in Peterborough, December 13, 1819, aged 78 years. *History Peterborough, Genealogies, page 319.*

Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three

days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company, of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of company, August 1st, and on return of company, October 6th. Gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, December 28, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, XVI, 9 and 35. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.*

(There was a Samuel Treadwell from Portsmouth enlisting into Captain Jonathan Whitcomb's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment, April 23, 1775. Served till December 31st—eight months, seven days. He also enlisted as Armourer on May 2. *XIV, 93 and 94.* On pay roll of August 1, and receipted for bounty coat, or its equivalent in money, October 13, 1775. *XIV, 202 and 203.* Also a Samuel Treadwell in Captain Noah Littlefield's company of Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment, at Kittery Point. Enlisted for four months, for the defence of Piscataqua Harbor; on a return dated November 5, 1775. *XIV, 239*).

John Wallace. Nothing can be found of this man prior to the Revolution. His name is not on any town record or roll, and the places and dates of his birth and death cannot be discovered. There were at least four different men of the name serving in New Hampshire commands during the Revolution. Whether the Peterborough soldier was ever a resident of the town is uncertain. The John Wallace who served for Peterborough was placed to the town's credit by an order of the Committee of Safety, dated July 12, 1782. *N. H. Historical Collections, Vol. VII, page 291. XVI, 517.* This man was a private in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, N. H. Line, in 1776. *XIV, 468.* The roll does not give the name of the town. Enlisted for the war and served at least three years. Receipted for £20 bounty money at Valley Forge, April 27, 1778. *XV, 653.* On the rolls to make up soldiers' pay on account of the depreciation of the currency, for service prior to January 1, 1780, and was paid

$126.65. *XV, 711.* On a similar roll of the same company and regiment for service in 1781, and was paid $63.10. *XVI, 267.* Probably he was the same man of that name who was in service January 1, 1782, and possibly he served until the end of the war. *See Kidder's History of First New Hampshire Regiment.*

(There was a John Wallace from Thornton, N. H., in Captain James Osgood's company of rangers, in Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment in 1775. Enlisted, July 10th; discharged, December 2d. *XIV, 167, 170; XVII, 14.* This man was also in service in 1777, but whether in Colonel Nichols's, or Colonel Stickney's, or Colonel Peabody's regiments, is uncertain. *See XV, 73, 201, 175, 213.* He was also a private in Captain Daniel Reynolds's company of Colonel Stephen Peabody's regiment in 1778. Enlisted February 5, 1778; discharged, January 4, 1779. *XV, 465, 467, 479, 504.* This man was a pensioner, and was born in Londonderry, June 13, 1777; died in Thornton, N. H., June 4, 1837. There was another John Wallace, born in Amherst, N. H., in 1756, and died June 23, 1835, in Milford, N. H. A private in Colonel James Reed's regiment in 1775, *and see XIV, 244 and 468.* His widow so claims in her application for a pension, but the printed rolls show no such man. He was also in service in 1777, but it cannot be definitely stated in what company or regiment. There was a John Wallace in Captain Stephen Peabody's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1777, enlisting June 30th, and discharged July 8. *XV, 73;* another in Captain Reynolds's company, Colonel Nichols's regiment, enlisting July 20th, and discharged September 28. *XV, 201;* another in Captain McConnell's company of Colonel Stickney's regiment, enlisting July 19th, and discharged September 26. *XV, 175*; and still another in Captain John Bradford's company of Colonel Nichols's regiment, enlisting July 19th, and discharged September 27th. *XV, 213.* There was also a John Wallace in Captain Henry Dearborn's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment in 1775. Enlisted May 2, and was dis-

charged, December 31st. His son, John Wallace, Jr., was in the same company. *XIV, 69, 180.* While the service of the Peterborough John Wallace is clear, the identity of the others cannot be determined.)

Jonathan Wheelock. Was the son of Gersham and Abigail (Flagg) Wheelock, and was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., September 18, 1727. June 20, 1753, he married Anna, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Flagg) Drury, of Shrewsbury. He removed to Peterborough in 1775. Was a member of the militia in 1776, and is stated to be one of the "Sargents in the Miliaty." A member of the Town Committee of Safety in 1777, and signed the Association Test in 1776. Soon after the Revolution, probably about 1789 or 1790, he removed to Cavendish, Vt., where he died in 1797, aged 70 years.

He was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company, which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted June 29th; discharged, July 3d. Service, five days, and was paid £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* Also enlisted into Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, same year. Enlisted September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25th. Service, 28 days. Paid £6 19*s*. *XV, 357.* He enlisted into Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, for service in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10th; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Paid £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.* The above comprise all his enlistments.

Jonathan Wheelock, Jr. Was the son of Jonathan and Anna (Drury) Wheelock, the preceding soldier, ano was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., February 25, 1754. Probably came to Peterborough with his parents in 1775. Went to Cavendish, Vt., about 1789 or 1790, where he lived until his death some time after 1820. The place and date of his marriage cannot be found.

In his pension papers he makes claim that in the Quebec

Campaign in 1775, he had the small-pox and lost the sight of one eye. There are no rolls of this service in 1775.

He is one of the men returned for Peterborough by Colonel Enoch Hale, under an order isued by the Committee of Safety in April, 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men for the Continental Army out of his regiment of militia. Enlisted in February, 1777, and served three years. Assigned to the company of Captain William Scott of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* Paid a bounty of £20. *XIV, 612.* On a roll of the same company and regiment under the name of "John Wheelock," for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $177.60. *XV, 711.* On a similar roll of the same company and regiment, under the name of "Jonathan Wheelock," for service in 1780, and was paid $5.50. *XVI, 198.* Enlisted May 1, 1777; discharged, May 1, 1780.

A recruit, under the name of Jonathan Wheelock and "Jonathan Wheelock, Jr.," for the Continental Army in 1780, under a call dated June 5, 1780. Enlisted to the credit of Townsend, Mass., about July 1. Marched, July 6, under command of Lieutenant Jackson of the artillery. Description list: Age, 25 years; stature, five feet, eight inches; complexion, light. Mustered as appears by a return dated October 25, 1780, at Camp Totoway. Discharged, December 3, 1780. Term, five months, eight days, including time allowed for travel home, 220 miles. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XVI, 1006, 1007.*

(The History of Swanzey claims a Jonathan Wheelock as a soldier who enlisted for two years in 1778 (or 1777). His identity, if the statement be correct, is unknown. The military rolls contain no one of this name answering to that description of service. The man in Captain Scott's company enlisted for three years, and was from Peterborough.)

In his application for pension dated April 14, 1818, and made at Cavendish, Vt., he says:

"I enlisted at Peterborough, State of N. H. in February

A. D. 1777, in the Company commanded by Captain William Scott, in the regiment commanded of Col. Joseph Cilley, being the 1st Regiment on the N. H. Line. That he the said Jonathan Wheelock, continued to serve in said Corps, or in the Service of the United States, until the expiration of said Term of 3 years, when he was discharged from the Service at West Point, State of New York. That he is in reduced circumstances, and stands in need of the Assistance of his Country for Support, and that he has no other evidence now in his power of his said Service.

(Signed) Jonathan Wheelock."

Under the act of Congress of 1820, requiring pensioners to file evidence as to their financial circumstances, after setting forth his military service, as above, and that his age is 67 years, he says:

"That he has no income other than is contained in the Schedule annexed, viz.:

1 old axe 1, 1 old hoe .30	$1.30
1 great wheel 1, gold chain .64 5 milk pans .81	2.45
Tea Kettle, small pot and Skillets .81, Cups and Saucers .25, 6 small plates .34	1.40
Broken Iron Kettle .25, 2 wooden pails .34	.59
	$5.74

"And said Wheelock is owing the following debts, viz:

To Ingalls & Fletcher, $3.40, Jacob Washburn 2, Amos Wheeler 5.50	10.90
To Daniel Morrison 50, Isaiah Parker 2	52
To Zaccheus Spaulding 2.50, Silvanus Knox 2,	4.50
	$67.40

"Said Wheelock has the following Family Dependent on him for Support, viz. a Wife aged 67 years. He is by profession a Farmer but unable to labor for a considerable part of the time on account of a Rupture, and of the Phthysic, with which he is afflicted, and has lost the sight of one of his eyes by the Small Pox, which he received before Quebec in the year 1775.

(Signed) Jonathan Wheelock.

Dated November 25, 1820."

Lewis (or Lues) Wheelock). Was the son of Timothy and Sarah (Rand) Wheelock. Born, probably in Shrewsbury, Mass., August 19, 1763. The father removed from Shrewsbury to New Ipswich, N. H., some time before the Revolution, but about 1782 returned to Shrewsbury. Lewis was living in New Ipswich, N. H., at the time of his enlistment, and on his discharge from the army may have returned to that town. Gould's History of New Ipswich does not include him in the town's list of soldiers, but does include the name of his brother, Ithamar. The movements of Lewis Wheelock after the the Revolution and the place and date of his death cannot be definitely ascertained If living in 1790 he was not a resident of this State or Massachusetts.

He enlisted into Captain Benjamin Spaulding's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, July 7, 1780; discharged, October 21st. Term, three months, 15 days. Pay per month, £134. Wages, rations, subsistence and travel, £610 6*s*. (Ratio was 67 to 1). *XVI, 160.*

Charles White. Was the son of John White and Mary (Wallis) White. John White was a brother of Patrick White who came from Lunenburg to Peterborough between 1757 and 1762. Charles was born in Lunenburg, February 5, 1749. Married Sarah Gray. He was living in Peterborough in 1790, and afterward removed to Belmont, Maine, where he was living in 1827. Place and date of death unknown.

A Corporal in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Rank, Corporal. On pay roll of same company and regiment dated August 1, 1775, and on company return dated October 6th, same year. Gave order for bounty coat November 14, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XVII, page 53. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* On his discharge he immediately re-en-

listed, served one year, and was discharged at Peekskill, N. Y., when he again re-enlisted and was Sergeant in Captain Francis Towne's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, raised to reinforce the army in New York, in 1776. Enlisted December 5, 1776; mustered December 20th. Discharged, March 12, 1777. Service, three months, eight days. Paid in advance at enlistment, £3 8*s*, and travel, £1 18*s* 4*d*. *XIV, 436.* Total pay and travel, £9 17*s*. *XIV, 524.* A Corporal in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, raised for service in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 5*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £11 5*s* 6*d*. *XV, 538.*

In his application for pension he says:

"That after serving in the first 8 months service I re-entered into the same Capt. Scott's Co. and Col. John Stark's Regt. in the war of the Rev. against the Common Enemy, upon the Continental Establishment. I re-enlisted December 1775, at Cambridge, Mass., for the period of one year, which period I fully served, and was Discharged at Peekskill in the State of New York the last of December 1776, at the request of my Officers I continued in Service at Peekskill 2 months longer when I received a final Discharge from the Service.

"I am poor and in Indigent Circumstances, having no Property except a few Shoemaker's tools, and I request to be placed on the Pension Roll of the State of Maine."

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

"No Real Estate—no Personal Property except a few Shoemaker's tools not exceeding $3.00 in value. I have not owned any Real Estate whatever for ten years last past, nor any Personal Property except my Shoemaker's tools and what I have earned by my daily labor. I am by occupation a Shoemaker, and have no family, having lost my wife about three years since, and live with one of my sons. I am unable to pursue my Occupation by reason of rheumatism and old age but part of the time.

(Signed) Charles White."

In a second declaration, filed a year later, he reiterated the same facts. The original application is dated March 28, 1825.

The service, as above told, differs from the rolls in that it does not mention his enlistment into Captain Cunningham's company, but there is no doubt that the Peterborough Charles White is the man enlisting into that organization. There was another of the name of Charles White in Wallack's Artillery, a musician. *XXX, 216.* There are no existing rolls of this service. This Charles White was not allowed a pension until February 12, 1832. There was a Charles White on the pension rolls, aged 81 years, ten years younger than the Peterborough soldier, living in Westmoreland, N. H., in 1840. His identity is not known, but he was not the Charles White of Peterborough.

David White. Was the son of Patrick and Jane (White) White, and was born in Lunenburg, Mass., September 17, 1758. His father came to Peterborough about 1778. The son may have been there earlier. Married Betsy Miller, and for second wife, Sally Dutton. He owned and operated a grist mill for many years, and died in Peterborough, September 25, 1843, aged 84 years.

Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Re-enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same company and regiment dated August 1st, and on a return of same, October 6th. Receipted for bounty coat, December 28th. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, 7 days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XVII, page 59. N. H. State Papers, XV, 739.* Private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, raised for the defence of Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10, 1778. Wages, £5 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. Discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. *XV, 538.*

(There was a David White in Captain Thomas Pry's company of Colonel Moses Hazen's regiment in 1779. Enlisted for the war. Residence, unknown. *XVII, 296.*)

James White. Son of Patrick and Jane (White) White, and was born in Lunenburg, Mass., June 6, 1756. Arrived in Peterborough about the beginning of the Revolution. After the war he removed to Colerain, Mass., where he died, date unknown.

Enlisted into Captain Stephen Parker's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, July 19, 1777; discharged, September 20th. Service, two months, eight days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £10 18*s* 6*d*. *XV, 221.* Enlisted into Captain Samuel Cunningham's company, Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, for service in Rhode Island, August 10, 1778; discharged, August 28th; service, 21 days. Wages, £5 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.*

(A James White, of Durham, was a private in Captain Beale's company of Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment in 1776. Enlisted March 2d; deserted, March 5. 1776. *XIV, 308, 485*; also a James White, of Portsmouth, mustered into Captain Zachariah Beale's company of Colonel Alexander Scammel's regiment, for three years, January 27, 1777. Paid a bounty of £20. *XIV, 647; XV, 595.* Died January 20, 1778. *XIV, 650; XV, 595, 728.* These enlistments may refer to the same man.)

(A James White in Lieutenant-Colonel Dearborn's company, Colonel Alexander Scammel's battalion. Enlisted January 3, 1777; died July 25, 1778. *XVI, 13.* A James White was in Captain Dearing's Artillery company in 1776. Enlisted September 2d; discharged, December 7th. *XVII, 86.*)

John White, Sr. Son of Patrick and Jane (White) White. Born in Lunenburg, Mass., December 5, 1742. Came to Peterborough about 1770. Married Hannah Miller. Settled in the southeast part of the town, near Cunningham Pond. He was a patriotic, useful citizen. Died January 11, 1823, aged 79 years.

Enlisted into Captain Alexander Robbe's company which answered the Ticonderoga Alarm in 1777. Enlisted, June 29th; discharged, July 3d. Service, five days. Total pay and travel, £1 15*s* 10*d*. *XV, 101.* He is probably the same man enlisting into Captain Josiah Brown's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, called out to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga in the spring of 1777. Enlisted May 8, 1777; discharged, June 24. Service, 46 days. Amount of pay and travel, etc., £6 16*s* 8*d*. *XV, 21.* Also the same man, a Corporal, in Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment. Enlisted September 28, 1777; discharged, October 25th. Term, 28 days. Received pay and travel, £7 2*s* 8*d*. *XV, 355.*

(There were several John Whites in service. One a private in Lieutenant Samuel Nichols's company of Colonel Benjamin Bellows's regiment, in June (29th), 1777. Service, four days. *XV, 35.* Another, at the same time, June 29-July 11th, in Captain Cole's company, Colonel Ashley's regiment. *XV, 48.* There was a John White, of Portsmouth, in Captain Beale's company, enlisting out of Colonel Wentworth's regiment of militia, for the war, in 1779, *XV, 595*, and the same man named as from Portsmouth, age 46 years, in *XVI, 61, 64, 71 and 94, and in XIV, 648.* The last enlistment was April 21, 1777. Also, a John White claimed to have served to the credit of Stoddard. Enlisted September 1, 1779, for the war. *XV, 630, 643, 646. See XVI, 520, 840, 841.* A John White enlisted September, 1779, for Londonderry (probably same man) for the war. *XVI, 720, 724.* Another John White, of Candia, returned by Colonel John Webster September 25, 1779. *XV, 694.* A John White enlisted into the Continental Army, October 18, 1782. This man was claimed by Epping. *XVI, 287, 505.* A Dr. John White was surgeon in Colonel Ashley's regiment in 1777. *XVII, 96.* The identity of these men is not certified to, further than that none of them was the John White, Sr., of Peterborough.)

(A man of same name, a Lieutenant, in Captain Greene's company of Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment in 1776.

XIV, 269. Enlisted January 22, 1776. *XIV, 270, 289, 295.* A John White was private in Captain Ephraim Stone's company of Colonel Mooney's regiment in 1779, for service in Rhode Island. Enlisted July 9, 1779. Served, six months, seven days. *XV, 681.*)

(A John White, of Westmoreland, N. H., enlisted into Captain Jacob Hinds's company of Colonel James Reed's regiment, May 2, 1775, and was discharged December 31st. Service, seven months, 29 days. *XIV, 85, 199.* This is the same man on the rolls of Captain Timothy Barron's company of Colonel Bedel's regiment. Service, one year. *XV, 593.* In his application for pension, he claims he entered Captain Carlisle's company, but his name is not on the rolls of Carlisle's company. This man went to Wicasset, Maine, where he died November 21, 1825. It is impossible from the rolls to identify the different John Whites, or give with certainty the services of the individual men who bore that name.)

John White, Jr. The son of John White, who was the brother of Patrick White. Born in Lunenburg, Mass., December 13, 1748. Married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Peterborough. Was tithing man in 1777, 1801 and 1802. Selectman in 1787. Died January 15, 1818, at Peterborough, aged 70 years.

Enlisted for service in Rhode Island in 1779, being one of the sixteen men recruited out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, July 9, 1779. He was assigned to Captain Ephraim Stone's company of Colonel Hercules Mooney's regiment. Bounty, £30; for travel to Providence, £10. *XVI, 793.* Wages per month, £12. Subsistence money £12 10*s.* Total pay and allowances, £144 14*s.* Discharged, January 16, 1780. Service, six months, seven days. *XV, 664, 665, 671.*

It may be that some of the enlistments given in parenthesis "( )," under sketch of John White, Sr., should be

accredited to John White, Jr., but there is nothing in the rolls to identify the men there named, with him. The rolls are so incomplete, and there were so many of the name in the army that it is impossible to state the service of the Peterborough John White, Jr., with much confidence.

William White. Son of Patrick and Jane (White) White, born in Lunenburg, Mass., January 7, 1750. Uncertain when he came to Peterborough, but it was probably before the war, for he was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's militia company, January 10, 1776. Married Betsey Shearer of Palmer, June 12, 1776. Died in Peterborough, March 10, 1837, aged 87 years.

Enlisted into Captain Francis Towne's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, December 5, 1776. Paid advance wages and travel, £4 18*s* 4*d*. *XIV, 436.* Discharged, March 12, 1777. Term, three months, eight days. On service in New York. The regiment was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Total wages and travel, £8 10*s* 8*d*. *XIV, 524, 525.* Private in Captain Edmund Briant's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment which marched from New Ipswich to join the American Army at Stillwater in September, 1777. Enlisted September 28th; discharged, October 25th. Service, 27 days. Wages, £4 10*s* per month. Total pay and travel, £6 19*s*. *XV, 357.* There is no record of his service at Cambridge in 1775 on any roll.

(There was a William White, of Washington, returned by Colonel Enoch Hale under an order to recruit 119 men for the Continental Army, in April, 1777. In Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 576, 613.* Descriptive list: Residence, Washington; age, 24 years; stature, six feet; complexion, eyes and hair light; absent, sick. *XV, 434, 711; XVI, 198.* Also a William White, from Chester, in Captain Emerson's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment. A three years' man. Paid a bounty of £20. *XIV, 583, 600, 613; XV, 715.* There was

also a William White, Lieutenant, in Captain Titus Salter's company at Fort Washington, near Portsmouth, in 1777. *XVII, 135.* A William White served for New Boston in Captain William Boyes's company, Colonel Reynolds's regiment, in 1781. *XVII, 426.*)

Samuel Wier. A colored man (*see Kidder's History First New Hampshire Regiment*), status unknown, as is also the place and date of his birth and death. He disappears absolutely with his discharge from the army in 1780.

He is one of the men returned for the town of Jaffrey, by Colonel Enoch Hale, under an order issued by the Committee of Safety, dated April, 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men for the Continental Army out of his regiment of militia. Assigned to Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 576.* Enlisted May 18, 1777. On a roll of absentees from Colonel Cilley's regiment dated at Valley Forge, January 10, 1778. Descriptive list: Residence, Peterborough; age, 30 years; stature, five feet, eight inches; hair, black; complexion, dark; eyes, light. Reported at Albany, wounded. *XV, 434.* On roll of same company and regiment for service prior to January 1, 1780, to equalize the pay of soldiers on account of the depreciation of the currency, and was paid $167.30. *XV, 711.* On a similar roll for service in 1780, and was paid $30.60. *XVI, 198.* Discharged, May 18, 1780. There is no information as to the place and date of the battle in which he received his wound. Probably either in that of September 19th, or in that of October 7, 1777. Served for Jaffrey; residence, Peterborough.

Thomas Williams. Was born in Shirley, Mass., July 10, 1763. He was the son of William and Mary (Perkins) Williams. The family removed from Shirley to Hancock, N. H., in 1779. He was a hired recruit. He died, unmarried, probably in Hancock, on a date unknown.

Enlisted into Captain Ephraim Stone's company of Major

Whitcomb's rangers, for service on the Northern Frontier, in July, 1780. Enlisted January 28, 1780. Age, 18 years. Balance due by pay roll, wages £649 7*s*—reduced to good money, £9 13*s* 10*d*; interest from January 1, 1781, 7*s* 2*d*. *XVI, 168.* Peterborough made a claim on the State for £75 for travel money paid him on this service. *XVI, 793, 878.* In April, 1782, Captain Stone certified that he had paid him £277 15*s*. *XVI, 878; XIII, 666.* He is on a muster roll of Captain Othniel Thomas's company of Colonel Daniel Reynolds's regiment. Enlisted September 28, 1781; deserted, November 28, 1781. Service accredited to Hancock. *XVII, 429.* In 1782 the town of Hancock voted to pay him $20 above his wages for service in the army, which indicates that after his discharge from the army he returned to that town, which was his place of residence.

(A Thomas Williams of Greenland, N. H., born July 29, 1763, served in Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment in 1780. Enlisted June 28, 1780. Descriptive list: Age, 18 years; height, five feet, four inches; complexion, dark. *XVI, 61, 64, 72, 92, 107, 507.* Attached to Captain Nathaniel Hutchins's company of Colonel Cilley's regiment. *XXX, 535.* Enlisted June 26, 1780; discharged, December 24, 1780. *XXX, 538.* Also a private at West Point in 1781. Mustered. September 3d; discharged, December 4th. XVI, *257.* This Thomas Williams removed to Vermont after the war, and died in Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., July 22, 1836. He married Olive Greene, November 28, 1784, at "Pepperellborough" (Peterborough?), N. H. He was a United States pensioner.

James Wilson. Signed the Association Test in 1776, and was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia, January 13th of same year. Other than these records there is little information concerning him. He was the son of Hugh Wilson, and was born in Londonderry about 1750. *Peterborough Genealogies, pages 360, 361,* says he married Martha Taggart, daughter of Heeland Taggart, and

that he died of small-pox in Canada in 1798. It is not known when he left town. Probably came to Peterborough with his parents in 1752 or 1753.

Mustered into Captain Joseph Parker's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, July 18, 1776, and was paid £6 bounty, and £4 2*s* for one month's pay and travel in advance. *XIV, 333.* Discharged first of following December. Service, five and one-half months. Joined the American Army at Ticonderoga. The regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Haverhill on the Connecticut River. He may have served other enlistments.

(A James Wilson served one and one-half months in Colonel Jonathan Chace's regiment in the spring of 1777. *XV, 16.* One of the same name in Captain Jesse Wilson's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, two months in summer of 1777, *XV, 228,* and another in Captain Porter Kimball's company of Colonel Gilman's regiment, in the autumn of 1777. *XV, 283.* Also same name on rolls of Captain Zebulon Gilman's company, Colonel Stephen Evans's regiment, in the fall of 1777. *XV, 288.* A James Wilson was also in Captain Peter Clarke's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment in the fall of 1777. *XV, 351, 353.* Served for New Boston, *XVI 753.* Some of these enlistments may have been by the Peterborough James Wilson, but the fact cannot be determined from the rolls.)

(A Lieutenant James Wilson, of Stoddard, served thirteen days in Captain Wright's company of Lieutenant-Colonel Heald's detachment in 1777, *XV, 99, 103*; and in Captain Lewis's company of Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment in the autumn of the same year. *XV, 360; XVI, 840.* A James Wilson was in Captain Joseph Dearborn's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 328.* Another from Londonderry was in Captain Lovejoy's company at Portsmouth Harbor in 1779. *XV, 698; XVI, 720.* James Wilson, of Greenland, enlisted into Captain James Gray's company of Colonel Alexander's Scammel's regiment, April 28, 1777, for three years. Paid a bounty of £20.

XIV, 659; XV, 597; XVI, 888. A James Wilson also enlisted into Captain Ebenezer Frye's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, in February, 1777, for three years. Paid a bounty of £20. *XIV, 605; XV, 716; XVI, 201,* and one, from Plainfield, in Colonel Jonathan Chace's regiment, from October 28, 1776, to November 18, 1776—20 days. *XVII, 109.*)

Robert Wilson. For a sketch of his ancestry, early life, and service in the French and Indian War, see ante, page 13. One of the foremost citizens of Peterborough until his death on December 25, 1790, at the age of 57 years. A Selectman in 1765 and 1771; Town Treasurer in 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788, and member of the Committee of Safety in 1776. He was appointed Coroner for Hillsborough County in 1785. A Lieutenant in the militia in 1771, and Captain in 1775. Was appointed Major of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of militia, by the Fourth Provincial Congress, on November 2, 1775. *VII, 641.* He was on the staff of General Stark, and took part in the battle of Bennington, and in the subsequent campaign at Saratoga and Stillwater, and in the battles of September 19th and October 7, 1777. The night after the battle of Bennington he commanded the guard having charge of the prisoners taken in the action. The duration of his service in the Revolution cannot be stated. He commanded the company which left Peterborough on the morning of April 19, 1775, for Cambridge, and which marched as far as Groton or Concord, when part of the men returned and the rest kept on to Cambridge. For this service he and his men, presumably those who returned, were allowed £63 5*s* 11*d*. *XVI, 527.* He was sent on with the Bennington prisoners to Boston, and his family being ill he did not immediately rejoin his regiment. In 1778, in applying for pay and allowances for his subsequent service, he filed the following petition, which explains the reason of his delay:

"PETERBOROUGH, Feby 9th 1778.

"*To the Hon^ble Council and Assembly for the State of New Hampshire,*

"The Petition of Robert Wilson of Peterborough in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire Showeth:

"That your Petitioner was ordered by Col. Enoch Hale Esq (Coll. of the Regiment) to proceed to Bennington in Order to make a Stand against the Enemy that was advancing on the Frontiers of this and the Neighboring States. That your Petitioner received said Order on the Fourth of October that your Petitioner's family was then sick, that his fields lay Exposed to ruin, and that it was not possible for your Petitioner to hire a Person Capable to Take the Care of his then sick family Corn &c. That your petitioner Tryed his Utmost endeavors to proceed according to his Orders before the Ninth of said October at which Time Your Petitioner Left his said family &c (without being able to get a person to Take the Care of them), that your Petitioner proceeded as fast as Possible to Bennington aforesaid from which said place the Militia had moved forward. That your Petitioner followed without delay in order to join them, that your Petitioner came to where they were, But finding Coll^o. Daniel Moore of Bedford had Taken the Command and that he had appointed Two gents (who went out as Captains), to the command as Majours which Took the rank which your Petitioner Tho't himself entitled to. That your Petitioner joined other Volunteers. That your Petitioner was dismist with others after the Conquest of General Burgoine and his Army. That your Petitioner Proceeded homeward as fast as Possible. Your Petitioner Therefore pray your Honours Allowance for his Time Travel &c and your Petitioner will ever pray &c.

Robert Wilson, *Major.*"

Vol. III, State Archives, page 110.

This petition was accompanied by the following certificate:

"*To the Hon^ble Council & Assembly at Exeter for the State of New Hampshire.*

"Gentlemen as Major R. Wilson was by your Authority Called upon to Join the Militia at Still Water under the Command of Genl Whipple & not Attending According to

order this may Certify to Yr Honors that his family was much indisposed at the time.

William Smith J. P.

Peterborough Feby 10th 1778."
XIII, 182.

Titus Wilson. Was a colored man, but whether bond or free at the time of his enlistment there is no information. Nor is residence nor place and date of birth known. His name is not on the roll of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in January, 1776, which tends to show either that he was a slave or then a resident of some other town.

He is one of the men returned for Peterborough by Colonel Enoch Hale, under an order issued by the Committee of Safety, in April, 1777, directing him to recruit 119 men for the Continental Army. Assigned to Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment. *XIV, 577.* Date of muster returned December 17, 1777. Paid a bounty of £20, and 8*s* 10*d* for travel. *XIV, 612.* On a roll of absentees from Colonel Cilley's regiment, dated at Valley Forge, January 10, 1777. Descriptive list: "Residence, Peterborough; age, 30 years; stature, five feet, 11 inches; complexion, black; color of hair, black; color of eyes, 'yaller;' reported a prisoner and absent with 'ye enemy.'" *XV, 434.* Enlisted April 1, 1777. He is not again heard from, and probably being either sick or wounded, died a prisoner. Captured in the fight of July 7, 1777, near Ticonderoga. He is on the rolls for the equalization of the soldiers' pay on account of the depreciation of the currency, for service prior to January 1, 1780, and there was due him $10.70. *XV, 711.* This was the amount due him by the roll up to July 7, 1777. His name disappears from all records after the battle of July 7, except as above stated.

Michael Woodcock. Was a resident of the town before 1775, and held a minor town office that year and in 1778.

Was a member of Captain Alexander Robbe's company of militia in 1776. Date and place of birth and death not found. Like many others, and with great regret it is said, he disappears from view absolutely with the termination of his military service. His name is not signed to the Association Test. The diary of Dr. Osgood records a professional visit to one Woodcock in 1795. Whether it was to the soldier is uncertain.

He was a member of Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Re-enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of same company and regiment, August 1st, and on return of same, dated October 6. Receipted for bounty coat, November 14. Discharged December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XVII, page 823. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 739.* Private in Captain Samuel Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, on service in Rhode Island in 1778. Enlisted August 10th; discharged, August 28th. Service, 21 days. Wages, £5 10s per month. Total pay and travel, £11 2*s*. *XV, 538.* On roll of Captain Othniel Thomas's company of Colonel Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) regiment in 1781. Enlisted September 21st; marched October 29th; discharged, about December 25, 1781. Exact date of discharge not given. *XVII, 428.* No roll of his service, if any, in 1776 is found.

Dr. John Young. Was born in Worcester, January 21, 1739. His early education was probably limited. He studied his profession with one Dr. Green, of Worcester, and began practice in Pelham, Mass., where he resided for a brief period, during which time he married and buried his wife. Returning to Worcester he married a second time—Elizabeth Smith, and came to Peterborough about 1764. He was Moderator of the town meetings in 1765, '66, '68, '69, '83, '84 and in 1785—seven years. Selectman in 1765, '66,

'68, '74 and 1784—five years. Dr. Young was an influential man and active in public affairs of the town for 25 years. He was a good physician for that day and had the confidence of the people as such. He was the first physician in town, and the only one down to 1788 (when Dr. Kendall Osgood came), and practiced according to the customs of the day. Heavy doses, and many of them, of the most repulsive medicines, administered without palliatives and in the raw state, were the rule. One of his remedies was Unguentum Apostolorum—the ointment of the Apostles—composed of just twelve different substances, and was a favorite application. He made no pretensions to surgery and never operated if he could avoid it, but he purged, bled, blistered, plastered and poulticed with a freedom and frequency which would make the modern physician tremble for the patient's life. But he was faithful to his professional duty, and never ignored a call on account of distance or weather. In the winter season he sometimes treated cases, for periods covering many weeks, in the town of Rindge, twelve miles distant, when he had to make the trips on snow shoes. He believed in the power of the seventh son to cure diseases by the efficacy of his touch. It was his testimony that infant children afflicted with scrofulous affections and tumors, which had baffled all medical aid, had received almost immediate and effectual relief by the touch of the seventh son. It was his opinion that the age of the patient made it certain that the effects were not the result of imagination. He first charged eight pence per mile for travel in his visits, but later raised the fee to one shilling, and the patient had to pay well for the medicines used besides. For all this, his contemporaries had great confidence in his learning and skill, and one of his friends remarked to a successor in the healing art, that "he would give more for Dr. Young's old shirt stuffed with straw and the wig on, than for the whole present race of doctors." In later years his practice declined owing to intemperate habits, and on more than one occasion the town gave him substantial assistance.

He was surgeon of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in the Bennington Campaign. Commissioned July 23, 1777; discharged, September 27. Service, two months, four days. Wages, twelve shillings per day. Total pay, £39 12*s*. *XV, 197, 198.* Also surgeon in Colonel Stephen Peabody's regiment raised for the defence of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations, in 1778. Commissioned January 17, 1778, mustered out December 30th; service, eleven months, fourteen days. Wages, £18 per month. *XV, 463.*

He died of cancer in the face after a long and distressing illness, February 12, 1807, aged 68 years, having practiced medicine in Peterborough 43 years.

In 1785 he addressed the following petition to the General Assembly of New Hampshire:

The Petition of John Young of Peterborough

"Shews That your Petitioner Serv^{d} a Campaign at Rhode iland in the Regm^{t} Commanded by Lieu^{t} Col^{o} Peabody as Surgeon in the year 1778 and your Petitioner being informed the Gen^{l} assembly have made an allowance to officers in that Regiment of Depreciation and Interest of their pay he therefore Prays that An allowance may be made to him for the same according to the Capacity in which he serv^{d}.

"Dated at Peterborough Aug^{t} 20th 1785.

John Young."

XIII, 183.

In the Massachusetts Rolls the following men are stated to be from Peterborough, but they cannot be identified with the town through other records. In the New Hampshire Rolls, so far as they appear at all, they are assigned to other places. Only abstracts of the Massachusetts Rolls are given.

John Collins. Peterborough. Private in Captain Joseph Butler's company of Colonel John Nixon's (First Mass.) regiment. Enlisted April 25, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On return dated at Winter Hill, September 30, 1775; order for bounty

coat, or its equivalent in money, December 20, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, III, 822.* The name cannot be found on any Peterborough record prior to the Revolution, and who and whence he was are unknown. A John Collins, from Durham, N. H., served many enlistments, and was in the army nearly the whole of the war, but he is not the man serving in Colonel Nixon's regiment.

James Thompson. Peterborough. Private in Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment. Marched April 20, 1775; discharged, April 23d. Service, three days. *Mass. Rolls, XV, 673.* Probably the same man in Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment. Enlisted July 8, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, five months, 24 days. Paid wages, coat and billeting, £14 3*s*. *XIV, 171.* On roll of same company certified to at St. Johns, September 28, 1775. *XIV, 176, 177.* May have been the same man mustered into Captain Ebenezer Frye's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's First New Hampshire Regiment, February, 1777, for three years, and was paid a bounty of £20. *XIV, 583, 602, 604.* On roll of absentees from First New Hampshire Regiment, dated January 10, 1778. Residence, Amherst; age, 23 years; height, five feet, eight inches; complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, light. Reported absent without leave. *XV, 438.* On depreciation pay rolls for service prior to 1780, and was allowed $179.30, *XV, 712;* on a similar roll for service in 1780, and was allowed $4.60. *XVI, 199.* May have served three months for the town of Derryfield in 1781. *XVI, 735.* Probably from Londonderry. There were others of the same name in the army, and it is impossible to state the service of each with any confidence.

Samuel Smith. Residence, Peterborough. Private in Captain William Scott's company of Minute-men which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. He was discharged on April 23d. Service, three days. *Mass.*

Rolls, XIV, 532. A Samuel Smith enlisted into Captain Samuel Richard's company of Colonel Stark's regiment, April 23, 1775; served till December 31, 1775. On muster roll of August 1, 1775, and paid £9 3*s* 10*d*. *XIV, 56.* October 10, 1775, receipted for $4 for bounty coat. *XIV, 184.* A man by same name was private in Captain William Barron's company, Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment, for service in Canada. Residence, Goffstown. Paid a bounty of £6; wages, £3 18*s* per month. Mustered July 22, 1776, and paid £10 3*s*. *XIV, 358.* Enlisted for three years into Captain Morrill's company of Colonel John Stark's regiment in 1776. *XIV, 470.* Mustered March 19, 1777. Paid a bounty of £20. Residence, Litchfield. *XIV, 602.* On depreciation rolls for service prior to 1780, in Second Company of Colonel Cilley's regiment, and was allowed $180.50, *XV, 712*; on a similar roll in same company and regiment, for service in 1780, and was allowed $80. *XVI 199.* On a roll of same company and regiment, for service in 1781, and was paid $80. *XVI, 268.* Claimed by Goffstown. *XVI, 507, 664.* His entire service was over six years. Several men of same name were in the service from New Hampshire.

A Samuel Smith, of Bedford, enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On pay roll of August 1st, and on return of company dated October 6, 1775. Discharged. December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, XIV, 521; XV, 740.* Accredited to Bedford, N. H. Obviously there were two by the name serving in 1775, and it is impossible to distinguish their subsequent service.

These men are found on the Massachusetts Rolls accredited to Peterborough, and at the same time to some other town; but their identity with Peterborough, if any, either before or after the Revolution, has not been discovered; abstracts only of Massachusetts Rolls given.

Zaccheus Blood.* Peterborough, Washington and Stoddard. Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into same company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On company return October 6. Order for bounty coat November 14. Discharged, December 31st Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, II, 211. N. H. State Papers, XVI, 839. See XV, 740.* Probably a Stoddard man. The above appears to be his only enlistment.

Nathaniel Burroughs (or Burrows). Residence, Peterborough. Also given Windham and Londonderry. Private in Captain William Scott's company of Minute-men, which answered the Lexington Alarm. Discharged, April 23d; service, three days. Re-enlisted into the same company and regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st; service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll dated August 1, 1775. Gave order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Camp at Boston, November 14, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. II, pages 908, 909.* On New Hampshire Rolls his residence is given as Londonderry. *XV, 740.*

(A Nathaniel Burroughs was private in Captain Daniel Runnells's (Reynolds) company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1777. Enlisted July 19; discharged, September 26. Service, two months, nine days. Paid wages and travel, £13 2*s* 10*d*. *XV, 199.* A Nathaniel Burroughs (not the same man), was a private in Captain Nicholas Gilman's company of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment in 1777. Enlisted May 9th; discharged, January 10, 1778. Service, seven months, 22 days. *XVI, 23.*)

Nothing can be found of this man outside the military rolls, nor is his name signed to the Association Test of any town in the State. Probably the soldier in Captain Scott's and Captain Runnells's companies was from Londonderry.

* Is not this man identical with Zaccheus Brooks? See ante page 182.

Joseph Clough. Residence, Boston, also given Peterborough. On return of men enlisted into Continental Army, sworn to February 16, 1778. In Captain Amos Ellis's company, Colonel Benjamin Haws's (Mass.) regiment. Enlisted for town of Bellingham, also given Groton, for three years. In Captain Ezra Lunt's, and William Scott's companies of Colonel Henley's, afterward Colonel Jackson's, regiment. Mustered October 26, 1777. Reported deserted, January 22, 1778. *Mass. Rolls III, 650.*

William French. Peterborough, also Packersfield (Nelson). Private in Captain William Scott's company, which answered the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Muster roll and return, October 6th. Killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, VI, 96. See also XV, N. H. State Papers, 740*, where he is accredited to Packersfield.

Jonathan Grimes. Peterborough, also Hillsborough. Private in Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment. On Continental pay accounts from June 20, 1777, to December 31, 1779. Accredited to the town of Abington. On rolls of Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Jackson's regiment for April, 1779. Residence, Peterborough. Discharged, June 20, 1780. On other rolls of same company and regiment, and residence given as Hillsborough. *Mass. Rolls, VI, 897-8.* On rolls of New Hampshire men in Colonel Henry Jackson's (Mass.) regiment; residence, Hillsborough. Enlistment, June 21, 1777, was for three years. *XV, 427. See XVI, 47*, where his residence is given as Antrim. *See also XVI, 55*, where he is accredited to Abington, Mass. On roll certified in Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment, for three years, in 1780, made up in Massachusetts. Amount of wages in specie for three years, £60 14*s* 8*d*. Amount made up for 1780, £35 7*s* 11*d*. *XVI, 55.* On roll of New

Hampshire men in additional regiments and independent commands. Regiment, Colonel Jackson's; town came from, Antrim. *XVI, 303.* Undoubtedly belonged to Hillsborough.

John Hillsgrove. Peterborough, also Temple. In Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. On muster roll dated August 1, 1775, and October 6th. Service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, VII, 921; XIV, 35.* Sergeant in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel John Stark's (First New Hampshire) regiment of the Continental Line, December, 1776. *XIV, 468.* From Temple. *See page 575, 612.* On roll of absentees dated at Valley Forge, January 10, 1778, as at Albany wounded (probably in the Burgoyne Campaign). Descriptive list: Age, 23 years; height, five feet, seven inches; complexion, light; hair, light; eyes, light. *XV, 434.* On depreciation rolls of same company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, for service prior to 1780, and was paid $182.60. *XV, 711. See 740.* Sergeant on rolls of Captain Gilman's company, same regiment, in February, 1781. *XVI, 221, and see pages 521, 854.* Residence, Temple; was paid town bounty of £27 12*s.* *XVI, 856.* In 1779, the town of Temple furnished his family with money and supplies to the amount in currency, of the value of £136 19*s.* *XVI, 856, 858, 59 and 60.* He served in the army more than six years, and should be accredited to Temple. A John Hillsgrove was in Captain Richard Dowe's company, on Great Island, Portsmouth Harbor, in November, 1775. *XIV, 225.* Identity unknown.

Jonas Howe. Peterborough, also New Marlborough. Answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On muster roll dated August 1, 1775. Killed at

Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, VIII, 387; XV, 740*, where he is accredited to Marlborough.

William Kemp. Peterborough, also given Stoddard. Private in Captain William Scott's company, which answered the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into the same company in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On muster roll of August 1st, and on return of October 6, 1775. Transferred to the train and Mattross in Captain Edmund Craft's company of Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery regiment, June 23, 1775. On a return dated French Lines, October 12, 1775. Order for bounty coat, November 6, 1775. Entire service, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, IX, 89, 90.* Mustered into Captain Amos Morrill's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, for three years, February 20, 1777. Paid a State bounty of £20. *XIV, 602.* Residence, given as Goffstown. On depreciation rolls of Second Company, Colonel Cilley's (First New Hampshire) regiment, for service prior to 1780, and was allowed $27; rank, Sergeant. *XV, 712.* On New Hampshire roll of Captain Scott's company, accredited to Stoddard. *XV, 740.* Claimed by Stoddard for the service at Cambridge in 1775. *XVI, 839.*

(A William Kemp, residence unknown, was a Sergeant in Captain Samuel Richard's company of Colonel Stark's regiment in 1775. *XIV, 55.* Receipted for $4, in lieu of bounty coat, October 19, 1775. *XIV, 184.*)

James Marshall. Peterborough, also given Bridgewater. Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm. Discharged, April 23d. Service, three days. Re-enlisted into same company in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23d; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On company return dated October 6th; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14, 1775. Also certificate dated Milton (Mass.), August 28, 1776, signed by

the Selectmen, certifying that said Marshall, deceased, had been a soldier in Captain Scott's company of Colonel Sargent's regiment, had left no estate, and that the bounty coat or its equivalent in money due him, should be paid to Josiah Marshall. *Mass. Rolls, X, 260.* His name does not appear upon any New Hampshire roll.

Archibald McMillan (or McMullin). Peterborough, also given New Boston. Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Re-enlisted into same company in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. On muster roll dated August 1, 1775, and on return dated October 6th. On last roll is reported wounded and absent. In service till December 31, 1775. Term, eight months, seven days. *Mass. Rolls, X, 555, 557.* Wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. *XIV, 43.* On New Hampshire roll of Captain Scott's company, he is accredited to New Boston. *XV, 740.* His age was 58 years, *XVI, 320*, and was pensioned on half-pay by the State from January 1, 1777. *XVI, 322.* His wound was in the elbow; and in 1785 he was pronounced "fit" for garrison duty. *XVI, 326 and 331,* and *infra* pages, *334, 337, 339, 343, 345.* For papers in his claim for pension, see *XVI, 417-419.* Claimed by town of New Boston. *XVI, 753.*

Isaac Page. Peterborough, also Londonderry. Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm. Discharged, April 23, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23; discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of August 1, 1775, and on company return dated October 6th. Order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated November 14, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, XI, 759.* His name does not appear on the New Hampshire rolls.

Jeremiah Proctor. Peterborough, also Stoddard. Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm. Discharged, April 23, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23d; discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll dated August 1, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, XII, 814.* Enlisted into Captain Stephen Parker's company, of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment, July 19, 1777; died August 23, 1777. *XV, 221.* Accredited to Stoddard. *XV, 740; XVI, 839.*

John Rano (or Raino). Peterborough, also given New Britain (Andover). Private in Captain Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of August 1, 1775; on return dated October 6th. Order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money November 14, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, XII, 968.* Accredited to New Britain. *XV, 740.* Enlisted into Captain ,(Major) William Scott's company of Colonel John Stark's, or Joseph Cilley's, (First) New Hampshire Regiment, for three years or during the war, in 1777. *XIV, 572.* Paid a bounty of £20, and 11*s* 5*d* for travel. *XIV, 613.* On latter roll he is represented as from Amherst. *See XV, 612. But see XIV, 569.* On return of of men enlisted out of Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment of militia dated March 19, 1779. *XV, 612.* On depreciation rolls for service prior to 1780, and was allowed $83.80. *XV, 711.* Re-enlisted at expiration of above term probably, for the war, *XVI, 499,* from the town of New Britain (Andover); accredited to Amherst. *XVI, 562, 563.* Claimed by Andover. *XVI, 563.*

Daniel Read. Peterborough, also given Medford (Mass.). Drummer in Captain William Scott's company at

the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of August 1, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, XIII, 9.* His name does not appear on the New Hampshire Rolls.

JOHN ROBINSON (also given as JOHN, JR.). Peterborough and Londonderry. Private in Captain William Scott's company, which answered the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of August 1, 1775; on return of October 6th; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, November 14, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, XIII, 451.* Accredited to Londonderry. *XV, 740.* Several different men of the same name are credited with service for New Hampshire but there is nothing on the rolls to identify any one of them with the man in Captain Scott's company in 1775. Probably he did serve other enlistments, but when, or in what regiments cannot be certainly stated.

JOHN TUCKER. Peterborough, also given Newbury. Private in Captain William Scott's company at the Lexington Alarm. Service, three days. Enlisted into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley's Sargent's regiment, April 23, 1775; discharged, December 31st. Service, eight months, seven days. On muster roll of August 1, 1775. *Mass. Rolls, XVI, 108.* Private in Captain William Harper's company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment. Mustered July 16, 1776. Paid bounty of £6, and one month's pay, £3 18*s.* *XIV, 312.* Discharged, about December 1st. Private in Captain Daniel Gordon's company of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, raised to reinforce the army in New York, in December, 1776. Paid £5 10*s* for one month,

and travel. *XIV, 451.* On pay roll of same company dated April 30, 1777, and paid £2 7*s* 4*d*. *XIV, 532.* Private in Captain Rowell's company in Colonel Nathan Hale's regiment. Mustered May 8, 1777. Term, three years. Paid bounty of £20. *XIV, 564.* Residence given Epping, *XIV, 630.* On depreciation rolls of Eighth Company, Second New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel George Reid, for service prior to 1780. Allowed $15.40. *XV, 725.* Enlisted into Continental Army for three years, August 20, 1782, and was paid a bounty of £20. *XVI, 287.* A John Tucker was in service at Portsmouth Harbor, in the winter of 1775. *XIV, 236, 260; XVII, 22, 33.* In Colonel Stickney's regiment, two months and one day in 1777, *XV, 194*, and in Captain Ezekiel Gile's company in the fall of same year. Perhaps he is the same man in *XV, 398.*

George Wilson. Peterborough and Stoddard. Private in Captain William Scott's company which answered the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, three days. Enlisted April 23, 1775, into Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment On pay roll of August 1st, and on return of company, dated October 6th. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, eight months, seven days. Reported enlisted in train. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XVII, 536, 563. N. H. State Papers, Vol. XV, 740.* Private in Captain William Barron's company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment in 1776. Mustered July 16. Paid bounty, advance wages, and travel, £9 18*s*. *XIV, 336.* Residence, Amherst. *XVII, 63.* Enlisted May 3, 1777, into Captain Wait's company of Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment for three years. Paid bounty of £20, and 11*s* 6*d* for travel. Age, 19 years. Residence, Amherst. *XIV, 597, 572; XV, 611.* On depreciation rolls of same company and regiment, for service prior to 1780, and was paid $179. *XV, 713.* On a similar roll of Third Company, same regiment, for service in 1780, and was paid $5.50. *XVI, 199.* February 19, 1781, enlisted into Continental Army for three years. Paid a

bounty of £20. *XVI, 235.* Claimed by Hudson. *XVI, 698.* This service may have been to the credit of the town of Windham. *XVI, 890; XVII, 439. See XVI, 839,* where his service at Cambridge was claimed to be for Stoddard. It is not certain that the George Wilson serving for Nottingham is the same as the one serving in Colonel Cilley's regiment. There were two men by the name in service, and it is impossible from the rolls to distinguish. *See XV, 215.* In Kidder's History of First New Hampshire Regiment, he is accredited to Peterborough. But this is an error.

The names herewith given were soldiers who served to the credit of Massachusetts towns during the Revolution. They came to Peterborough after the war and lived and died in town on dates stated in the sketches.

William Diamond. Was born in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1755. He learned the trade of wheelwright there, and removed to Lexington, Mass., in 1775, where he lived and followed his vocation for twenty years; and in 1795 he came to Peterborough and remained there until his death, July 29, 1828, aged 73 years. He married Rebecca Simonds, daughter of John and Mary (Tufts) Simonds, of Lexington, March 6, 1783. She died in Peterborough April 8, 1855, at the age of 92 years, seven months.

He was a drummer, learning the art from a British soldier while a resident of Boston. He was in the line, as a drummer, of Captain John Parker's men on Lexington Green on the morning of April 19, 1775. He personally knew every man in Captain Parker's company that morning. After the British fire Captain Parker gave the order that each man must take care of himself. Mr. Diamond, when he started to run, had to step over the body of one of his comrades. He took the Bedford road in his flight and, wishing to get rid of the drum to hasten his steps, finding he could not detach it, he slipped it over his head, and by so doing knocked off his hat. He then threw the drum over the wall,

and stopping to pick up his hat saw the British bayonets so near him that he had to leave it. Getting possession of a gun and some ammunition he went to Concord, reaching the town before the British, and joining the Americans, took part in the fight there. He joined in the pursuit of the enemy when they left Concord, and followed them with the militia from Concord down through Lincoln and Lexington until the British met the reinforcements sent out by General Gage to support them. He recognized among the British soldiers the man who had taught him to drum in Boston and who endeavored to make signs to him of the hostile purpose of the invaders, but Mr. Diamond did not understand what the soldier's signals meant. The night before the battle Mr. Diamond was one of seven men asked for by John Hancock to guard the house of Rev. Jonas Clark, where he (Hancock) was stopping. Mr. Diamond took his drum with him. Governor Hancock instructed the guards to keep awake and be watchful, and very early, before the enemy appeared, told him to beat the reveille, which he did in good earnest. *Dr. Smith in Peterborough Transcript.*

On April 25, 1775, William Diamond enlisted into Captain Edward Bemis's company of Colonel Asa Whitcomb's (Mass.) regiment. On a muster roll dated August 1, 1775. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Term, eight months, six days. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill. On January 1, 1776, he enlisted into Captain John Wood's company of Colonel Laommi Baldwin's (Twenty-Sixth) regiment. He is on the pay abstracts of the same regiment of February, March, April, May and June, 1776, dated at New York. May 2, 1777, he was on the roll in Captain Jesse Wyman's company of Colonel Josiah Whitney's regiment. Arrived at destination, May 10, 1777. Discharged at Point Judith, N. Y., July 10, 1777. Term, one year, six months, eleven days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. IV, 781.* Also on list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army in New York in 1780. Engaged for the town of Lexington. Arrived at Springfield, (Mass.), July 9, 1780. Marched to camp, July 10, 1780,

under command of Captain Daniel Shays. Descriptive list: Age, 25 years; stature, five feet, five inches; complexion, dark. Discharged from service, December 19, 1780. Term, five months, 25 days. *M. R., Vol. IV, 729.* Dr. Smith says he served seven years, but the above enlistments are the only ones found on any rolls. In his application for pension below, made April 13, 1818, he says:

"In April 1775 I was in the first engagement of the Revolutionary war, and soon after, enlisted in Capt. Bemis's Company, Col. Whitcomb's Regiment in the Continental service, as Musician, and then served 8 months, when having reenlisted into Capt. Ward's Company in Col. Baldwin's Regiment Mass. Line I continued there Employed against the Common Enemy till the end of one year more, when I reengaged to remain 6 weeks longer. At the end of which time being in all without intermission 21½ months, I was honorably discharged, but have no certificate thereof. Again in 1780 I served 6 months more in the Continental Establishment. I further depose that I never received a Pension from the United States; am now 62 years old, have a family, am infirm in health, destitute of property, and from reduced circumstances need the assistance from my Country for support.

(Signed) William Diamond."

This claim was allowed, and he drew $96 per year. Two years later, July 4, 1820, he filed another application in which he sets forth the same facts, and in addition attests:

"Was in service nearly all the Revolutionary war. Served as a Musician for most part. Was at the taking of Trenton and Battle of Princeton. * * * That he has not disposed of property nor income other than contained in the following Schedule.

SCHEDULE

2 Cows	$32.00
3 Sheep	3.00
1 Hog	7.00
	$42.00

"Have a life lease of 32 acres of land in Peterboro, with small house and barn. Little improvement on place, value $6.00 per year.

(Signed) William Diamond.

"Owes to different persons $50 or more. Occupation Farmer, but unable to labor. Family consists of wife and daughter Lydia Avery aged 23 with 2 children. Her husband has no property, and has absconded.

(Signed) William Diamond."

From record of marriages, town of Lexington, Mass.:

"William Diamond and Rebecca Simonds, both of Lexington, were married the 6th of March, A. D. 1783."

In 1838 his widow filed a claim for a pension and was granted one for $88 per annum, with $220 back pension. In 1843 she again made application to get the benefit of the pension law of that year, but it does not appear to have been allowed, for in 1848 she made a claim in order to get the increase established by Act of Congress, July 1, 1848, and was allowed an increase of $8 per year. March 26, 1855, she applied for bounty land, 160 acres, which was granted and warrant issued April 22, 1855. The date of the warrant was fourteen days after her death, which occurred April 8, 1855.

Ebenezer Hadley. Was the son of Thomas and Ruth (Lawrence) Hadley, and was born in Lexington, Mass., May 6, 1751. Married Phoebe, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Winship, also of Lexington, March 11, 1779. He came to town about 1804, and lived in Peterborough from that time until his death, June 15, 1810, aged 59 years. His death was the result of a fall from his horse.

He was a private in a detachment of Lexington (Mass.) militia commanded by Captain John Parker, April 19, 1775. Service, two days. This detachment was ordered to report on command at Cambridge, from June 17 to June 18, 1775, by order of the Committee of Safety. This enlistment was for a term of five months. Corporal in Captain Charles Miles's company of Colonel Jonathan Reed's regiment in 1777. He was on a pay abstract for allowance and travel from Ticonderoga sworn to February 16, 1777. Allowed for 190 miles travel. Receipted for this allowance to Edmund Munro, at Lexington; date, February 18, 1777. A

Sergeant (his widow in her application says Orderly Sergeant) in Captain Edmund Munro's company of Colonel Timothy Bigelow's (Mass.) regiment of the Continental Line. Enlisted March 10, 1777; discharged, March 10, 1780. Service, three years. On a roll Continental pay accounts from March 10, 1777, to December 31, 1779, and on a similar roll from January 1, 1780, to March 10, 1780. Served for Lexington; residence, Lexington. At one time he was on the roll of Captain Bowman's company of the same regiment, from January 10, 1780, to March 10, 1780. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VII, page 16.* The History of Peterborough, *see Genealogies, pages 102 and 103,* says of him: That he, and his father and brother Samuel, were all members of Captain Parker's Lexington company, in April, 1775. They stood in the line on Lexington Green when the British troops came up and ordered them to lay down their arms, and disperse. At the first British fire nine of the company were killed. Among the rest Samuel, brother of Ebenezer Hadley. Dr. Smith says it is probable that both the father and the surviving son took part in the subsequent battle of that memorable day. The same authority says that Ebenezer Hadley's name was on the roll of Captain Parker's company called to Cambridge, May 6 to June 10, 1775, but there is no record of it, though there is a record that he served in Captain Parker's company which was ordered to Cambridge on June 17, though it was not in the battle of Bunker Hill. Nor is there any record of his service at Ticonderoga for five months in 1775, though he might have so served after the battle of Bunker Hill.

He never received a pension, but on the seventh day of April, 1837, his widow filed an application for one, of which this is a copy:

"That she is the widow of Ebenezer Hadley, late of Peterboro, deceased, who was Private and Orderly Sergeant in the Revolutionary Army. That he was in the Battle of Lexington Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1775. That immediately after the battle he enlisted for 5 months, and

was stationed during that time at Winter Hill, or in that vicinity. * * * That he again enlisted in March, I think, 1777, it was in the spring of that year, under Captain Edward Munroe, of Lexington aforesaid, for 3 years, that his Company was attached to Col Timothy Bigelow's Regiment, and he went on an Expedition to the west, and was at the taking of Burgoyne and at the Battle of Monmouth. In the spring of 1779, he was at home on furlough and on the 11th day of March of the year, to wit, 1779, at Lexington, aforesaid, she was married to him by Rev. Jonas Clark, Minister of that place at the time. A few days after our marriage he left me and returned to the army, she thinks he went to Rhode Island. She remembers that he came home a few months after our Marriage and said he came from Providence. During his first year of service he was a private soldier, and volunteered his services. He was also a Volunteer in the Second Enlistment for three years and was orderly Sergeant. That she has no documentary evidence to suport her Claim. That her husband had however a Discharge in writing from his 3 years service which she has seen, but it is now lost. That she declares * * that her Husband Ebenezer Hadley died at said Peterboro, on the 17th of July A. D. 1810, and that she has remained his widow ever since * * * That her husband never drew a pension.

Phebe (her mark) Hadley."

In proof of her claim, her sister, Hannah Marble, of Boston, on March 18, 1837, gave the following deposition:

"Q. Have you a sister?

"I have.

"Q. What was her maden name?

"The maiden name of one of my sisters was Phebe Winship.

"Q. To whom was your sister married?

"To Ebenezer Hadley.

"Who married them?

"Rev. Jonas Clark.

"Where?

"In his house.

"Q. When?

Fifty Eight years ago this month.

"Q. Who witnessed the marriage?

"My brother, my sister and myself.

"Q. Did said Hadley go to the Army after your sister married him?

"He did. He was on furlough at the time of the marriage.

"Q. How long did he stay in the Army after marriage?

"About a year.

(Signed) Hannah (her mark) Marble."

Another sister, Sarah Wellington, testifies to the same facts.

"Records of Lexington, Mass., show that Ebenezer Hadley and Phebe Winship were joined in marriage, March 11, 1779.

Attest, Charles Tidd, *Town Clerk.*"

The claim was allowed, and the pension, $120 a year, dated from March 4, 1831. She received back pension to the amount of $720.00.

Joseph Jewett. A native of Massachusetts, and son of Ezra and Mary Jewett. Born in Littleton, June 15, 1740. Married Rebecca Abbott, of Westford, in 1763. He came to Peterborough in 1808, and died in town August 25, 1814, aged 74 years. *Hist. of Peterborough, Genealogies, page 127.* He was a resident of Littleton during the Revolution.

He was a private in Lieutenant Aquila Jewett's company of Colonel James Prescott's regiment, which marched on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Service, two days. Enlisted into Captain Aaron Jewett's company of Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, August 15, 1777; discharged, November 29th. Service, three months, 26 days, including 11 days' (220 miles) travel home. With the Northern Army at Saratoga. He was also a private in Captain John Drury's company, of Colonel Ezra Wood's regiment. Enlisted June 6, 1778; discharged, February 10, 1779. Service, eight months, four days. The company was stationed at North River, N. Y. Gave an order on Captain Potter, paymaster of Colonel Wood's regiment, payable to Amos Allen, of Lancaster, Mass., April 19, 1779, signed by him and others for their wages for eight months' service. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. VIII, page 796.* His entire military service was to the credit of Massachusetts.

Christopher Thayer. Was the son of Christopher and Mary (Morse) Thayer, and was born in Braintree, Mass., April 27, 1741. Married Bethiah Hunt. He lived in Braintree until his removal to Peterborough in 1786, where he died September 28, 1823, aged 82 years. He was a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Peterborough for many years and was highly respected for his upright, Christian character. July 7, 1775 he enlisted into Captain John Porter's company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, at Cambridge, Rank, Sergeant. He is on a muster roll dated August 7, 1775; on a company return dated Boston, October 6th. Gave an order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated November 20, 1775. Discharged, December 31, 1775. Service, five months, 24 days. *Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, 525.*

January 1, 1776, he enlisted into Captain Jacob Allen's company of Colonel Bailey's* (Mass.) regiment, and served one year. Rank, Sergeant. In his application for pension, dated October 19, 1818, he says:

"That in the summer of 1775, I enlisted into Col. Sargent's regiment and Served 5 or 6 months. Again in December, 1775, or the 1st of January 1776, I enlisted as a common soldier into Capt. Jacob Allen's Company, in Col. Cilley's Regt. Mass. Line, Continental Service, and there Served againt the Common Enemy one whole year, and did the duty of Sergeant in said Company and was Honorably discharged. Neither myself nor any other person discharged has any *written* Discharge to my Knowledge. We were discharged at Pittskell on North River. I have never received any Pension from the United States, am now 77 years old, infirm, have very little property, and from reduced circumstances need the assistance of my Country for Support.

(Signed) Chrysto Thayer."

* Record of this service not found in Massachusetts rolls.

FINIS.

INDEX OF PERSONS

ABBOTT, Abial, 167, 285, 368.
Daniel, 347.
Captain Joshua, 90, 195, 241, 251, 259, 261.
Rebecca, 411.
Sally, 347.
Adams, Charles Francis, 102, 104, 107.
Lieutenant- Colonel Winborn, 320.
Lieutenant, 321, 340.
Luther, 128, 165.
Rebecca, 165.
Samuel, 29, 133.
Stephen, 165.
Aiken, Captain James, 223, 263, 264, 275.
Lieutenant Joseph, 372.
Ainsworth, Rev. Laban, 175, 232.
Aldrich, Captain George, 297.
Alexander, Abigail, 293.
Elizabeth, 165.
James, 166.
John, 96, 118, 165, 166, 167.
Thomas, 118, 167.
William, 165.
Allat, David, 5, 28, 164.
Alld, Benjamin, 96, 118, 128, 157, 167, 168.
Jane, 362.
Lettuce, 167.
William, 6, 52, 54, 55, 167.
Allen, Aenas, 411.
Daniel, 314.
Eleanor, 314.
Captain Jacob, 412.
Joslah, 314.
William, 314.
Allison, Catherine McF, 219.
Janet, 219.
Samuel, 219.
Ames, Bethiah, 309.
Catherine, 334.
David, 27, 110, 111, 169.
Isabel, 344.
Jane, 169.
Sally, 341.
Stephen, 169.
Amherst, Jeffrey, 11.
Andrews, Jeremiah, 348.
Annan, Rev. David, 144.
Jane, 371.
Arnold, General Benedict, 94, 103, 107, 124, 126, 177, 188, 239, 259, 353, 366.
Ashley, Colonel John, 109, 110, 111, 112, 172, 173, 345, 383.
Atkinson, Colonel Theodore, 8.
Avery, Lydia, 407.
Ayers, Captain Jonathan, 127, 219, 338.

BABB, BABBE, BABE, Joseph, 28, 96, 111, 118, 169, 170.
Bacon, Ensign, 321.
Margaret S., 171.
Michael, 171.
Retire, 90, 171.
Bagley, Colonel Jonathan, 8, 12.
Bailey, Bayley, Andrew, 87, 88, 125, 171, 172.
Colonel John, 281, 412.
Baker, Captain John, 281.
Lieutenant Elisha, 214.
Baldwin, Elizabeth L., 172.
Captain Isaac, 188.
Jacob, 128, 157, 172, 173.
Colonel Laommi, 194, 262, 263, 406, 407.
Colonel Nahum, 96, 166, 168, 196, 210, 219, 246, 259, 276, 344, 359, 361.
Ball, Lucy, 280.
Barber, Nathaniel, 170, 202, 253, 350, 364.
Bargados, Jacob I., 217.
Barlow, John, 60, 127, 128, 175.
Barnet, Barnard, Jonathan, 87, 88, 90, 176.
Barron, Captain Timothy, 384.
Captain William, 125, 172, 183, 195, 345, 373, 396, 404.
Bartlett, Josiah, 109.
Colonel Thomas, 124-126, 264.
Batchelder, Peter, 246.
Bates, Joseph, 74-77.
Stephen, 282.
Battles, Captain Ebenezer, 198.
Baum, Colonel, 113.
Baxter, Asenath, 219.
Beadle, Colonel, 322.
Beale, Captain Obadiah, 168.
Captain Zachariah, 200, 382, 383.
Bedel, Colonel Timothy, 95, 97, 166, 183, 184, 224, 241, 243, 260, 357, 375, 383, 384, 395.
Bell, S. D., 342.
Colonel John, 128, 209, 371.
Bellows, Colonel Benjamin, 110-112, 118, 169, 225, 228, 229, 237, 283, 383.
Bemis, Captain Edward, 406, 407.
Betis, Mr., 329.

Bigelow, Betsy, 204.
Colonel Timothy, 409, 410.
Bill, Adjutant, 175.
Blair, Annanias, 180.
Elizabeth, 157.
Esther, 176.
George, 180.
Lydia, 180.
John, 28, 53, 57, 58, 87, 88, 94, 114, 118-120, 156, 176, 177, 180.
Mary, 176, 180, 233.
Samuel, 180.
William, 27, 111, 114, 118, 121, 156, 157, 176, 180-182, 233.
Blake, Mr., 327.
Lieutenant Thomas, 322.
Blanchard, Colonel Jonathan, 10.
Jotham, 40, 52-55, 74.
Blodgett, Captain, 358.
Blood, Francis, 253.
Zaccheus, 53, 122, 182.
Bodwell, John, 79.
Bowman, Captain Phineas (?), 409.
Boyce, Captain William, 183, 186, 386.
Boyd, Captain John, 198.
Bradford, Captain John, 375.
William, 317.
Brandt, Joseph, 321.
Brattle, Colonel, 13.
Brewer, Colonel Jonathan, 90, 93, 171, 184.
Briant, Captain Edmund, 118, 181, 241, 242, 255, 277, 294, 306, 334, 345, 359, 376, 383, 385.
Briggs, Leonard, 326.
Brooks, Benjamin, 73.
Zaccheus, 53, 122, 182, 397.
Brown, Aaron, 27, 36, 37, 39, 101.
Ensign Benjamin, 214.
John, 326.
Captain Josiah, 110, 191, 296, 344, 353, 383.
Nancy, 176.
Captain Nathan, 371, 372.
Captain Silas, 7, 9, 10, 11.
Bulkley, Captain, 17.
Bullard, Captain Samuel, 411.
Captain William, 198.
Burgoyne, General John, 50, 62, 65, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 114, 118, 119, 221, 249, 281, 294, 320, 331, 390, 409, 410.
Burnham, Colonel Jonathan, 199.
Margaret, 171.
Burns, John, 90, 94, 128 182-184.
Burroughs, Burrows, Nathaniel, 87, 88, 397.
Burton, Lieutenant Jonathan, 183.
Bush, Jotham, 139.
Butler, Colonel, 321.
Elizabeth H., 184.
Captain John, 28, 184.
John, 90, 184, 185.
Captain Joseph, 394.
Butterfield, Captain Jonathan, 8, 12.

CALDWELL, Elizabeth, 185.
James, 87, 88, 185.
John, 87, 88.
Margaret, 185.
Paul, 87, 88.
Samuel, 87, 88, 90, 120, 157, 185, 186.
Campbell, Daniel, 36.
Captain Robert, 175.
Canfield, Captain Samuel, 118, 229.
Capron, Captain Oliver, 305.
Carleton, General Guy, 103, 106.
Carlisle, Captain Daniel, 184, 384.
Carpenter, Richard, 326.
Carr, Captain James, 271, 312, 338.
Carter, Susannah M., 190.
Casey, John, 177, 291.
Chambers, Captain Matthew, 173, 174.
Champlain, 4.
Charles First, King, 26.
Chauncy, Commander, 333.
Chase, Colonel Jonathan, 110-112, 169, 203, 345, 388, 389.
Cherry, Captain Samuel, 295, 303.
Church, Almon, 217.
Cilley, Colonel Joseph, 100, 118, 128, 166, 175, 185, 188, 189, 195-202, 211, 216, 225, 228, 229, 230, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 252, 258, 259, 260, 261, 274, 286, 298, 307, 308, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 322, 327, 335, 336, 345, 349, 352, 353, 368, 369, 374, 377, 378, 380, 385, 386; 387, 388, 389, 391, 395, 396, 399, 400, 402, 404, 405, 412.
Claggett, Clifton, 340.
Clark, Rev. Jonas, 406, 410.
Captain Peter, 116, 118, 186, 192, 210, 222.
Clay, Captain, 369.
Clements, Captain Timothy, 172.
Clough, Joseph, 398.
Cochran, Abigail, 186.
Hobart, 186.
Janet, 186.
William, 186.
Lieutenant William, 87, 88, 90, 186.
Coffin, Captain Peter, 95, 201, 343.
Cogan, ———, 66, 67.
Coggswell, Colonel Jonathan, 236, 279, 280.
Colonel Thomas, 263.
Colburn, Abigail, 362.
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew, 320.
Cole, Captain, 383.
Collins, John, 394, 395.
Connelly, Mr. 322.
Connors, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel, 238.
Cooper, Dr., 264, 265.
Copeland, Jacob, 292.
Corey, Lieutenant Ephraim, 171.
Cornwallis, Lord, 231.
Cotton, Colonel Theophilus, 283, 285.
Covill, Charles, 27.
Joseph, 127, 187.
Cowper, Samuel, 329.
Crafts, Captain Edward, 400.
Crane, Colonel John, 214.
Creaton, Elinor, 296.
Elizabeth, 289.
Crofton, Lieutenant, 18.
Cromwell, Oliver, 116.
Cross, Captain Peter, 340.
Cruse, Corporal, 326.
Cudworth, Samuel, 340.
Cummings, Captain Eleazer, 94, 198.

Cunningham, Elizabeth, 288.
James, 120, 187-189, 347.
Mary, 240.
Moses, 27.
Robert, 118, 127, 128, 188, 189.
Samuel, 6, 7, 14, 34, 46, 52, 53, 55, 101, 111, 114, 120, 121, 123, 151, 177, 185, 188, 189, 190, 203, 208, 222, 238, 239, 241, 243, 270, 345, 356, 369, 370, 376, 380, 381, 382, 392.
Thomas, 6, 7, 14, 28, 187, 240.
William, 7.
Curtis, Elizabeth B., 283.
Hannah, 283.
Rev. Philip, 283.
Cushing, John, 220.

DAGGETT, Colonel John, 198.
Dame, Colonel Theophilus, 345.
Davidson, Anna W., 191.
Charles, 28, 121, 191.
Thomas, 28, 110, 125, 141, 238.
Dearborn, Captain Henry, 91, 94, 182, 217, 223, 239, 249, 272, 273, 274, 321, 366, 375, 382.
Captain Joseph, 271, 388.
Captain Stephen, 194, 261, 262.
Deering, Captain Ebenezer, 261, 276, 357, 382.
DeFonblanque, 105, 106.
Deming, John, 234.
Denny, Colonel Samuel, 173.
Devere, John, 299.
Dewey, Colonel Samuel, 173.
Dexter, Captain, 90, 297.
Diamond, John, 157.
Rebecca, 157.
William, 156, 405-408.
Dicks, John, 267.
Dinsmore, John, 14, 21.
Dodge, Captain Barnabas, 214.
Edwin, 250.
Joseph, 293.
Lydia, 192.
Robert, 192.
Solomon, 118, 126, 192, 364.
Doolittle, Captain Ephraim, 305.
Dowe, Captain Richard, 399.
Drake, Colonel Abraham, 216, 255.
Drury, Abigail E., 184.
Anna, 376.
Daniel, 376.
Captain Gershom, 372.
Hannah, 184.
Captain John, 411.
Micah, 184.
Sarah F., 376.
Ducannon, Decannon, William, 53, 121, 192, 193.
Dudley, John, 291.
Dunbar, Rev. Elijah, 6-8, 9, 12, 14, 92, 190, 272, 285, 296.
Duncan, George, 56- 57, 58.
Captain John, 166, 259, 261, 262.
Major, 218.
Rachel, 371.
Dunlap, Mary, 198.
Dustin, Captain Moody, 229, 258, 295, 336.
Dutton, Sally, 381.
Dwyer, "Little," 66.

EAMES, Anna, 366.
David, 256.
Elizabeth B., 256.
Mary, 256.
Eaton, Captain Joseph, 337.
Edes, Peter, 264.
Edwards, Commissioner, 311.
Elkins, Captain Henry, 278.
Elliott, David, 193, 194.
John 91, 193, 194, 195.
Sarah W., 193.
Ellis, Captain Amos, 398.
Captain Benjamin, 174, 295.
Ely, Justin, 220.
Emery, Humphrey, 195.
Noah, Jr., 65.
Richardson, 28, 87, 88, 96, 195, 196.
Ruth, 171.
Sarah H., 195.
Emerson, Captain Daniel, 185, 186, 385.
Esterbrook, Captain Joseph, 224.
Esty, General, 294.
Evans, Abigail, 191.
Asaph, 214.
Nathaniel, 57, 58, 294.
Colonel Stephen, 200, 273, 294, 388.

FAIRFIELD, Jeremiah, 87, 88, 118, 126, 196, 197.
Farnsworth, E., 314.
Jane, 314.
Sally, 314.
Timothy, 314.
William, 314.
Farrington, Captain, 10.
Farwell, Betsy, 210.
Captain Isaac, 211, 212, 247, 249, 363.
Felt, Jonathan, 198, 275.
Oliver, 198.
Ferguson, Henry, 7 37, 72, 94, 198, 199, 218, 269.
Esther, 356.
John, 198.
Sarah, 269.
Field, Jerutia, 277.
William, 233.
Findlay, Captain Joseph, 118, 164, 218, 219, 240, 261, 263, 264, 277.
Fisher, Samuel, 266.
Fisk, Jonathan, 179.
Fitch, Captain Ephraim, 173.
Susannah, 277.
FitzMaurice, Lord E., 105.
Flower, Captain, 181.
Folsom, General Nathaniel, 30, 34, 101, 110.
Ford, Captain John, 173.
Worthington C., 107.
Forrest, Adjutant, 175.
Foster, Lucy Stiles, 359.
Lydia, 205.
Fowle, Robert, 139.
Fox, Captain Joseph, 178, 179, 223, 224, 234, 252, 253, 254, 257, 301, 302, 309, 310, 346, 351, 364, 365.
Francis, Captain Ebenezer, 283, 284.
Frazer, General, 217.

Freeman, Mary, 176.
French, William, 87, 88, 398.
Frink Dr. Calvin, 206.
Frost, George, 291.
Frye, Lieutenant Daniel, 173.
Captain Ebenezer, 260, 293, 389, 395.
Captain Isaac, 172, 189, 205, 230.

GAGE, Captain Amos, 239.
Major Benjamin, 219.
David, 28.
Governor Thomas, 103, 406.
Isaac, 88.
Captain Nathaniel, 118, 337.
Gale, Colonel Jacob, 120, 121, 195, 202, 261.
Ruth, 220.
Gates, General Horatio, 117, 238, 263, 277, 306, 326, 342.
Samuel, 311, 313.
Germain, Lord George, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107.
Gerrish, Colonel Henry, 252.
Colonel Jacob, 118, 124, 214, 337.
Captain Paul, 8.
Gibbs, Jonathan, 184.
Gilchrist, Elizabeth W., 199.
Richard, 87, 88, 157, 199, 200, 205.
William, 199, 267.
Gile, Captain Ezekiel, 404.
Gilliard, Charity, 324.
Gilman, Colonel Daniel, 372, 373.
Colonel David, 97, 172, 186, 232, 364, 371, 373, 380, 385, 388, 403.
Captain Jeremiah, 228, 274, 349, 399.
John Taylor, 348, 361.
Colonel Nicholas, 273, 397.
Captain Zebulon, 200, 388.
Gilmore, David, 175, 232.
Captain James, 121, 202, 261.
Glover, General John, 221.
Goffe, Colonel John, 5, 12, 13.
Goodman, Elizabeth, 180.
Gordon, Captain Daniel, 403.
James, 127, 200.
William, 180.
Gould, Captain George, 198.
Graham, John, 87, 88, 93, 96, 121, 128, 129, 201, 202.
William, 87, 88, 118, 202, 307.
Gray, Eleanor, 199.
Captain James, 188, 271, 388.
Jane, 203.
Jennie, 270.
John, 110, 120, 203, 204.
Kelso, 27, 37, 101, 203, 247.
Matthew, 28, 56, 203.
Robert, 27.
Sarah, 379.
William, 313, 314.
Greaton, Colonel John, 181, 321.
Gregg, Gragg, Adam, 27, 111, 120, 207, 208.
Anna, 224.
Catherine, 241.
Hugh, 27, 28, 91, 96, 111, 112, 207, 208.
Jacob, 27, 88, 208.
James, 90, 128, 209.
Jean, 207, 208.
John, 28, 90, 97, 116, 209, 210.
John Jr., 27.
Margaret, 333.
Robert, 28.
Samuel, 7, 13, 27, 28, 164, 213.
Green, Captain Ebenezer, 357, 383.
Joseph, 87, 88, 90, 204, 205.
General Nathaniel, 318.
Olive, 387.
Rudolphus, 27.
Dr. Samuel A., 371.
Dr., 392.
Thomas, 87, 88, 90, 93, 126, 129, 153, 156, 200, 205, 207.
Greenwood, Captain Miles, 214.
Gridley, Colonel Richard, 13, 259, 400.
Grimes, Jonathan, 398.
Guest, Colonel, 327.

HACKLEY, HAWKLEY, HOCKLEY, James, 28, 53, 57, 58, 87, 88, 100, 119, 128, 129, 156, 210, 212.
Hadley, Ebenezer, 408, 409, 411.
Phoebe, 157.
Ruth L., 408.
Samuel, 409.
Thomas, 157, 408.
Haggett, Abner, 157, 213, 214, 215.
Benjamin, 213.
Martha M., 182, 213.
Haile, Colonel, 181.
Hale, Colonel Enoch, 48, 50, 110, 112, 120, 166, 176, 177, 182, 185, 188, 190, 191, 202, 203, 208, 211, 216, 222, 225, 229, 238, 239, 241, 243, 244, 246, 247, 258, 270, 274, 279, 285, 288, 296, 298, 304, 315, 335, 344, 345, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 359, 362, 369, 370, 376, 377, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 389, 390, 391, 392.
Captain John, 182, 188.
Mary, 171.
Colonel Nathan, 66, 110, 112, 195, 248, 263, 358, 369, 404.
Paul, 309.
Halfpenny, John, 87, 88, 212, 213.
Hall, A., 219.
William, 177.
Hamble, Niel, 28.
Hammill, Joseph, 27.
Hancock, Captain, 13.
John, 95, 98, 283, 406.
Hand, Edward, 318.
Harper, Captain William, 172, 403.
Hart, Colonel John, 8.
Captain Moses, 184.
Harvey, Rev. Joseph, 8.
Captain Moses, 90, 171.
Haskell, Captain Henry, 90, 227.
Haskins, Captain Jacob, 179.
Haviland, Colonel, 15, 19.
Haws, Colonel Benjamin, 398.
Hayward, Captain Benjamin, 302.
Hazen, Colonel Moses, 175, 316, 381.
Heald, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, 111, 169, 223, 289, 290, 305, 358, 372, 388.
Henderson, John, 215.
Jean T., 215.

Joseph, 53, 118, 157, 215-217, 320.
Hendricks, Colonel, 116.
Captain William, 177, 188.
Henley Colonel David, 170, 178 179, 224, 234, 253, 254, 257, 301, 302, 310, 312, 326, 327, 331, 346, 350, 351, 360, 364, 365, 398.
Herkimer, General Nicholas, 107.
Hill, Ann, 347.
Isaac, 330.
John, 238.
Captain John, 195, 384.
Hills, David, 74, 77.
Hillsgrove, John, 87, 88, 399.
Hinds, Captain Jacob, 91 384.
Hiscotte, Major Samuel, 348.
Hobart, Colonel David, 112, 116.
Hodgdon, Captain Caleb, 184.
Hogg, Agnes, 270.
James, 218.
John, 8, 21.
Jerutia, 218.
Simpson, 28, 114, 217, 218.
Samuel, 27, 218.
Holden, Captain Abel, 302.
Holland Stephen 266.
Holmes, Abraham, 27.
Elizabeth, 272.
Elizabeth M., 218.
Nancy, 228.
Nathaniel, 28, 97, 118, 146, 218, 219, 228, 229, 272.
Holt, Stephen, 246.
Hopkins, Lieutenant, James, 372.
Houghton, Captain John, 195.
House, Captain John, 195.
Houston, John, 266.
Isaac, 27, 111, 116, 157, 220, 222, 223.
Ruth, 224.
Samuel, 27, 111, 116, 120, 220, 222, 223.
Sarah, 220.
Thomas, 87, 223.
William, 164.
Hovey, Richard, 219, 220.
Howe, Betsey, 347.
Jonas, 87, 88, 399.
General Sir William, 103-108, 175.
Howell, George W., 180.
Hull, Colonel, 295.
Hunt, Bethiah, 412.
Captain Thomas, 128, 167, 168, 203.
Hutchins, Captain Gordon, 90, 182, 183, 194, 239.
Hezekiah, 271.
Nathaniel, 185, 387.
Hutchinson, Lieut.-Colonel Isaac, 220, 284.
Lieutenant-Colonel Israel, 283.

INGALLS, Eleazer, 282.
& Fletcher, 378.
& Senter, 314.
JACKSON, Colonel Henry, 50, 118, 123, 124, 167, 168, 170, 178, 179, 192, 223, 224, 233, 234, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 293, 301, 302, 309, 310, 326, 327, 328, 331, 346, 347, 350, 351, 360, 361, 364, 365, 398, 399,
Lieutenant, 127, 377.
Colonel Michael, 312.
James 1st, King, 26.
James II, King, 1.
Jefferson, Thomas, 55.
Jewett, Captain Aaron, 411.
Captain Aquila, 411.
Edward, 78.
Ezra, 411.
Joseph, 411.
Mary, 411.
S., 311.
Dr. Stephen, 337.
Johnson, Colonel Simon, 121, 337.
Philip, 326.
Rachel, 337.
Jones, Captain, James, 168.

Kelly, John, 8.
Colonel Moses, 120, 166, 223, 242, 259, 261, 262, 263, 275.
William, 183, 186.
Kemp, David, 326.
William, 87, 88, 400.
Kennedy, Kanada, Kannedy, John, 28, 112, 118, 223, 224.
James, 87, 88.
Kenrick Benjamin, 36.
Keyes, Colonel Danforth, 213.
Captain William, 111, 228, 237.
Kidder, Captain James, 183, 223, 357.
Kimball, Captain Porter, 273, 388.
King George III, 74.
Kittell, Andrew, 347.
Knox, General Henry, 332.
John, 26.
Sylvanus, 378.

LAFAYETTE, Marquis D., 331.
Lakin, Priscilla A., 224.
Robert, 125, 224, 225, 238.
William, 234.
Langdon, John, 49, 62, 65, 120.
Leavitt, Captain, 264.
Lee, Samuel, 118, 129, 225.
Colonel, 224, 254, 257, 302, 310, 327, 357, 360, 365.
Leonard, Daniel, 29.
Solomon, 87, 88, 226.
Lewis, Captain James, 118, 304, 388.
Lieutenant John, 174.
Samuel, 110, 111, 114, 226, 227.
Lincoln, General Benjamin, 329, 332.
Little, Elizabeth, 180.
Joseph, 281.
Thomas, 28, 61, 90, 114, 180, 226.
Littlefield, Captain Noah, 374.
Livermore, Captain Daniel, 186, 197.
Lloyd, Captain Richard, 316.
Locke Timothy, 53, 121, 126, 127, 128, 227, 228, 358.
Long, Colonel Pierce, 97, 184, 200, 216, 276.
Lord, Captain, 13.
Loring, Deacon, 13.
Lovewell, Captain Nehemiah, 5, 8, 12.
Lovell, James, 326.
Loudon, Lord, 14.
Lovejoy, Captain Hezekiah, 242, 357, 388.
Lowell, James, 326,

Lunt, Captain Ezra, 398.

MACAULEY, Thomas B., 116.
Mack, Daniel, 111, 118, 228, 229.
Captain Elisha, 111, 345.
Isabel B., 228.
John, 228.
Mann, Captain Benjamin, 91, 354.
Mansfield, Colonel John, 283, 284.
Marble, Hannah, 410, 411.
Marcy, Captain John, 91, 363.
Marshall, James, 87, 88, 400, 401.
Josiah, 401.
Colonel Thomas, 181, 188, 335.
Martindale, Captain, 325.
Marston, Captain Simon, 259, 363.
Mason, Ensign, 321.
Lydia, 270.
Mathews, John, 53, 87, 89, 100, 128, 157, 229, 232.
Lavinia, 231.
Sarah, 157, 231.
Thomas, 157.
Maynard, Samuel, 157.
McAllister, Janet C., 232.
Lieutenant John, 367.
Peter, 97, 232.
Randall, 27, 87, 88, 93, 112, 118, 129, 156, 211, 232, 235.
William, 232.
McClourge, Charles, 235.
Esther, 235.
George, 8, 87, 89, 93, 96, 121, 129; 235, 236.
Robert, 87, 89, 96, 111, 125, 235, 236.
Samuel 28.
McClure, McClurgh, Charles, 125, 237.
McClurgh, Robert, 237.
McCollom, John, 14, 21.
McConnell, Captain Samuel, 97, 116, 166, 186, 210, 220, 221, 222, 238, 261, 263, 270, 371, 372, 375.
McCoy, Charles, 14, 21, 28, 114, 120, 238, 239.
William, 21, 121, 238, 239.
McDonald, Ensign, 17.
McDougle, General, 372, 373.
McGonegal, ————, 321.
McGregor, Rev. David, 266, 269.
McIntosh, Colonel William, 198.
McIntyre, Captain Samuel, 271.
McKay, William, 28.
McKeen, James, 87, 89, 239, 240, 373.
John, 239.
Mary, 239, 373.
William, 28, 118, 240.
McLaughlin, Captain Thomas, 209, 210, 261.
McLeod, George, 8.
McMillan, Archibald, 87, 89, 401.
McNee, Mary E. B., 187, 358.
Robert, 14, 21.
William, 21, 27, 28, 37, 39, 101, 118, 120, 187, 240, 358.
Mellville, Andrew, 26.
Miles, Captain Charles, 408.
Miller, Alexander, 242.
Betsey, 381.
Hannah, 382.
James, 90, 241, 242,
John, 27, 53, 118, 122, 242.
Joseph, 27, 111, 121, 242, 243.
Mary, 180.
Mathew, 242, 243.
Samuel, 27, 28, 114, 241, 242, 243.
William, 27, 242.
Millet, John, 100, 243-245, 246.
Morris, 245.
Milliken, Samuel, 348, 367.
Mills, Adjutant, 175.
Captain John, 203.
Mitchell, Agnes, 267.
Anna, 250.
Benjamin, 27, 97, 114, 246, 252.
David, 250.
Frederick A., 246.
Isaac, 27, 53, 100, 156, 247, 248, 249; 250, 265, 266.
Jane, 250.
James, 87, 89, 111, 114, 251, 252.
Jemima G., 247.
John, 27, 250, 252, 265, 266, 267.
Margaret, 257.
Sally, 250, 252.
Samuel, 28, 39, 40, 91, 111, 114, 118, 246, 252, 253.
Stephen, 246.
William, 87, 89, 250, 255.
Mixter, Joseph, 256.
Mary B., 256.
Timothy, 27, 53, 87, 89, 111, 118, 256, 257.
Montcalm, General, 21.
Montgomery, General Richard, 98.
Mooney, Colonel Hercules, 121, 191, 195, 227, 261, 384.
Moore, Colonel Daniel, 112, 117, 118, 181, 192, 222, 241, 242, 255, 259, 260, 262, 291, 294, 304, 306, 334, 345, 359, 372, 376, 383, 385, 388, 390.
David, 251.
D., 266.
Isabel, 303.
James, 87, 89, 94, 97, 100, 127, 128; 156, 248, 257-260.
Jane, 247, 250.
John, 28, 260-262.
Captain John, 90, 185, 210, 259, 262.
Captain Joseph, 90, 280, 281.
Margaret, 7, 199, 257.
Samuel, Jr., 27, 28, 35, 39, 54, 57, 58, 91, 111, 260, 262, 263, 264.
William, 27, 114, 146, 218.
Captain William, 220, 221.
Morey, Captain Israel, 112.
Morison, Morrison, Abraham, 274.
Daniel, 378.
David, 339.
John, 27, 91, 111, 116, 120, 270-272, 325.
Rev. John, 27, 72, 84, 86, 89, 92, 144, 264-269, 345.
Rev. John H., 86, 92.
Jonathan, 325.
Margaret, 260.
Mary S., 270, 272, 273, 274, 276.
Robert, 27, 91, 97, 114, 151, 272-273, 276.
Samuel, 28, 157, 266, 274, 278, 361.
Captain Thomas, 28, 86, 143, 270,

273, 276, 277, 325.
Thomas, 27, 91, 97, 111, 114, 118, 143.
Morrill, Major, 321.
Captain Amos, 195, 261, 315, 396, 400.
Morrow, Rev. ———, 235.
Munroe, Monroe, Captain Edmund, 408, 409, 410.
Captain Josiah, 87, 88, 100, 134, 274, 277, 278, 370.
Murphy, John, 96, 278.

NAY, Agnes, 357, 358.
Elizabeth, 187, 363.
Captain Samuel, 96, 278.
Needham, Benjamin, 174.
Nesmith, Captain John, 260.
Lieutenant, 328.
Nichols, Colonel Moses, 112, 114-116, 120, 124, 125, 145, 172, 177, 181, 183, 190, 191, 195, 204, 218, 223, 225, 226, 227, 237, 238, 243, 246, 251, 259, 261, 263, 273, 274, 275, 277, 279, 280, 290, 291, 296, 340, 341, 348, 353, 356, 357, 372, 375, 379, 382, 388, 394, 397, 402.
Lieutenant Samuel, 383.
Nicholson, Commander Samuel, 328.
Nixon, Colonel John, 174, 394, 395.
Norcross, Joseph, 88.
Norris, Captain James, 200.
North, Colonel Joseph, 326.

ORANGE, Prince of, 1.
Osgood, Captain James, 260, 375.
Dr. Kendall, 355 392, 393.
Osmond, Henry, 89.
Orr, Lieutenant St. John, 221.

PAGE, PAIGE, Isaac, 87, 89, 401.
Mary S., 279.
Captain Peter, 187.
Reuben, 279.
Sargent, 96, 114, 279.
Parker, Abel, 121, 125, 279, 280.
Abiel, 121, 238, 280.
Edmund, 284.
Isaiah, 378.
John, 278.
Captain John, 224, 405, 408, 409.
Captain Joseph, 96, 170, 201, 208, 236, 237, 279, 288, 335, 362, 366, 367, 368, 388, 395.
Mary, 279.
Obadiah, 248.
Captain Stephen, 114, 177, 181, 190, 218, 226, 227, 238, 243, 246, 251, 263, 276, 279, 290, 291, 296, 341, 342, 353, 382, 402.
Sarah, 279.
Parsons, Captain Joseph, 273.
Patterson, Colonel John, 203.
Payne, Nathaniel, 302.
Payson, Thomas, 313.
Peabody, Nathaniel, 79.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen, 112, 121, 195, 264, 272, 356, 367, 375, 394.
Pearson, J., 291.
Perkins, Captain Abraham, 164.
Ebenezer, 90, 157, 280-282.
Perry, Captain James, 270, 271.
Phinney, Colonel Edmund, 318.
Phillips, Lieutenant, 18.
Pierce, Betsey, 191.
Pierce, Captain Henry, 283.
William, 11.
Pollard, Cummings, 282.
Captain Solomon, 173, 174.
Poor, Colonel Enoch, 50, 91, 99, 200, 217, 282, 286, 308, 318, 382.
Pope, Captain Frederick, 181.
Porter, Benjamin, 283.
Lieutenant Billy, 284.
Eunice N., 283.
James, 157, 283-285.
Captain John, 412.
Potter, Captain, 295, 411.
Pouchot, ———, 20.
Prescott, Colonel James, 411.
Oliver, 254, 257.
Colonel William H., 90, 93, 171, 227, 280, 281.
Prince, Captain Asa, 213, 214.
Proctor, Jeremiah, 87, 89, 402.
Proudfoot Rev. Mr., 250.
Pry, Captain Thomas, 381.
Puffer, Elijah, 27.
Pulcifer, Dorcas, 334.
Putnam, Major Cora, 284.
General Israel, 15, 104, 319.
Captain Jeremiah, 214.
Captain Philip, 96, 167, 168.
Colonel R., 337.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 214.

QUIMBY, Captain Aaron, 186.

RANO, RAINO, John, 87, 89, 402.
Rawlings, Captain Nicholas, 216, 255.
Read, Daniel, 87, 88, 402.
Reed, Nathaniel, 276.
Colonel Jonathan, 408.
Reed, Colonel James, 10, 66, 91, 93, 172, 193, 208, 223, 247, 249, 252, 253, 271, 276, 304, 353, 354, 363, 366, 374, 375, 384.
Reid, Colonel George, 91, 118, 192, 204, 223, 237, 245, 249, 259, 263, 270, 271, 295, 308, 358, 369, 404.
Reynolds (Runnels), Colonel David, 97, 115, 121, 127, 128, 165, 168, 173, 183, 189, 195, 200, 209, 227, 259, 261, 264, 271, 273, 294, 348, 355, 356, 363, 372, 375, 386, 387, 392, 397.
Richards, Captain Samuel, 189, 396, 400.
Richardson, Nehemiah, 286.
Rebecca, 286.
Richard, 87, 89, 90, 118, 156, 285, 287.
Richey, James, 27, 89, 129, 164, 287, 288.
John, 164, 287.
Mary, 344.
Mary W., 287, 288.
William, 287, 288.
Rob, Captain, 181.
Robbe, Agnes P., 288, 289.
Alexander, 9, 14, 26, 27, 37, 96, 111, 112, 165, 169, 170, 180-182, 184,

187, 190, 191, 196, 201, 207-210, 212, 215, 220, 222, 223, 225, 226, 240, 242, 243, 251, 253, 255, 256, 260, 262, 265, 266, 270, 274, 276, 279, 288, 289, 298, 300, 334, 341, 352, 355, 356, 362, 370, 376, 383, 385, 387, 391, 392.
Daniel, 275, 311.
David, 81, 89, 90, 112, 288.
Elizabeth C., 288, 295.
Henry, 296.
James, 28, 293, 296.
John, 112, 114, 119, 128, 129, 153, 156, 190, 288, 289-293, 295, 342, 343.
Margaret, 300, 301.
Mary, 295.
Nancy, 303.
Rellef, 296.
Reuben, 314.
Samuel, 28, 111, 118, 127, 157, 293-296.
Susannah, 274, 275.
William, 27, 28, 110, 114, 288, 289, 293, 295, 296, 297, 311.
Roberts, Jeduthen, 60, 90, 128, 297, 298.
Rebecca, 219.
Robertson, General, 108.
Robinson, Captain Caleb, 194, 248.
Ephraim, 292.
Rev. Isaac, 294.
John, 87, 89, 403.
Captain John, 219.
Captain Jonathan 216.
Rogers, Lieutenant Richard, 23.
Major Robert, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 265.
Root, Captain Hewitt, 172.
Rounseval, Joseph, 292.
Rowell, Captain, 404.
Russell, Betsey, 240.
Captain, 373.
Ruggles, Colonel Timothy, 9, 10.
Rutgers, Henry, 236, 337.

SALTER, Captain Titus, 195, 204, 272, 356, 386.
Sanderson, Sanders, Saunders, Joseph, 298.
Ruth, 298.
Thomas, 100, 129, 298-299.
Sargent, Colonel Paul Dudley, 36, 91-93, 172, 176, 177, 181, 184-186, 196, 198, 199, 200-202, 204, 205, 209, 211, 213, 216, 223, 226, 229, 233, 235-237, 239, 240, 251, 255-257, 258, 264, 270, 277, 285, 286, 289, 303, 304, 306, 315, 316, 318, 319, 322, 334, 352, 354, 355, 359, 361, 364, 366, 367, 368, 370, 374, 379, 381, 392, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 412.
Sartwell, Captain Simeon, 316.
Scammell, Colonel Alexander, 50, 99, 118, 128, 179, 186, 197, 204, 205, 223, 234, 242, 259, 260, 271, 278, 302, 317, 327, 346, 347, 360, 365, 382, 388.
Searles, Rev. Jonathan, 248.
Schuyler, General Philip, 104, 108.
Scott, Albert S., 5, 10.
Alexander, 6, 9, 10-14, 293, 299, 300, 301, 304, 305.
Archibald, 10, 299, 300.
Colonel Charles, 10.
David, 9, 21, 87, 89, 90, 118, 129, 300, 301-304, 305, 334.
James, 10, 87, 88, 90, 112, 118, 300; 301, 304, 305, 334.
Jean, 293.
John, 28, 87, 89, 118, 150, 299, 300, 305, 306.
John, son of Major Scott,26, 129, 157, 300, 306, 309, 324.
John, son of Captain Scott, 118, 121, 129, 150, 156, 157, 300, 301, 308-315, 329.
Lewis, 300, 324.
Margaret G., 303, 315, 334.
Margaret R., 304.
Phoebe W., 301.
Rosannah T., 306.
Thomas, 53, 87, 89, 118, 300, 315, 316, 334.
Major William, 10, 28, 50, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 100, 119, 128, 129; 134, 143, 145, 156, 164, 166, 167, 171, 172, 174, 176, 177, 185, 186, 189, 196, 199, 200, 202, 204, 205, 209, 211, 213-215, 217, 223, 225, 226, 228, 229-231, 233, 235, 236, 239, 240, 244, 245, 247, 248, 251, 252, 255; 256-258, 262, 264, 274, 277, 278, 285, 289, 298, 299, 300, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 315, 316-324, 327, 334, 336, 349, 352, 354, 355, 359, 361, 364, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 373, 374, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 385, 386, 391, 392, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404.
Captain William, 10, 28, 87, 89,111, 118, 123, 124, 129, 134, 150, 156, 170, 178, 179, 233, 234, 253, 256, 299, 300, 301, 302, 309, 310, 311, 324-333, 346, 350, 351, 360, 364, 365, 398.
William, 10, 28, 87, 111, 118, 299, 300, 301, 303, 305, 315, 333, 334.
William, Jr., 27, 96, 121, 300, 334.
Searles, Rev. Jonathan, 248.
Senter, Lieutenant-Colonel, 260, 367.
Shays, Captain Daniel, 406.
Shearer, Betsey, 385.
Shedd, George, 366.
Shelburne, Lord 105.
Shepard, Colonel William, 220, 221.
Sherburne, Colonel Henry, 224, 254, 302, 310, 327, 360, 365.
Sherman, Captain Isaac 194.
Sherman, General William T., 114.
Sias, Captain Benjamin, 261, 263.
Silk, Michael, 100, 128, 335, 336.
Smiley, Agnes, 344.
David, 118, 121, 124, 127, 156, 157, 337-340.
Elias, 340.
Francis, 339.
John, 337, 339.
Polly, 339.
Smith, Captain Abijah, 96, 97, 196, 219, 246, 259, 276, 344, 359.

Dr. Albert, 6, 8, 11, 85, 92, 142, 163, 247, 283, 406, 409.
Calvin, 302.
Elizabeth M., 340-344.
Elizabeth, 384, 392.
James, 27, 111, 340-341.
Jeremiah, 27, 114, 119, 129, 175, 290, 293, 341-343, 347.
John, 27, 28, 95, 343, 344, 384.
Jonathan, 285, 306, 373.
Josiah, 181, 335.
Mary H., 344.
Robert 27, 344.
Robert, Jr., 28, 97.
Samuel, 87, 89, 285, 373, 395, 396.
Thomas, 27, 110, 111, 118, 120, 344, 345.
William, 28, 35, 53-55, 143, 210, 213, 238, 239, 340-344, 391.
Spaer, Margaret, 248.
Spalding, Colonel Benjamin, 125, 191, 225, 237, 280, 379.
Captain Levi, 172.
Zaccheus, 378.
Spear, Captain John, 175.
Moor, 347.
Samuel, 121, 156, 157, 346, 347.
William, 28, 346.
Spofford, Abijah, 348.
Amos, 53, 57, 58, 126-128, 129, 156, 348-350.
Mary T., 348.
Spurr, Captain, 175.
Stanford, A. W., 351, 352.
Caleb, 67, 352.
Fanny, 165.
James, 112, 118,, 350, 351.
Joseph, 87, 89, 350, 352.
Ruth C., 352.
Stark, Caleb, 67.
General John, 19, 23, 50, 51, 66, 67, 90, 91, 92, 93, 99, 100, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 125, 126, 166, 182, 185, 188, 194, 195, 200, 206, 207, 209, 210, 221, 223, 238, 239, 241, 255, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 270, 272, 274, 285, 290, 292, 298, 315, 317, 319, 330, 343, 361, 363, 367, 372, 375, 380, 389, 396, 399, 400, 402.
Steele, David, 28, 40, 123, 246.
David Jr., 27, 246.
Frederick A., 246.
John, 214, 285, 313, 330.
Jonathan, 28.
Margaret, 246, 343.
Martha, 246.
Stephen P., 246, 285.
Thomas, 27, 111.
Stevens, Ephraim, 28, 100, 129, 352, 353.
Captain Simon, 243.
Steuben, Baron, 175.
Stickney, Colonel Thomas, 112, 114, 116, 194, 210, 220, 221, 222, 238, 261, 262, 263, 270, 375, 404.
Stiles, Captain, 318, 367.
Stinson, James, 87, 89, 354.
Margaret, 354.
Moor, 11, 354.
Samuel, 11, 14, 354.
St. Leger, General Barry, 103, 104, 105, 106.
Stoodley, Mary, 373.
Stone, Captain Ephraim, 121, 187, 191, 384, 386, 387.
Captain Solomon, 114, 135.
& Wilson, 267.
Stroud, John, 91, 114, 128, 354, 355,
Stuart, Stewart, Alexander, 27, 84, 89, 355.
Charles, 27, 111, 120, 355, 356.
John, 14, 21, 97, 112, 115, 356, 357.
Margaret 260.
Martha, 355.
Mary Queen, 26.
Rachel, 209.
Thomas, 27, 265, 266.
William, 21, 355.
Sumner, Captain, 73.
Swan, Alexander, 359.
Elizabeth P., 359.
Gustavus, 362.
Isabel W., 362.
James, 157.
Jane, 195.
Jeremiah, 14, 21.
John, 11, 14, 87, 88, 97, 112, 118, 156, 227, 228, 284, 357-362.
Mary, 199.
Peggy, 252.
Robert, 28, 96, 111, 362.
William, 11, 21, 27, 111, 362.
Sullivan, General John, 30, 47, 94, 231, 269, 284, 320, 321.
Sykes, Captain Richard, 7.
Simonds, John, 405.
Mary T., 405.
Rebecca, 405, 408.

TAGGART, Barbara, 359.
Dudley, 164.
Heeland, 387.
Lieutenant James, 89, 91, 157, 363.
James, 27, 97, 118, 192, 364-366.
Ensign John, 96, 157, 366, 367.
John, 12, 28, 66, 87, 89, 112, 118, 119, 129, 181, 208, 223, 233, 258, 266, 267, 289-290, 304, 305, 350, 357, 358, 359, 363, 367, 368, 369.
Mary, 348.
Mary Ann, 364.
Martha, 387.
Nancy, 192.
Sarah, 359.
Tait, Rosanna, 319, 324.
Tash, Colonel Thomas, 97, 271, 273, 274, 348, 356.
Taylor, Hannah G., 370.
Isaiah, 120, 370.
Joseph, 89, 93, 95, 129, 370.
Nancy, 240.
Samuel, 370.
Temple, Isaac, 293.
Margaret, 347.
Thomas, 164.
Templeton, James, 27, 101, 238.
Jane, 238.
John, 192, 364.
Matthew, 27.
Thayer, Christopher, 157, 412.
Mary M., 412.

Thomas, Captain Othniel, 127, 200, 294, 387, 392.
Captain Philip, 91, 208.
Thompson, James, 87, 395.
Jenny, 262.
Robert, 262.
Thornton, Colonel, 64, 197.
Tidd, Charles, 411.
Tisdale, Captain James, 220.
Towne, Captain Ezra, 91, 193, 247, 249, 252, 253, 276, 304, 353.
Captain Francis, 97, 232, 364, 380, 385.
Todd, Alexander, 12, 13.
Hannah M., 371.
John, 157, 371, 373.
Samuel, 371.
Treadwell, Samuel, 87, 89, 373, 374.
Trescott, Captain Lemuel, 170, 178, 234, 351, 360, 364.
Trevelyan, George Otto, 105. 234, 351, 360, 364.
Tucker, John, 87, 89, 403.
Turner, Jane, 12, 21.
John, 14, 21.
Joseph, 12, 13.
Sally, 172.
Solomon, 12.
Thomas, 12, 28.
Tuttle, Mary, 213.
Twiss, Peter, 157.
Tyler, Colonel Nathan, 214.
Isaiah, 28.

VARNUM, Joseph, 78.
Vose, Colonel Joseph, 128, 203.

WADE, Colonel Nathaniel, 127, 220, 338.
Wait, Captain Jason, 188, 285, 286, 369, 404.
Ensign, 17.
Walker, Captain Abel, 226, 283.
Timothy, 354.
Wallace, Anna, 235.
Wallace, Wallis, David, 14, 21.
Elizabeth, 227, 235.
John, 60, 91, 100, 361, 274-376.
Mathew, 13, 21, 53, 54, 56, 234, 349, 361, 365.
Samuel, 13.
Susannah, 27.
William, 21, 227, 235.
Walley, Thomas, 234.
Ward, General Artemas, 113.
Ware, Captain Richard, 204, 278.
Warner, Colonel Seth, 117.
Washburn, Jacob, 378.
Washington, General George, 47, 68, 93, 94, 97, 104, 106, 108, 112, 124, 126, 128, 179, 318, 321, 327, 338, 344.
Colonel, 223.
Webster, Captain Ebenezer, 240.
Colonel John, 383.
Captain Stephen, 124, 337.
Weekman, Eunice, 315.
Wellington, Sarah, 411.
Wentworth, Governor Benning, 255, 354.
Governor John, 24, 30, 37, 38, 41, 60, 84, 139, 265.
John 34.
Captain Jonathan, 282.
Wesson, Isaac, 229.
Lucy B., 229.
Sally, 229.
Wetherbee, Captain Samuel, 361.
Wheeler, Amos, 378.
Nathan, 248.
Wheelock, Abigail F., 376.
Anna D., 376.
Gershom, 376.
Jonathan, 28, 111, 376.
Jonathan, Jr., 118, 127, 157, 376-378.
Lewis, 379.
Sarah R., 379.
Timothy, 379.
Whipple, Lieutenant Ezra, 214.
Colonel William, 112, 120, 216, 390.
Whitcomb, Colonel Asa, 318, 406, 407.
Major Benjamin, 126, 187, 297 ,387.
Captain Elisha, 166.
Captain Jonathan, 374.
Whitney, Colonel Josiah, 406.
White, Arthur, 284.
Charles, 27, 87, 88, 97, 120, 157, 379-381.
David, 27, 87, 89, 121, 381.
Ensign, 17.
James, 114 121, 382.
Jane W., 381, 382, 385.
Dr. John, 383.
John, Sr., 28, 91, 110, 111, 118, 379, 382-384.
John, Jr., 27, 121, 384, 385.
John, 3d, 27, 167, 339.
Mary W., 379.
Molly W., 167.
Nancy, 167.
Patrick, 379, 381, 382, 384, 385.
William, 27, 97, 118, 385, 386.
Wier, Ann, 243.
Samuel, 118, 129, 386.
Wigglesworth Samuel, 64.
Wilder, Captain Aaron, 5.
Deborah, 175.
Colonel Oliver, 6, 11.
Wilkins, Captain Daniel, 183, 241.
Robert B., 245, 246.
Willard, Colonel Abijah, 7.
Captain Aaron, 6, 9, 11.
Williams, John, 266.
Mary, 226.
Mary P., 386.
Simon, 268, 269.
Thomas, 127, 386, 387.
William, 386.
Wilson, Benjamin, 326.
Hugh, 21, 26, 28, 143, 387.
George, 87, 89, 90, 404, 405.
General James, 13, 334.
James, 27, 85, 387, 388.
Captain Jesse, 10, 275, 388.
John, 28, 30, 87, 89.
Major Robert, 9, 10, 13, 26, 85, 86, 93, 114, 115, 145-146, 389, 390.
Samuel, 27.
Titus, 66, 118, 119, 129, 391.
William, 14, 21, 235.
Winchester, Widow, 196.
Winship, Thomas, 408.
Hannah, 408.

Phoebe, 408, 410.
Wingate, Colonel Joshua, 96, 120, 186, 260, 262, 272, 273, 278, 345, 363, 372, 374, 396.
Winslow, Colonel, 11.
Wolfe, General, 13.
Wood, Annas, 362.
Colonel Ezra, 411.
Captain John, 406.
Woodbridge, Colonel Benjamin R., 90, 93, 297.
Woodcock, Michael, 28, 87, 89, 121, 128, 391, 392.
Woodman, Captain Joshua, 363.
Worthen, Captain Ezekiel, 272.
Wright, Captain Samuel, 204, 388.
Silas, 293, 305.
Wyman, Colonel Isaac, 64, 96, 170, 172, 183, 201, 208, 236, 237, 271, 279, 288, 335, 361, 362, 366, 367, 368, 385, 388, 403, 404.
Captain Jesse, 406.

YOUNG, Dr. John, 26, 28, 114, 121, 291, 392-394.
Younglove, Marcia, 306, 309.

ERRATA.

On page 28, John Smith, in the 24th line, was not in the Revolution.
On page 125, 16th line, after Abel Parker, insert Lewis Wheelock.
On page 177, 19th line, in place of William Kendrick, read William Hendrick.
On page 195, 17th line, in place of Thomas Salter, read Titus Salter.
On page 240, 23d line, in place of William Findlay, read Joseph Findlay.
On page 289, in 22d line, in place of Mass., read Vermont.
On page 295, in third from last line, in place of Moody Austin, read Moody Dustin.
On page 299, last line, for Ackworth, read Antrim.
On page 370, Joseph Taylor was not in service April 20-23, 1775.

JUL 28 1913

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 013 619 0